

Social Studies 2016

EXAMGURU

1	Singapore Chinese Girls' School
2	Anglican High School
3	Bukit Panjang Government High School
4	Geylang Methodist Secondary School
5	Anglo-Chinese School (Barker Road)
6	Chung Cheng High School (Main)
7	St. Margaret's Secondary School
8	Fuhua Secondary School
9	Chua Chu Kang Secondary School
10	Kent Ridge Secondary School
11	Punggol Secondary School
12	Saint Hilda's Secondary School
13	Macpherson Secondary School



**SINGAPORE CHINESE GIRLS' SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2016
SECONDARY FOUR**

COMBINED HUMANITIES

2204/01

Social Studies

Thursday

21 July 2016

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional materials:
2 Cover Sheets

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and index number on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
You may use a pencil for any rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **one** question.

Write all answers on the writing paper provided.
Start your NEW question on a NEW sheet of writing paper.
Complete the Cover Sheets and attach accordingly.
At the end of the examination, fasten Section A and Section B SEPARATELY.
They will be collected SEPARATELY.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

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.

1a) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about how Singapore manages international relations? Explain your answer.

[6]

b) Study Source B.

Are you surprised by Source B? Explain your answer.

[7]

c) Study Source C and Source D.

How similar are the sources as evidence that Singapore can stay relevant on the international stage? Explain your answer.

[7]

d) Study Source E.

How useful is this source as evidence that Singapore can stay relevant on the international stage? Explain your answer.

[8]

e) Study Source F.

What is the message of this source? Explain your answer.

[7]

How can Singapore stay relevant on the international stage?

Background Information

As a small state, Singapore has clearly been punching above its weight in the international arena. Singapore's pragmatic and pro-active foreign policies, together with wise and charismatic leaders, beginning with Mr Lee Kuan Yew, who passed away in 2015, have allowed Singapore to gain respect amongst the international community. Mr Lee Kuan Yew was unwavering in positioning Singapore to its advantage and was regarded internationally as an astute mind from whom leaders from other nation states frequently consulted. With constant shifts in the global landscape as well as Singapore's own transformation, Singapore's international relations must continue to progress and keep pace with the changes, to ensure Singapore's place on the world stage. As a small state, the need for Singapore to stay relevant is of utmost importance. Singapore's continued development, therefore begets the question, "Can Singapore stay relevant on the international stage?"

Study the following sources to understand if Singapore can continue to play a role on the international stage.

Source A: A 2012 review of, *"Diplomacy: A Singapore Experience"* written by S Jayakumar, Singapore's Foreign Minister from 1994-2004.

Jayakumar, a former UN ambassador and former foreign minister for Singapore, originally prepared this series of case studies to help train his country's young foreign service officers. The honest, meaty narratives offer insights into the strategic goals and diplomatic means of one of the world's most skilful foreign ministries. Singaporean diplomats use energy, charm, and expertise to magnify their influence in the UN and steer regional organisations in preferred directions. Singapore often stands up to bigger powers -- China, the United Kingdom, the United States -- to make sure no one takes it for granted. But Singapore takes care to manage its relations and avoid permanent damage, relying on both international law and personal relationships. Jayakumar argues that other countries' nationalist media often pose obstacles to the rational settlement of issues. Nevertheless, Singapore's diplomats seem able to defend their country's interests all over the world without inflaming opposition at home or abroad.

Source B: *From the archives of the Singapore Ministry of Defence website, 2010.*



SAF Contingent Commander in Uruzgan Lieutenant Colonel (LTC) Alvin Chan awarded the Commemorative Medal for Peacekeeping Operations for their contributions towards the multinational stabilisation and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan, from the Commander of Task Force Uruzgan, Brigadier-General (BG) Kees van den Heuvel, 2010.

Source C: *Extract of article from the Trade Development Alliance of Greater Seattle website, posted on April, 2016.*

Singapore plays a central role within ASEAN and was one of five founding nations. As a region, it certainly represents one of the world's most important markets for U.S. exports. In 2013 alone, the U.S. exported \$79 billion to ASEAN, supporting over 280,000 American jobs.

Singapore has invested significant resources in developing neighboring ASEAN nations, with four separate donations totaling \$170 million to the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI), which serves to promote integration within the region and enhance ASEAN's competitiveness as a region within trade and investment.

Singapore has made it clear that it still hopes to do more and its leaders see a distinct role for the nation within ASEAN. In 2012, Foreign Affairs Minister K Shanmugam noted: "As it gets more and more integrated, we need a place in ASEAN that's going to be the services center — provide logistics, administrative, accounting... And there's one place which can do that — obviously, Singapore."

Source D: *From Channel News Asia, 2015.*



SINGAPORE: Singapore is happy to facilitate a meeting between Chinese President Xi Jinping and Taiwanese President Ma Ying-jeou, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said.

"Singapore was requested by both sides to help facilitate the meeting between the top leaders from the two sides of the Taiwan Strait," said an MFA spokesperson on Wednesday, in response to media queries. "This is a milestone in the history of cross-strait relations since 1949. As a close and longstanding friend of both Mainland China and Taiwan, we are happy to facilitate and be the venue for their direct dialogue."

Source E: *Excerpts from a tribute to Mr Lee Kuan Yew by the former Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Bilahari Kausikan, published in The Straits Times, 27 Mar 2015.*

He is often described as a global statesman, and so he was. His laser-like focus - his "universe" if you like - was always Singapore. He operated on a global stage, but only for Singapore. He won many friends and was personally greatly admired around the world. But this was always deployed for Singapore. Small countries cannot afford illusions. Mr Lee never mistook the necessary politesse and hypocrisies of statecraft and diplomacy for reality.

My generation of MFA officers have tried to pass on what we learnt to a younger generation of Foreign Service officers. But this is possibly the hardest lesson to impart. The Singapore that you see around us today and which many young Singaporeans take for granted is a totally unnatural place. Singapore will be preserved only if the next generation shares that passion from which flows the determination to overcome challenges that cannot now be foreseen. Mr Lee is gone.

Source F: *Excerpts from Mr Lee Hsien Loong's speech on Singapore's external relations at the 8th S Rajaratnam Lecture on 27 November 2015.*

... diplomacy has to be backed by something more than words. Singapore takes words very seriously. We weigh every word in the statements we issue. We honour every agreement that we enter into, and we expect the same of others...but ultimately, words have to be carried out and realised in actions and outcomes. Therefore, it is important for us to have a strong defence, to be able to protect Singapore when all else fails.

Singapore has been a successful country, but we must never let that go to our heads. We solve our own problems, we try to be good neighbours and friends – relevant to others but modest and understanding our place in the world.

... to be successful, we have to be one united people – united politically and also united as a cohesive, multi-racial society, to maintain a clear direction and a clear understanding of our national interests. If we can do that, it can compensate for our lack of heft; it can give confidence to others that we will be reliable partners.

Acknowledgement:

- Source A <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/reviews/capsule-review/diplomacy-singapore-experience>
- Source B <https://www.rsis.edu.sg/rsis-publication/rsis/co15216-challenging-times-in-singapore-indonesia-relations/#.V1UGC3I01oI>
- Source C <http://www.seattletradealliance.com/blog/blog/post/singapores-economy-and-its-role-in-asean>
- Source D <http://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/specialreports/rememberingleekuan-yew/features/a-look-back-at-mr-lee/1734806.html>
- Source E <http://ifonlysingaporeans.blogspot.sg/2015/03/the-lee-kuan-yew-i-remember.html>
- Source F <http://www.pmo.gov.sg/mediacentre/pm-lee-hsien-loong-8th-s-rajaratnam-lecture-27-november-2015>

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

2. Healthcare in Singapore

- (a) Explain the government's role in the provision of healthcare for Singapore. [5]
- (b) Explain two other parties involved in the provision of healthcare for Singaporeans as healthcare cost constantly rises. Which is the more important party? Explain your answer. [10]

3. Bonding Singapore

- (a) Explain schools as an example of a common space for interaction. [5]
- (b) Explain two other examples of common spaces which encourage interaction amongst Singaporeans to build a harmonious multi-racial society. Which is the more effective way? Explain your answer. [10]

4. The Fall of Venice

- (a) Explain the complacency of Venetian society that led to its fall. [5]
- (b) Explain two other reasons for the fall of Venice in a changing landscape. Which was the more significant factor? Explain your answer. [10]

End of Paper

Suggested Answers

SECTION A

Prelim Sec 4 / 2016

latest

a) Study Source A

What can you tell from this source about how Singapore manages international relations? [6]

level	comments	mark
1	Answer based on provenance, unexplained Or Explain lifted content.	1
2	One inference, unsupported.	2
3	Two inferences, unsupported.	3
4	Infers on the content, supported. <i>Award 4 when only one inference is given and supported very clearly. Award 5 when two inferences are given but only one is supported very clearly. Award 6 only when 2 inferences are given and both are very clearly explained and supported.</i> Eg. Singapore works strategically and conscientiously to gain respect as a nation amongst the international community. This is seen with, "Singapore often stands up to bigger powers -- China, the United Kingdom, the United States -- to make sure no one takes it for granted" This infers that, even though a small state, Singapore carries out diplomacy and policies that gain her respect to the extent that even bigger states cannot ignore her or bully her. Prudent, tactful diplomacy with the international community is how Singapore manages international relations. This is supported by, "Jayakumar, a former UN ambassador and former foreign minister for Singapore, originally prepared this series of case studies to help train his country's young foreign service officers." Clearly, Singapore representatives were trained and groomed to position Singapore well, amongst the international community.	4-6

b) Study Source B

Are you surprised by Source B? Explain your answer.

[7]

level	comments	mark
1	Statement of surprise or not surprise, unsupported. Eg. I am not surprised by Source B. OR I am surprised by Source B.	1
2	Surprise OR Not Surprise, explained. Eg. I am surprise that Singapore Armed Forces personnel are sent to as far away and dangerous countries as Afghanistan, to act as peace keeping forces. OR I am not surprise as sending SAF to contribute towards the multinational stabilisation and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan will enhance Singapore's international position.	2
3	Surprise AND Not Surprise, explained. <i>Award 4 only when both sides are well explained.</i> Eg. I am surprise that Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) personnel are sent to as far away and dangerous countries as Afghanistan, to act as peace keeping forces. Source B shows an attractive picture where SAF Contingent Commander in Uruzgan Lieutenant Colonel (LTC) Alvin Chan is awarded the Commemorative Medal for Peacekeeping Operations for his contribution towards the multinational stabilisation and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan, from the Commander of Task Force Uruzgan, Brigadier-General (BG) Kees van den Heuvel. This picture was posted on the Mindef website to praise the efforts and good work of Singapore's military men. As the website is available for the public, it will allow the public to find out about the praiseworthy efforts and how involved the SAF is in helping peacekeeping efforts, even in faraway countries. AND I am not surprise as sending SAF to contribute towards the multinational stabilisation and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan will enhance Singapore's international position. As seen from Source B, SAF personnel	3-4

	are highly regarded for their great contributions. Source B shows a picture of SAF Contingent Commander in Uruzgan Lieutenant Colonel (LTC) Alvin Chan awarded the Commemorative Medal for Peacekeeping Operations for their contributions towards the multinational stabilisation and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan, from the Commander of Task Force Uruzgan, Brigadier-General (BG) Kees van den Heuegain. This is clearly an international effort and Singapore's efficient and effective personnel, working with other country's military will gain Singapore much praise and respect from other nations, enhancing Singapore's position.	
4	Not surprised supported by cross reference. <i>Award 6 only when Source B is clearly explained and cross reference support links well to question.</i> Eg. I am not surprised by Source B, as sending SAF to contribute towards the multinational stabilisation and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan will enhance Singapore's international position. From Source B, SAF personnel are highly regarded for their great contributions. Source B shows a picture of SAF Contingent Commander in Uruzgan Lieutenant Colonel (LTC) Alvin Chan awarded the Commemorative Medal for Peacekeeping Operations for their contributions towards the multinational stabilisation and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan, from the Commander of Task Force Uruzgan, Brigadier-General (BG) Kees van den Heuegain. This is clearly an international effort and Singapore's efficient and effective personnel, working with other country's military will gain Singapore much praise and respect from other nations, enhancing Singapore's position. This can be supported by Source F, where Mr Lee Hsien Loong spoke on Singapore's external relations at the 8th S Rajaratnam Lecture, "Therefore, it is important for us to have a strong defence, to be able to protect Singapore when all else fails. ... we try to be good neighbours and friends – relevant to others ..." show that Singapore is well aware she must play a useful role by helping out in international issues and individual nations.	5-6
5	Not surprised supported by cross reference that is clearly linked to the overarching question of 'stay relevant on the international stage'. Eg. I am not surprised by Source B, as sending SAF to contribute towards the multinational stabilisation and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan will enhance Singapore's international position. As seen from Source B, SAF personnel are highly regarded for their great contributions. Source B	7

	shows a picture of SAF Contingent Commander in Uruzgan Lieutenant Colonel (LTC) Alvin Chan awarded the Commemorative Medal for Peacekeeping Operations for their contributions towards the multinational stabilisation and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan, from the Commander of Task Force Uruzgan, Brigadier-General (BG) Kees van den Heuvegain. This is clearly an international effort and Singapore's efficient and effective personnel, working with other country's military will gain Singapore much praise and respect from other nations, enhancing Singapore's position. This can be supported by Source F, where Mr Lee Hsien Loong spoke on Singapore's external relations at the 8th S Rajaratnam Lecture, "Therefore, it is important for us to have a strong defence, to be able to protect Singapore when all else fails. ... we try to be good neighbours and friends – relevant to others ..." shows that Singapore is well aware she must play a useful role by helping out in international issues as well as individual countries, so that other nations will recognize and respect her as a valued fellow member of the world community. By doing this Singapore can stay relevant on the international stage as she is able to contribute effectively with military peace keepers.	
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- c) Study Source C and Source D
How similar are the sources as evidence that Singapore can stay relevant on the international stage? Explain your answer. [7]

level	comments	mark
1	Comparison based on provenance, not linked to question. Eg. They differ as Source C is from an American website, Trade Development Alliance of Greater Seattle and Source D is from Channel News Asia.	1
2	Similarity / difference based on content with no point of comparison.	2
3	Similarity / difference based on content, with point of comparison but unsupported. Eg. The sources differ as to the role Singapore plays on the international stage in order to stay relevant. The sources are similar in showing Singapore's active involvement in	3

	international affairs in order to stay relevant.	
4	Similarity OR / AND difference of content, with point of comparison, supported. <i>Award 5 when explanation is clear and well supported.</i> Eg. The sources differ as to the role Singapore plays on the international stage in order to stay relevant. Source C captures Singapore being a critical member of ASEAN. Moving from being an original member state, Singapore hopes to further facilitate the integration of ASEAN effectively such that business partners like USA and other countries can trade with ASEAN smoothly and effectively. Source D, shows Singapore as the facilitator for the historic meeting between Chinese President Xi Jinping and Taiwanese President Ma Ying-jeou. The sources are similar in showing Singapore's active involvement in international affairs, in order to stay relevant. Source C demonstrates Singapore's contributions to an increasingly significant regional organization, ASEAN, which will give ASEAN more impact on the world. Source D demonstrates the respect and trust countries like China and Taiwan has for Singapore to choose Singapore to facilitate their historic meeting.	4-5
5	Difference of purpose, supported. <i>Award 7 only when explanation is clear with target audience and outcome for both sources.</i> Eg. The sources differ as to their purpose, as evidence that Singapore can stay relevant on the international stage. Source C is from an extract of article from the Trade Development Alliance of Greater Seattle website, posted on April, 2016. Its intention is to educate the business community of mainly the USA as to organisations that are significant and helpful for investments in ASEAN. Information on Singapore's critical role reads, "Singapore has made it clear that it still hopes to do more and its leaders see a distinct role for the nation within ASEAN." This information on the website will encourage business leaders interested to invest or have business ties with ASEAN to connect with Singapore, the springboard to ASEAN. Thus Singapore continues to stay relevant as it acts as a bridge between US businesses and ASEAN businesses. Source D on the other hand serves the purpose of sharing significant news events of the day. The source is from Channel News Asia, a	6-7

↓
does Singapore's image

	reputable news channel. "Singapore is happy to facilitate a meeting between Chinese President Xi Jinping and Taiwanese President Ma Ying-jeou, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said." The general public has access to the webpage and will be informed of this historic meeting and realize that Singapore is still relevant and can play a significant role in international relations, in this case facilitating the meeting of two historic enemies. Source D, from Channel News Asia, will be seen as a reliable and up-to-date source of current events as it highlights Singapore's significance to historical international events.	
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d) Study Source E

How useful is this source as evidence that Singapore can stay relevant on the international stage? Explain your answer. [8]

level	comments	mark
1	Answer based on provenance, unexplained. Eg. Useful as the source is by the former Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Bilahari Kausikan.	1
2	Useful Or Not useful based on content. <i>Award 3 when there is clarity, supported.</i>	2
3	Useful or not useful based on reliability of provenance. Award 4 based on reliability with content to support. Eg. The source is useful about Singapore's ability to continue to play a role on the international stage as it comes from a reliable source. The former Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Bilahari Kausikan, having the experience and credibility would give useful insights about Singapore's ability to continue to play a role on the international stage. 4marks Eg. The source is useful about Singapore's ability to continue to play a role on the international stage as it comes from a reliable source. The former Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Bilahari	3-4

	Kausikan, having the experience and credibility would give useful insights about Singapore's ability to continue to play a role on the international stage. He writes, "Mr Lee never mistook the necessary politesse and hypocrisies of statecraft and diplomacy for reality. My generation of MFA officers have tried to pass on what we learnt to a younger generation of Foreign Service officers. But this is possibly the hardest lesson to impart..." inferring that there will be obstacles and difficulties imparting insights about Singapore's position in the world to the younger generation which can be an obstacle to Singapore's ability to continue to play a role on the international stage. Mr Kausikan's opinion is based on his years of experience and having held the position as former Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he had the opportunity to deal with diplomats from around the world as well as young and old Singapore diplomats first hand, making this source very useful.	... personal experience of the speaker.
4	Useful and Not useful based on content. Award 5 when there is clarity, supported for both sides. Eg. This source is useful as evidence about Singapore's ability to continue to play a role on the international stage as it highlights the efforts that the older generation of MFA officers are trying to train and pass on important insights to a younger generation of Foreign Service officers. Knowing it is an uphill task only gives more impetus that the younger generation will be well prepared and enable Singapore to continue to play a role on the international stage. This source is not useful as evidence about Singapore's ability to continue to play a role on the international stage as it suggests that the demise of Mr Lee Kuan Yew, will have a negative impact on Singapore's ability and determination to overcome challenges. Source D states, "But this is possibly the hardest lesson to impart. The Singapore that you see around us today and which many young Singaporeans take for granted is a totally unnatural place," suggesting the younger generation will not have what it takes, after Mr Lee is gone.	4-5 Mr Lee laid foundation for Singapore
5	Useful or not useful based on cross reference, well supported. ... not useful → Background info.	5-6
6	Useful based on the purpose of the source. Award 8 only when target audience and outcome is clearly explained. Eg.	7-8

	The source is useful as evidence about Singapore's ability to continue to play a role on the international stage as the purpose of the tribute to Mr Lee Kuan Yew by the former Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Bilahari Kausikan, was meant to alert / to caution the world and Singaporeans especially, as to the hard realities of <u>Singapore, a small state's position in international relations.</u> "Mr Lee never mistook the necessary politesse and hypocrisies of statecraft and diplomacy for reality... The Singapore that you see around us today and which many young Singaporeans take for granted is a totally unnatural place. Singapore will be preserved only if the next generation shares that passion from which flows the determination to overcome challenges that cannot now be foreseen ." Mr Kausikan expresses his fears for Singapore and urges Singaporeans and the next generation of foreign service men to wise-up, be realistic when going about managing international relations for Singapore or face challenges or situations where Singapore's future and respected position amongst the world community can be compromised.	
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e) Study Source F

What is the message of this source? Explain your answer.

[7]

level	comments	mark
1	Lifts source content.	1
2	Infers on content, unsupported. <i>Award 3 when 2 inferences are given.</i>	2-3
3	Infers on content, supported. <i>Award 5 when 2 inference s are given and well supported.</i> Eg. Singapore needs her people to understand the <u>limitations</u> Singapore faces and the <u>extra effort</u> that the whole country has to put in to have successful foreign relations. The speech states, "... to be successful, we have to be one united people ... If we can do that, it can compensate for our lack of heft; it can give confidence to others that we will be reliable partners." Singaporeans must work to present a stable united front, so that Singapore will be regarded as capable and credible partner by other states.	4-5

	Singapore's successful foreign relations <u>did not come by change and luck but through very hard work based on realistic and practical strategies.</u> The speech states, "We honour every agreement that we enter into, and we expect the same of others...but ultimately, words have to be carried out and realised in actions and outcomes. Therefore, it is important for us to have a strong defence..." This shows that Singapore's foreign relations are based on the right of law as well as pragmatic and prudent calculation of the need for a strong defence force.	
4	Explains purpose of the source with clear inferences of content.	6
5	Explains purpose of the source with clear inferences of content and target audience outcome. Eg. Mr Lee Hsien Loong's speech on Singapore's external relations at the 8th S Rajaratnam Lecture was to garner the support of <u>Singaporeans</u> by explaining how Singapore can overcome her limitations as a small state through prudent, pragmatic and honourable policies that can help Singapore continue to grow, prosper and be respected amongst the world community. "diplomacy has to be backed by something more than words... Therefore, it is important for us to have a strong defence, to be able to protect Singapore when all else fails. ... to be successful, we have to be one united people. If we can do that, it can compensate for our lack of heft; it can give confidence to others that we will be reliable partners." These insights will allow <u>Singaporeans to understand</u> our vulnerabilities and what the government can do <u>with the help of the people</u> to sustain peaceful relations with other states as well as be a valued member of the international community to remain relevant in this changing world. Clearly Singaporeans are made to realize they have a part to play in our multi-racial society and Mr Lee is reminding Singaporeans to do their part and be supportive of government policies.	7

Name: _____ () Class: _____



ANGLICAN HIGH SCHOOL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2016

S4

COMBINED HUMANITIES

2204/01

Paper 1: Social Studies

21 July 2016

Secondary 4

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: 5 sheets of writing paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Follow the instructions on the front cover of the Answer Booklet.

Write your index number and name 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, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **all** parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **ONE** question only.

Write all answers on the writing paper provided.

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

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.

Section A	35 marks
Section B	15 marks
TOTAL:	50 marks

Parent's Name:	
Parent's Signature:	

This document consists 6 pages.

[TURN OVER

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

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.
Does the cartoonist approve of Singapore's immigration policy? Explain your answer. [5]
- (b) Study Source B.
How useful is this source as evidence about integration of immigrants in Singapore? Explain your answer. [7]
- (c) Study Sources C and D.
After reading Source C, are you surprised by Source D? Explain your answer. [8]
- (d) Study Source E.
Why was the exhibition carried out? Explain your answer. [7]
- (e) Study Source F.
Does Source F prove that Singaporeans are anti-foreigners? Explain your answer. [8]

How successful is the integration of new immigrants into Singapore?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Singapore's Total Fertility Rate is 1.2 babies per woman and its population is aging rapidly, with a ratio of one old person for about ten working persons. As such, the Singapore government strongly encouraged foreign professionals and skilled workers to immigrate to Singapore as they can provide essential support for Singapore's economy. Because of the strong push for immigration since 1989, Singapore's population almost doubled to 5.2 million in 2011.

Every 1 in 3 resident in Singapore is foreign-born. According to official figures, 30 percent of all Singaporean marriages involve a citizen and a foreigner, up from 23 percent in 1990.

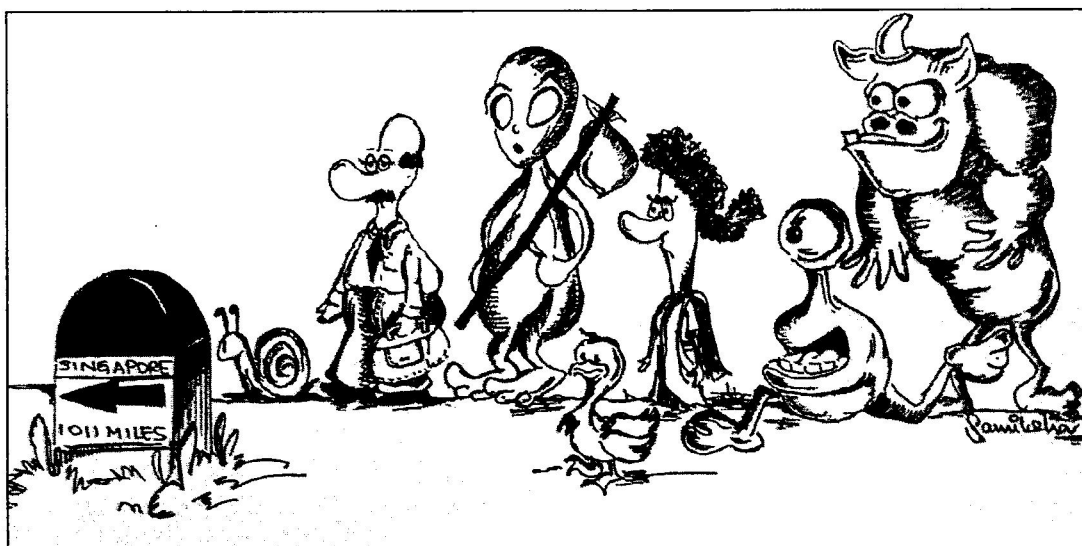
With more immigrants, residents in the country are feeling the squeeze and it is not just space. Competition for spots in preferred schools and jobs are just a few of the growing list of areas in which immigrants are seen with furrowed brows.

The unveiling of a government Population White paper in 2013 that mapped out its preparation for Singapore's population growth to 6.9 million, of which citizens would only form 55% by 2030 sent shockwaves across the country.

For a small country, there is a need for complete optimisation of human resources. Whilst Singapore wants to be a leading city on the global stage, it also needs to ensure that no Singaporean is left behind.

Study the sources to find out if Singapore can strike a balance struck between growth and integration.

Source A: A local cartoonist's view on immigration policy in Singapore.



Source B: Extract of an article published in the New York Times in 2012.

Yang Mu, a Beijing-born economist who moved to Singapore in 1992 and became a citizen three years later, acknowledges a host of superficial differences, saying he finds locals somewhat aloof, more likely to work late and less likely to spend the night talking over stiff drinks*. Unlike Singaporeans, people from China, he said, would never split a dinner tab.

"I've voted in four elections now, and it is great to live in a country where you can trust people and trust the government," said Mr. Yang, 66, who formed a local charity that teaches English to Chinese migrants. "I still don't feel Singaporean," he added. "The truth is, when I retire, I'll probably move back to China."

**strong alcoholic drinks*

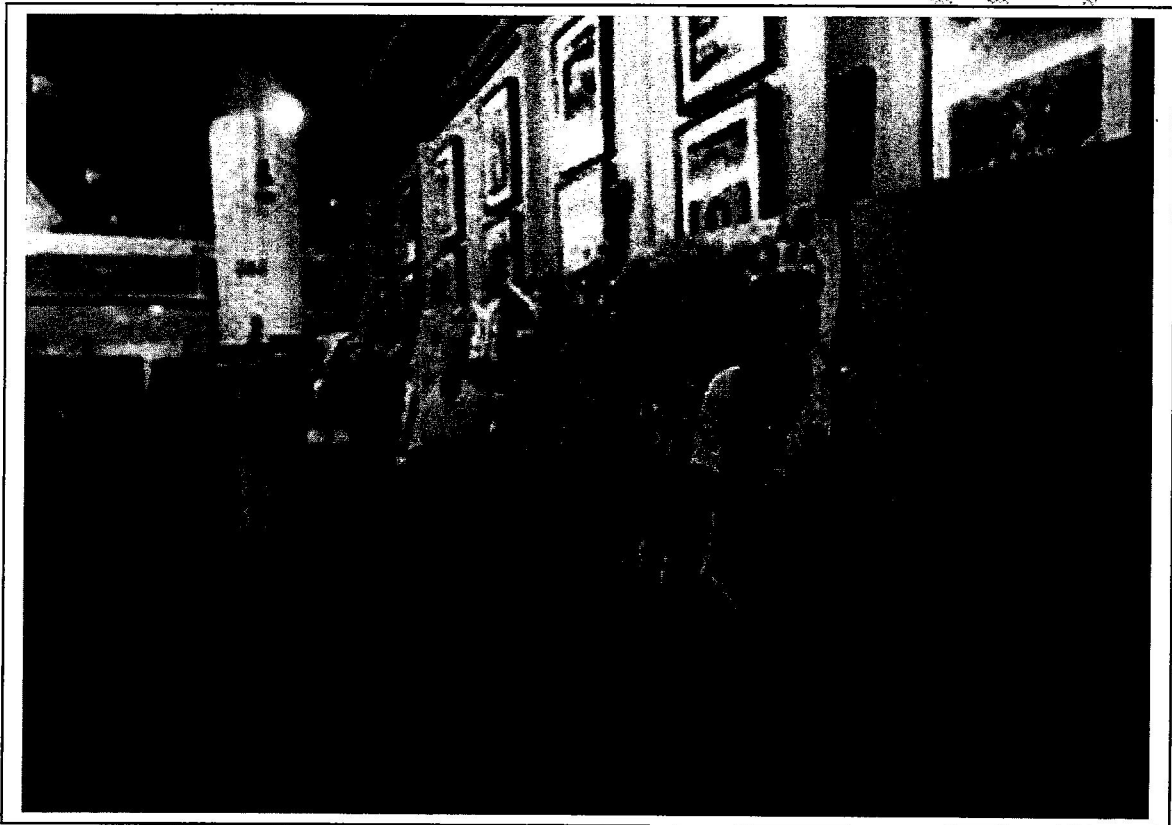
Source C: Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong on growing anti-immigrants sentiments in Singapore, 2014

I am sure you have seen or heard people blaming everything bad that happens in Singapore on foreigners. Foreigners even get blamed for some things that have nothing to do with them like winning medals at the Asian games. Joseph Schooling, he is born here, his father is born here, he happens to be Eurasian. He won a gold medal, in fact he won three medals, and he was called an "Ang Moh foreign talent". I am ashamed and dismayed when I read such virulent and nasty attitudes, and I am sure so are many other Singaporeans. There are problems of integration, problems of numbers, of congestion, we deal with them. But bad behaviour, rude behaviour is really a disgrace to Singaporean or to a human being and should not be tolerated.

Source D: Adapted from a Singaporean's online blog, 2015.

Quit calling us xenophobes! We will not be so anti-foreigners, had the government been more prudent in their immigration policy. The government implemented bad policies which have not been properly thought out. This country is too crowded because this government has made population projections, which they couldn't adhere to. When the actual numbers ran out of proportion there simply isn't enough infrastructure and space to keep up with the speed of population growth. Hence it is understandable why we become so anti-foreigners. So let's get this right.

Source E: A 2015 photo exhibition organised by SingTel on new immigrants doing daily activities such as taking the bus, cycling and buying provisions from



neighbourhood stalls around Singapore.

Source F: Protesters at the Population White Paper protest in Feb 2013.



Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

2 Managing Healthcare in Singapore

- a) How does help from voluntary welfare organisations (VWOs) contribute to Singapore's success in providing affordable healthcare to her citizens? Explain your answer. [5]
- b) Explain two other efforts that contribute to Singapore's success in providing affordable healthcare to her citizens. Which is more significant? [10]

3 Bonding Singapore

- a) How do religious misperceptions threaten Singapore's social harmony? Explain your answer. [5]
- b) Explain two other threats to Singapore's social harmony. Which is more significant? [10]

4 Sustaining Economic Development in a Globalising World

- a) How is the environment in Singapore positively impacted by globalisation? Explain your answer. [5]
- b) Explain two other positive impacts of globalisation on Singapore. Which is more significant? [10]

END OF PAPER

Acknowledgements:

Source A: <http://su.ntu.edu.sg/tribune/main/?p=221> , The Tribune, NTUSU, February 25 2013

Source B: http://www.nytimes.com/2012/07/27/world/asia/in-singapore-vitriol-against-newcomers-from-mainland-china.html?_r=0

Source C: <http://www.pmo.gov.sg/mediacentre/transcript-speech-prime-minister-lee-hsien-loong-huss-60th-anniversary-lecture-3-oct>

Source D: <https://thehearttruths.com/author/royngerng/>

Source E: notatourist.sg

Source F: <https://sg.news.yahoo.com/-yir2013--population-white-paper-triggers-nationwide-debate-101840966.html>

Setters: Mrs Law-Chan Hwee Leng and Ms Noriff Elyn

MARKING SCHEME

Secondary 4

Social Studies

Preliminary Examination 2016

Section A

(a) Study Source A.

Do you think the cartoonist approve the policy of immigration in Singapore? Explain your answer. [5]

Level	Description	Marks
L1	Answers based on provenance e.g. The cartoon is by a local cartoonist, so he must be against the policy.	1
L2	Yes, with details from the cartoon <i>Award higher mark for more than one piece of evidence.</i> E.g. Yes, the cartoonist supports the immigration policy as the cartoonist shows that has attracted different types of 'talents' ranging from aliens to monsters and duck. This means that Singapore would have a larger variety of talents to choose from.	2-3
L3	No, with support from details of cartoon <i>Award 5m only if student shows strategy used by cartoonist to convey his message, i.e. mockery.</i> E.g. No, the cartoonist does not support the immigration policy as the cartoonist shows that it is non-discriminatory, attracting all sorts of creatures and beings, as depicted in the cartoon which shows aliens, ducks and monsters lining up to enter Singapore. He is mocking the immigration policy as being unsound and could lead to potential problems as Singapore allows so many different types of beings/creatures into the country	4-5

(b) Study Source B.

How useful is this source as evidence about integration of immigrants in Singapore? Explain your answer.

[7]

Typicality Content

Cross reference

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Not useful based on typicality E.g. This source is not useful as evidence about integration of immigrants in Singapore BECAUSE it is the view of only 1 person.	1
L2	Useful/not useful based on provenance. <i>Award 3m only if candidate explains neutrality of the source.</i> E.g. This source is useful as evidence about integration of immigrants in Singapore BECAUSE it is from a neutral source, the New York Times, which is not a local newspaper and can present an objective view of the situation.	2-3
L3	Useful/not useful based on content E.g This source is useful as evidence in that immigrants find it difficult to integrate into Singapore. Mr Yang "acknowledges a host of superficial differences" such as Singaporeans splitting the dinner tab and being 'aloof'. Even though he has lived in Singapore since 1992, he admitted that he would most likely return to China to retire. Hence, this shows that the integration is not very successful.	4
L4	Useful based on cross-referencing e.g. This source is useful as evidence in that immigrants find it difficult to integrate into Singapore. Mr Yang "acknowledges a host of superficial differences" such as Singaporeans splitting the dinner tab and being 'aloof'. Even though he has lived in Singapore since 1992, he admitted that he would most likely return to China to retire. Hence, this shows that the integration is not very successful. And this is reliable because it is supported by the Source C in which PM Lee admits that he is ashamed of the 'virulent and nasty' remarks about new immigrants in Singapore. This suggests that some Singaporeans are not making new immigrants feel welcomed in the country.	5
L5	Not useful based on cross-referencing This source is not useful as evidence as there are successful cases of integration as shown in the Background Information that the number of mixed marriages between locals and foreigners have risen to 30% in 2011 compared to 23% in 1990. This shows growing acceptance of foreigners into Singapore.	6
L6	L4+Limited in usefulness This source is useful in showing that some foreigners are not integrating well in Singapore but it is not useful in showing that the integration of all foreigners in Singapore.	7

(c) Study Sources C and D.

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

[8]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Surprised/Not surprised based on uncritical acceptance of provenance. E.g. I am not surprised by the clash in the main messages between the two sources as both sources are entitled to their own view.	1
L2	Highlights the difference in main messages of each source, supported and states rationale for surprise or not surprised based on uncritical acceptance of provenance. <i>Award 3m only if main messages are supported with evidence from sources.</i> E.g. The main message in Source C is that some Singaporeans are very ugly in their attitude towards foreigners and new immigrants as seen from PM Lee's statement, "I am ashamed and dismayed when I read such virulent and nasty attitudes". This contrasts with Source D's main message which is the anti-foreigner behaviour is the government's fault as it "implemented bad policies that are not properly thought out". This clash is not surprising as each person is entitled to their own point of view.	2-3
L3	Highlights the difference in main messages of each source, supported and states rationale for surprise or not surprised based on both sources being true, established through cross-referencing. <i>Award 5m for two sets of cross-referencing to support each source. Award 6m only if explanation is strong and complete.</i> E.g. The main message in Source C is that some Singaporeans are very ugly in their attitude towards foreigners and new immigrants as seen from PM Lee's statement, "I am ashamed and dismayed when I read such virulent and nasty attitudes". This contrasts with Source D's main message which is the anti-foreigner behaviour is the government's fault as it "implemented bad policies that are not properly thought out". This clash is not surprising BECAUSE both sources are true. The background information supports the view in Source D that there are too many immigrants in Singapore that Singaporeans are "feeling the squeeze" and Singaporeans are quite upset that foreigners are competing with them "for spots in preferred schools and jobs". Hence this suggests that Source D's view is somewhat justified as the government did not plan the numbers properly which resulted in Singaporeans feeling angry with the foreigners. Source C is also true as there are some Singaporeans have shown themselves to be less than gracious when interacting with new immigrants as shown in Source B when the Bangladeshi businessman says that he was 'hurt deeply' as some Singaporeans treated him as being inferior to them. Such behaviour cannot be caused by the government as not all Singaporeans are ungracious as demonstrated by the writer in Source B.	4-6
L4	L2+ Not surprised based on Provenance and Purpose, supported <i>Award 8m only if both purposes are well explained. If no cross-referencing is done, award candidate max L3/5. To get 8m, candidate</i>	7-8

	<i>has to show tangible outcome by audience.</i> E.g. I am also not surprised by the clash between the main messages of both sources <u>BECAUSE both sources have different purposes.</u> Source C's purpose is by the PM to call for Singaporeans to behave themselves more graciously and not go around discriminating against 'non-Asian' looking people like Joseph Schooling which is a disturbing trend and social phenomenon. The purpose of Source D on the other hand is to discredit the Singapore government so as to make it seem incompetent so that more people will not support the government and vote it out in the next election. The purpose of Source D can be supported by its angry tone, "We will not be so anti-foreigners, had the government been more prudent in their immigration policy" and "The government implemented bad policies which have not been properly thought out".	
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	(d)Study Source E. Why was the exhibition carried out? EYA. [7]	
Level	Description	Marks
L1	Description of source without addressing question	1
L2	Infer purpose without support	2-3
L3	Infer purpose and valid reason (BECAUSE), supported <i>Award 5m only when explanation is strong and coherent.</i> E.g. The exhibition was carried out BECAUSE it aimed to close the gap between the new immigrants and Singaporeans. It wants to give the new immigrants a voice and show Singaporeans that they are very much like us and their way of life is like Singaporeans such a 'cycling around the neighbourhood', 'buying provisions from the neighbourhood' and 'taking the public transport'. It hopes that by doing so, Singaporeans would be more receptive and welcoming of new immigrants and not treat them as aliens.	4-5
L4	Infer valid reason, supported and in the right context. E.g. The exhibition was carried out BECAUSE it aimed to close the gap between the new immigrants and Singaporeans. It wants to give the new immigrants a voice and show Singaporeans that they are very much like us and their way of life is like Singaporeans such a 'cycling around the neighbourhood', 'buying provisions from the neighbourhood' and 'taking the public transport'. It hopes that by doing so, Singaporeans would be more receptive and welcoming of new immigrants and not treat them as aliens. This exhibition was created as more and more Singaporeans are voicing out their dissatisfaction with Singapore being crowded and showing xenophobic behavior as seen in Source F where Singaporeans demand for Singapore to be for Singaporeans only.	6-7

(e) Study Source F.

Does Source F prove that Singaporeans are anti-foreigners?

[8]

Explain your answer.

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Prove, based on description of source E.g. Yes, this source proves that Singaporeans are anti-foreigners as it shows Singaporeans gathering at Hong Lim Park, demanding 'Singapore for Singaporeans Only'.	1
L2	Prove, based on content, explained. <i>Award 3m only if explanation is coherent and logical.</i> E.g. Yes, this source proves that Singaporeans are anti-foreigners as it shows Singaporeans demanding 'Singapore for Singaporeans Only'. This protest suggests that the Singaporeans are unhappy with sharing Singapore with foreigners and would like to have them removed and this is supported in the background information which shows that many Singaporeans are feeling the 'squeeze' sharing limited spots for choice schools and jobs.	2-3
L3	Doesn't prove based on typicality/Alternative interpretation of source. <i>Note: Some students might read the source as being anti-government but this detracts from the main issue about whether new immigrants can integrate successfully into Singapore. Although it is a valid interpretation but the message is not aligned to the main issue investigated. It is better to determine if these protestors can prove that Singaporeans are anti-foreigners instead of changing the issue which will not help us develop a better understanding of the overall issue.</i> E.g. This source cannot prove that ALL Singaporeans are anti-foreigners as it only features some Singaporeans protesting at Hong Lim Park and they cannot represent the views of ALL Singaporeans.	4
L4	Prove, based on cross-referencing, explained. E.g. Yes, this source proves that Singaporeans are anti-foreigners as it shows Singaporeans protestors demanding 'Singapore for Singaporeans Only'. This protest suggests that the Singaporeans are unhappy with sharing Singapore with foreigners and would like to have them removed and this is supported by the background information which shows that many Singaporeans are feeling the 'squeeze' sharing limited spots for choice schools and jobs.	5
L5	Doesn't prove based on cross-referencing/biasness <i>Award 7m for additional evidence used to support argument.</i> E.g. This source doesn't prove that Singaporeans are anti-foreigners as it shows some Singaporeans demonstrating against foreigners in Singapore, demanding 'Singapore for Singaporeans Only'. But this group of people do not represent the views of ALL Singaporeans. When I cross refer to Background Information, it shows that 30% of marriages in Singapore are between locals and foreigners and in Source C, the Prime Minister himself is rebuking Singaporeans who treat foreigners unfairly as seen in, 'bad behaviour, rude behaviour is really a disgrace to Singaporean or to a human being and should not be tolerated'. Hence this source cannot prove	6-7

	Singaporeans are anti-foreigners.	
L6	L5+Context E.g. Furthermore, this protest is triggered by the Population White paper which according to background information, intended to increase the population to 6.9 million by 2030. This protest is not entirely a result of Singaporeans being anti-foreigners but more of a reaction against having more foreigners if the White paper is implemented.	8

SECTION B

2 Managing Healthcare in Singapore

- a) How does help from voluntary welfare organisations (VWOs) contribute to Singapore's success in providing affordable healthcare to her citizens?
EYA

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
L1	Writes about given issue i.e. with no description/ explanation	1
L2	Describes given factor <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> Help from voluntary welfare organisations contributes to the success of providing affordable healthcare by operating community hospitals, nursing homes and day rehabilitations centres. They are given grants and collect funds from the public to run their operations. An example is Ang Mo Kio – Thye Hua Kwan Community Hospital which provides follow up treatments for patients discharged from hospital and are in less threatening stage of their illnesses. Their costs are often lower than the general hospitals and they have volunteers who render services at no cost.	2-3
L3	Explains given factor, linking it to question Help from voluntary welfare organisations contributes to the success of providing affordable healthcare by operating community hospitals, nursing homes and day rehabilitations centres. They are given grants and collect funds from the public to run their operations. An example is Ang Mo Kio – Thye Hua Kwan Community Hospital which provides follow up treatments for patients discharged from hospital and are in less threatening stage of their illnesses. Their costs are often lower than the general hospitals and they have volunteers who render services at no cost. Through this, the government is also relieved of the need to operate multiple healthcare services and allows government-run healthcare services to be made available to Singaporeans who needs it most. Furthermore, such help from VWOs provide a more affordable options for Singaporeans who needs long term treatment/ medications which can be expensive.	4-5

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- b) Explain two other efforts that contribute to Singapore's success in providing affordable healthcare to her citizens. Which is more significant?

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
L1	Identifies other contributing factor(s) Award 1 mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor. <i>Eg. Being self-reliant, help from the government</i>	1-2
L2	Describes other contributing factor(s) Award 3 marks for describing one factor and 4 marks for describing another factor. Two factors needed only. Help from the government such as subsidies also contributes to Singapore's success in providing affordable healthcare to her citizens. An example is the direct subsidies given to government hospitals, polyclinics and some nursing homes for the elderly to ensure that basic healthcare services are available for all Singaporeans. Furthermore, lower-income groups are given higher subsidies for hospitalisation. For example, Singaporeans warded in Class C wards receive the highest subsidies up till 80% of their hospital charges. Being self-reliant also contributes to Singapore's success as people are encouraged to take responsibility for and have sufficient preparation for their own healthcare needs. One of the measures is through Medisave, a policy where every working Singaporean needs to put aside a percentage of their Central Provident Fund (CPF) contribution each month into their Medisave accounts. The money from the Medisave account can be used to pay hospital bills and certain medical treatments. (Another example: By purchasing Medishield, a national healthcare insurance scheme. Medishield allows patients to make claims for large medical bills that Medisave does not cover such as long-term hospitalisation or treatment of serious illnesses.)	3-4
L3	Explains one contributing factor Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Help from the government such as subsidies also contributes to Singapore's success in providing affordable healthcare to her citizens. An example is the direct subsidies given to government hospitals, polyclinics and some nursing homes for the elderly to ensure that basic healthcare services are available for all Singaporeans. Furthermore, lower-income groups are given higher subsidies for hospitalisation. For example, Singaporeans warded in Class C wards receive the highest subsidies up till 80% of their hospital charges. <i>Through the subsidies, the overall</i>	5-6

	cost of healthcare will be lower for patients thus ensuring that healthcare is made accessible and affordable to all who need it.	
L4	L3 + Explains another contributing factor Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Only 1 more factor needed. Being self-reliant also contributes to Singapore's success as people are encouraged to take responsibility for and have sufficient preparation for their own healthcare needs. One of the measures is through Medisave, a policy where every working Singaporean needs to put aside a percentage of their Central Provident Fund (CPF) contribution each month into their Medisave accounts. The money from the Medisave account can be used to pay hospital bills and certain medical treatments. (Another example: By purchasing Medishield, a national healthcare insurance scheme. Medishield allows patients to make claims for large medical bills that Medisave does not cover such as long-term hospitalisation or treatment of serious illnesses.) As such, Medisave/ Medishield ensures that Singaporeans have enough money to spend on their healthcare needs when necessary. They do not have to depend on the government to take care of their own health, which will strain the financial resources of the government and might result in higher taxes to provide for healthcare expenditure. Being self-reliant promotes sustainability in healthcare without burdening the government.	7-8
L5	L4 + Explains relative importance of the two chosen factors in answering the question. In conclusion, given the complexity of healthcare and the rising cost, both efforts are equally significant in contributing Singapore's success with healthcare. Individuals make the proactive efforts in looking after themselves and ensuring that they have adequate savings for future use while government shares the burden by covering partial amount or even step in and provide more help when one is unable to pay for the healthcare treatment. Through this shared responsibility, Singapore has been successful in ensuring affordable healthcare to those in need. OR In conclusion, help from government is more significant because they meet to a larger group of Singaporeans especially to those who are needy and unable to cope with the healthcare cost on their own. While individuals save up money for future healthcare use, those from the lower income group may not be able to do so and will receive more help in terms of heavier subsidies. Thus, the help from government is more significant in addressing their concerns thus ensuring that no one falls between the cracks therefore contributing to Singapore's success with healthcare provision.	8-10

3 Bonding Singapore

a) How do religious misperceptions threaten Singapore's social harmony? EYA.

[5]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
L1	Writes about given issue i.e. with no description/ explanation	1
L2	Describes given factor <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> Differences between different religious groups can lead to religious misperception and create tension among the people in Singapore and threaten the social harmony in Singapore. For example, in the Maria Hertogh riots, violence broke out between the Christians and the Muslims over the handling of the case, such as holding the Muslim Maria in a Christian convent, and the verdict that Maria Hertogh should be returned to her Dutch mother. This decision was interpreted by the Muslims that the British were biased and insensitive to their feelings. Riots erupted as a result of the ruling causing a chaotic situation.	2-3
L3	Explains given factor, linking it to question Differences between different religious groups can lead to religious misperception and create tension among the people in Singapore and threaten the social harmony in Singapore. For example, in the Maria Hertogh riots, violence broke out between the Christians and the Muslims over the handling of the case, such as holding the Muslim Maria in a Christian convent, and the verdict that Maria Hertogh should be returned to her Dutch mother. This decision was interpreted by the Muslims that the British were biased and insensitive to their feelings. Riots erupted as a result of the ruling causing a chaotic situation. <i>The Maria Hertogh riots in 1950 clearly showed that if religious issues are not handled carefully, hostility and distrust could occur among the different religious groups. This will cause a drift between the different religious and cause disunity in society.</i>	4-5

b) Explain two other threats to Singapore's social harmony. Which is more significant?

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
L1	Identifies other contributing factor(s) <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor.</i> <i>Eg. External threats, racial misperceptions</i>	1-2

L2	Describes other contributing factor(s) <i>Award 3 marks for describing one factor and 4 marks for describing another factor. Two factors needed only.</i> Racial misperception as a result of differences in racial groups can also threaten Singapore's harmony as animosity is created. An example was the Racial Riot of 1964. It happened during the celebration of Prophet Muhammad's birthday, when a clash between a Chinese policeman and a group of Malay participants of the procession, turned into a full-blown riot which resulted in damage to property and loss of lives. Prior to this, tension has been building between the Chinese and Malay communities. This is because the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) had been stirring anger in the Malay community against the Chinese community by making them perceive the People's Action Party (PAP), as being biased against Malays and in favour of the Chinese in Singapore. External threats such as transnational terrorism is another challenge that can threaten Singapore's social harmony. For example, when the Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) terrorists were arrested in 2002, there were instances of citizens from other races/ religion who developed stereotypical views of the Muslims due to the association to Islam. If this was not carefully managed and the government and community did not take a strong stand against such acts, it could cause damage to the good ties of fellow Singaporeans.	3-4
L3	Explains one contributing factor <i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> Racial misperception as a result of differences in racial groups can also threaten Singapore's harmony as animosity is created. An example was the Racial Riot of 1964. It happened during the celebration of Prophet Muhammad's birthday, when a clash between a Chinese policeman and a group of Malay participants of the procession, turned into a full-blown riot which resulted in damage to property and loss of lives. Prior to this, tension has been building between the Chinese and Malay communities. This is because the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) had been stirring anger in the Malay community against the Chinese community by making them perceive the People's Action Party (PAP), as being biased against Malays and in favour of the Chinese in Singapore. <i>This riot shows that the differing perspectives of different racial groups and the lack of understanding between the different racial groups would create suspicion and hostility among the different racial groups. If these feelings of suspicion and unhappiness are not managed properly by the government, peace and harmony could be easily upset.</i>	5-6
L4	L3 + Explains another contributing factor	7-8

	<i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Only 1 more factor needed.</i> External threats such as transnational terrorism is another challenge that can threaten Singapore's social harmony. For example, when the Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) terrorists were arrested in 2002, there were instances of citizens from other races/ religion who developed stereotypical views of the Muslims due to the association to Islam. If this was not carefully managed and the government and community did not take a strong stand against such acts, it could cause damage to the good ties of fellow Singaporeans. <i>As can be seen here because of its multi-ethnic population, Singapore remains vulnerable to external attacks as differences between different races and religions may be exploited by external parties to create ill feelings towards each other among the local ethnic groups. Transnational terrorists frequently use religion and injustice as a basis for attacks and this could test the social bonds of Singaporeans and potentially divide the people.</i>	
L5	L4 + Explains relative importance of the two chosen factors in answering the question. External threat poses a more significant threat as it is more difficult to control and unpredictable. This is because transnational terrorism has extensive connections and they are aimed to create massive disorder and chaos to the current system. In addition, transnational terrorism plays on sentiments of different racial and religious groups and the peace that we enjoyed is fragile and could be destroyed if we did not keep out external threat. Internal threats on the other hand can easily be managed with careful policies and initiatives to foster social cohesion from the government. As long as policies are transparent and everyone has opportunities to excel, harmony will prevail.	8-10

4 Globalisation

- a) How is the environment in Singapore positively impacted by globalisation?
Explain your answer.

[5]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
L1	Writes about given issue i.e. with no description/ explanation	1
L2	Describes given factor <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> As a result of interconnectivity and easy sharing of information, it has increased awareness of the degradation of environment due to population growth and other economic activities. Singapore has since put in place strategies and measures to manage her environment. An example is the campaign to 'Reduce, Reuse and Recycle'. Singaporeans are encouraged to use recycling bags instead of plastic bags that are non- biodegradable in order to cut down on the amount of trash in Singapore. Also, many recycling bins are located near MRT stations or in the neighbourhood to	2-3

	promote recycling of trash.	
L3	Explains given factor, linking it to question As a result of interconnectivity and easy sharing of information, it has increased awareness of the degradation of environment due to population growth and other economic activities. Singapore has since put in place strategies and measures to manage her environment. An example is the campaign to 'Reduce, Reuse and Recycle'. Singaporeans are encouraged to use recycling bags instead of plastic bags that are non- biodegradable in order to cut down on the amount of trash in Singapore. Also, many recycling bins are located near MRT stations or in the neighbourhood to promote recycling of trash. <i>This resulted in less trash being sent for incineration and reduce pollution. Thus, this showed how globalisation has caused Singapore and its citizens to responding positively to protect the environment.</i>	4-5

b) Explain two other positive impacts of globalisation on Singapore. Which is more significant? [10]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
L1	Identifies other contributing factor(s) Award 1 mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor.	1-2
L2	Describes other contributing factor(s) Award 3 marks for describing one factor and 4 marks for describing another factor. Two factors needed only. Globalisation has resulted in rapid development in many countries that contributed to competition. This evident in Singapore when she faced competition from neighbouring countries such as Malaysia. While Singapore is known for her lucrative port, she faced competition from Tanjong Pagar which was built in 1999. This has resulted in the drop of business and revenue for Singapore as the Malaysian port offers cheaper cost thus attracting more companies. As result, Singapore had to strategise and improve its processes and operations in order to remain competitive. There are plans to also move to a megaport in Tuas to centralise all port operations which makes processes more efficient. As Globalisation also positively impacts the social aspect of Singapore - allowing residents and visitors to learn from different cultures due to the coming of foreigners, immigration as well as tourists. For example, there are many different cuisines such as Korean, Japanese and African in Singapore.	3-4

L3	Explains one contributing factor <i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> Globalisation has resulted in rapid development in many countries that contributed to competition. This evident in Singapore when she faced competition from neighbouring countries such as Malaysia. While Singapore is known for her lucrative port, she faced competition from Tanjong Pelepas which was built in 1999. This has resulted in the drop of business and revenue for Singapore as the Malaysian port offers cheaper cost thus attracting more companies. As result, Singapore had to strategise and improve its processes and operations in order to remain competitive. There are plans to also move to a mega port in Tuas to centralise all port operations which makes processes more efficient. As such, it can be seen here how globalisation has caused Singapore to be innovative and look out for opportunities to improve herself as it can be damaging for Singapore if she does not strive to improve and maintain a competitive edge over competitors. Or Innovation/ breakthrough done by Singapore to stay as leaders in healthcare and pharmaceutical services i.e SARS kit etc	5-6
L4	L3 + Explains another contributing factor <i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Only 1 more factor needed.</i> Globalisation also positively impacts the social aspect of Singapore - allowing residents and visitors to learn from different cultures due to the coming of foreigners, immigration as well as tourists. For example, there are many different cuisines such as Korean, Japanese and African in Singapore. This enriches the cultural experiences in Singapore for both locals and tourists. This makes Singapore attractive as a tourist destination which is lucrative to us.	7-8
L5	L4 + Explains relative importance of the two chosen factors in answering the question. In conclusion, both impacts are equally significant as the waves of globalisation have extensive impacts and caused transformation/ changes in many aspect of any countries. The influx of people and ideas across boundaries leads to social changes and influence lifestyle as well as forces any country to innovate and search for breakthrough to remain leaders in any industry and be the choice country for foreign investors.	8-10



BUKIT PANJANG GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL
Preliminary Examination, 2016
SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS / 5 NORMAL ACADEMIC

Combined Humanities
Social Studies

2204/01

Date: 12th August 2016 (Friday)

Duration: 1 hr 45 minutes

Time: 7.45am – 9.30am

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

Section A

Answer **all** parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **one** question.

Write all the answers in the answer 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.

Staple the cover page together with your answer scripts to Section A.

Submit Section A and Section B separately.

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

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.

1 (a) **Study Source A.**

Do you think the cartoonist approved of China's behaviour in the oil-rig dispute? Explain your answers using details from the source. [6]

(b) **Study Sources B and C.**

How far does the Chinese government in Source B agree with the Vietnamese government in Source C? Explain your answer. [7]

(c) **Study Source D.**

Why did the United States make this statement? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) **Study Source E.**

How useful is this source as evidence of the Vietnamese actions towards Chinese nationals? Explain your answer. [7]

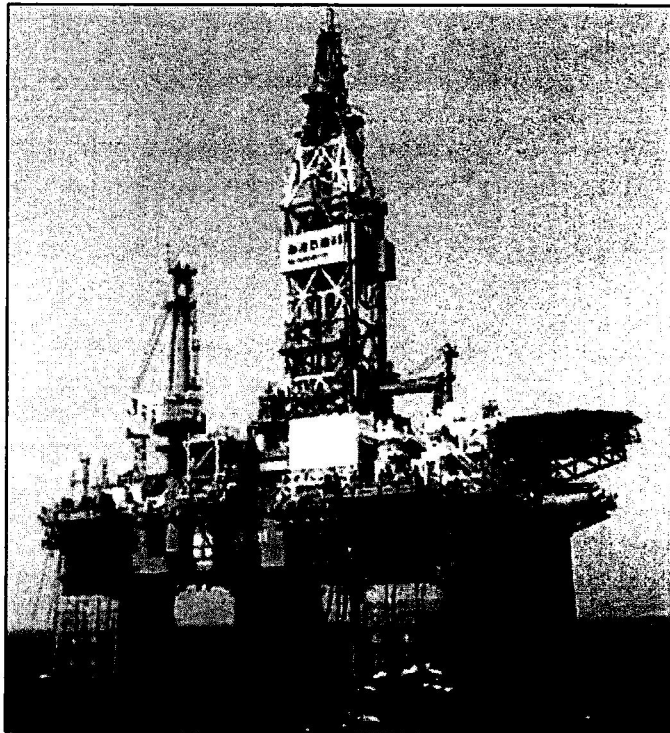
(e) **Study Source F.**

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer. [8]

Who was responsible for rising tensions in a territorial dispute between China and Vietnam?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

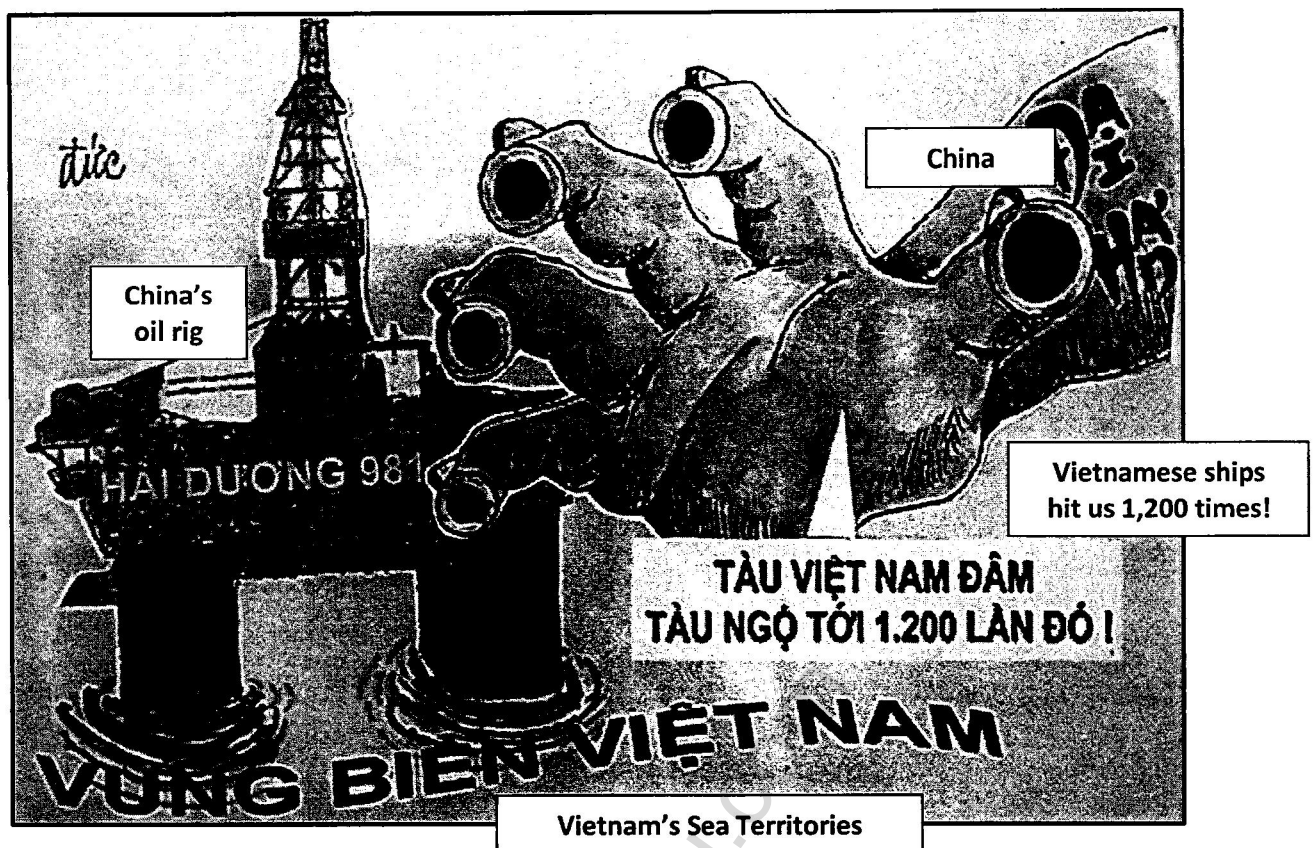


Anti-China tensions ran high in Vietnam over a territorial dispute in the South China Sea in May 2014. The dispute began when China moved a drilling rig (known in China as *Haiyang Shiyou 981* and in Vietnam as "Hải Dương - 981") into disputed waters west of the Paracel Islands, which Beijing (capital of China) and Hanoi (capital of Vietnam) both say belong to them. Brunei, Malaysia and the Philippines also lay full or partial claim over this vast, resource-rich area. Both countries have used historical maps and ancient trade routes as evidence for their ownership. China claims 90% of the area, encompassed in a "nine-dash line" map.

Vietnam attempted to block the installation of the rig. Government ships from the two nations then collided on many occasions and exchanged water cannon fire. Beijing mobilized dozens of its official boats and even warships to escort the oil rig. Hanoi dispatched hundreds of its coast guard ships and fishing boats to the area near the oil rig. Beijing used its ships to stop Vietnamese vessels. On 26 May 2014, Chinese patrol vessels rammed a Vietnamese fishing boat and caused it to capsize.

Following the clashes at sea, hundreds of Vietnamese people joined anti-China protests in Hanoi. The protests turned violent, spreading to two industrial parks in southern Vietnam, where angry demonstrators burnt at least 15 factories and damaged hundreds more. The protests spread to a Taiwan owned steel mill in central Vietnam. At least two people died and almost 150 others were injured as protesters attacked the plant. The Vietnamese government and majority of Vietnamese residents condemned the activities of the protestors and arrested hundreds of people.

Following the protests, China called on Vietnamese authorities to protect its citizens, but some Chinese nationals left the country to escape the violence. In mid-July, Vietnamese officials confirmed China was moving the rig out of the area towards China's Hainan Island.



Source B: A comment from the Chinese government official on the oil-rig dispute between China and Vietnam.

The drilling operation is within China's sovereignty and control. Vietnam sent a large number of vessels to the site, illegally and forcefully disrupting the Chinese operation and ramming the Chinese government vessels on escort and security missions there. Vietnam also sent frogmen and other underwater agents to the area, and dropped large numbers of obstacles in the waters. These are serious violations upon China's sovereignty, grave threats to the safety of Chinese personnel and the drilling rig, and gross violations of the international laws. Such actions also undermined the freedom and safety of navigation in these waters. China wants good relations with Vietnam and the channel of communication between China and Vietnam is open. China urges Vietnam to respect China's sovereignty, immediately stop all forms of disruptions and withdraw all vessels and personnel from the site, so as to ease the tension and restore peace at sea.

Source C: A comment from Vietnamese government official on the oil-rig dispute between China and Vietnam.

Vietnam demand China to withdraw the oil rig and all of its ships and aircrafts from Vietnam's waters and not to repeat similar actions. We will take all measures in line with international law to protect our legitimate rights and interests. Over the past days, Vietnam has maintained dialogues with China at different levels to oppose China's illegal acts but regretfully, China continued its aggressions by deploying ships and aircrafts to threaten Vietnamese sea law enforcement vessels and firing water cannons at them, inflicting damage to the vessels and injuries on some crew members. China has worsened the situation in the region, seriously affecting peace, stability, security, marine freedom of navigation and regional cooperation and development, at a time while other countries in the region and the world are trying to seek for peaceful solutions for disputes. Vietnam has been keen on dialogues with China to solve the situation on East Sea.

An official comment from the United States on the oil-rig dispute between China and Vietnam.

United States is deeply concerned that China has placed an oil rig in an area of the South China Sea which is also claimed by Vietnam. China's movement of an oil drilling rig escorted by military and other ships into disputed waters in the South China Sea — and the aggressive tactics used by Chinese ships, including the ramming of Vietnamese ships — is deeply troubling. These actions by Chinese ships in the South China Sea are provocative and threaten the free flow of global trade in this important region. China's attempts to change the current situation or the use of force, coercion and intimidation are unacceptable and will only lead to instability.

An account by a Chinese national who owned a shoe company in Vietnam's southern province. His business was severely affected by the anti-China riot.

'My Chinese staff and I were hiding in their upstairs office, as the office downstairs was already ruined by rioters with broken glasses and there were smashed furniture scattering everywhere. Nearly 20,000 people are rioting out there. Police used rubber bullets and tear gas but failed to take control over the crowd. 'Any Chinese here?' a Vietnamese mobster asked the Vietnamese employees who stayed downstairs. "No, already fled," came the answer from the employees. I breathed a sigh of relief. My business was attacked three times on May 13. If there is any feeling of insecurity again, we will not be able to continue to invest in Vietnam.'

Source F: *A Vietnamese commenting on the anti-China protests.*

The protest involved thousands of Vietnamese people but only about hundreds of them took violent actions. These people do not represent the general attitude of the Vietnamese. We apologize for our mistake and we will not let something like this happen again. Our police is trying their best to protect these companies and people from China, Korea, and Singapore. Educated people will not ruin and burn factories. Most of the riot participants are blue-collar workers who are lowly-educated and manipulated by other individuals. I do feel ashamed and sorry for those unfortunate incidents happening at the industrial parks.

Section B (Structured-essay Questions)

Answer **one** question.

2 Conflict in Sri Lanka

- (a) Explain how the 'Sinhala only' policy caused conflict between Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka. [5]
- (b) Explain two other causes of conflict between Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka. Which of them do you think is the more important? Explain your answer. [10]

3 The Iraq-Kuwait conflict

- (a) Explain how oil production led to the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq in 1990? [5]
- (b) Explain two other causes that led to the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq in 1990. Which of them do you think is the more important? Explain your answer. [10]

4 The Decline of Venice

- (a) Explain how the rise of the Ottoman Empire led to the decline of Venice as a maritime power? [5]
- (b) Explain two other causes that led to the decline of Venice as a maritime power. Which of them do you think is the more important? Explain your answer. [10]



BUKIT PANJANG GOVT HIGH SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2016
SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS (SOCIAL STUDIES)
ANSWER SCHEME
SECTION A (SOURCE-BASED CASE STUDY)

1(a) **Study Source A.**

Do you think the cartoonist approved of China's behaviour in the oil-rig dispute? Explain your answers using details from the source.

[6]

L1 Approved – stating the wrongdoings of Vietnam (misinterpretation)

[1]

Yes, approved. Vietnamese ships hit China 1,200 times.

L2 Approved – stating the good behavior of China

[2]

Yes, approved. It shows China protecting its oil rig from Vietnam's ships.

L3 Disapproved, using details of cartoon / source content (face value)

[3]

No, does not approve. Cartoonist portrayed China as a huge, menacing hand with fingers as cannons.

L4 Disapproved, inferences made on the behavior of China

[4-5]

Award higher mark for quality of answers

No, does not approve.

Acceptable Inferences

Negative portrayal of China

China as aggressive

China violating Vietnam's territorial boundary / sovereignty

China portrayed as accusing Vietnam when it was the one who placed the oil rig in Vietnam's Sea territory.

L5 L4 + Disapproved, answers acknowledge that cartoon is from a Vietnamese (the other party involved in this dispute) thus would have portrayed China in a negative way.

[6]

L4 + No, does not approve. The Vietnamese cartoonist would not have approved of China's behavior in the oil-rig dispute as both are countries involved in this dispute thus the Vietnamese would have portrayed China in a negative way.

1(b) **Study sources B and C.**

How far does the Chinese government in Source B agree with the Vietnamese government in Source C? Explain your answer.

[7]

L1 Uses sources, No comparison (no match)

[1]

L2 Agree OR disagree using source content

[2-3]

Agree

Both are open to dialogues / diplomacy

Source B – 'China wants good relations with Vietnam and the channel of communication between China and Vietnam is open' – open to diplomacy

Source C – 'Vietnam has maintained dialogues with China at different levels to oppose China's illegal acts' – open to diplomacy

Disagree

Ownership of the sea where oil-rig was installed.

Source B – 'These are serious violations upon China's sovereignty, grave threats to the safety of Chinese personnel and the drilling rig, and gross violations of the international laws' – Territories belong to China

Source C – 'We will take all measures in line with international law to protect our legitimate rights and interests' – territories belong to Vietnam

Who was responsible for increasing tensions?

Source B – 'China urges Vietnam to respect China's sovereignty, immediately stop all forms of disruptions and withdraw all vessels and personnel from the site, so as to ease the tension and restore peace at sea' – Vietnam responsible

Source C – 'China has worsened the situation in the region, seriously affecting peace, stability, security, marine freedom of navigation and regional cooperation and development' – China responsible

Not acceptable comparison

Tone

L3 Agree AND disagree using source content [4-5]

L4 Answers point out that the reason for their Differences in opinions / perspectives is because both the Chinese government and Vietnamese government have different intentions [6-7]
Award higher mark for quality of answer

In Source B, the Chinese government made the comment because he wanted the international community to know that Vietnam was responsible for increasing tensions in the area which belong to China and that China is open to diplomacy. In so doing, China wants the international community to stop blaming China for the dispute / China wants to push the blame of the dispute to Vietnam. However in Source C, the Vietnamese government made the comment because he wanted the international community to know that China was responsible for increasing tensions in the area which belong to Vietnam and that Vietnam is open to diplomacy. In so doing, Vietnam wants the international community to stop blaming Vietnam for the dispute / Vietnam wants to push the blame of the dispute to China. **Because they have different intentions, the Chinese government in Source C would have disagree with the Vietnamese government's views in Source C on who was responsible for the dispute and who the territories belonged to.**

1(c) Study Source D. [7]
Why did United States make this statement? Explain your answer.

Award only reasons

L1 Misinterpretation of source / no reason given / repeating source OR Answers based on broader contextual knowledge [1]

Use of broader context such as events that happened when statement was made

E.g. Because China is having a dispute with Vietnam

L2 Answer based on US attitude towards China [2]

E.g. US made the statement because it does not approve of China's action in the South China Sea.

L3 Message OR intended outcome [3-4]

Award higher mark for quality answer

Award 4m for answers that goes beyond merely describing what is said in the source

E.g. US made the statement because US wanted the international Community to know that China was responsible for increasing tensions in the South China Sea – 'the aggressive tactics used by Chinese ships, including the ramming of Vietnamese ships – is deeply troubling. These actions by Chinese ships in the South China Sea are provocative and threaten the free flow of global trade in this important region'.

E.g. US made the statement because US wanted to warn China of their actions in the South China Sea.

L4 Message AND Intended Outcome [5]

(Audience – Americans - cannot award more than L4)

E.g. to prove that China is at fault

E.g. to justify / support US government's involvement in South China Sea.

L5 Larger Outcome

[6-7]

Award higher mark for quality answer (message given)

(Audience – must be international community or China)

E.g. To get China to resolve dispute with Iceland peacefully / stop aggressive actions in South China Sea

E.g. To get international community to support USA's involvement in South China Sea

E.g. To get international community to condemn China

E.g. To get UN to mediate dispute

E.g. US made the statement because US wanted the international Community to know that China was responsible for increasing tensions in the South China Sea – 'the aggressive tactics used by Chinese ships, including the ramming of Vietnamese ships – is deeply troubling. These actions by Chinese ships in the South China Sea are provocative and threaten the free flow of global trade in this important region'. In so doing, US wanted the international community to put pressure on China to resolve the dispute peacefully.

1(d)	Study Source E. How useful is this source as evidence of the Vietnamese actions towards Chinese nationals? Explain your answer.	[7]
------	--	-----

L1 Yes, Useful, using provenance that he is a Chinese national and thus would know how Chinese national are treated [1]

Or

No, Not Useful, Chinese national – it is only the opinion of 1 Chinese national OR unexplained bias

L2 YES, Useful, stating Vietnamese were violent/aggressive/hostile/hatred towards Chinese national. [2-3]

L3 NO, Not useful, bias explained using loaded language, intent of Chinese national [4]

Present only the negative side of Vietnamese and not the positive side (must state what these things are)
As a Chinese national, he will definitely criticize the Vietnamese attitude/actions.

L4 No, Not useful, cross-reference to Source F or Background information/CK to show Vietnamese are not hostile/aggressive towards Chinese national [5]
When cross-reference is done, there must be a concluding statement that the reliability of Source E is affected because of it – Source E is unbelievable, unreliable because challenged by other sources.

L5 Acknowledge that it is not useful but it tells us what Chinese national would want us to know [6]

L4 + although bias, still useful in telling us the views of Chinese national who would want us to think this way, i.e. Vietnamese are aggressive towards Chinese national – view of a Chinese national, not views of all Chinese nationals.

1(e)	Study Source F. Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer.	[8]
------	---	-----

L1 Identifies content that is surprising / not surprising without explanation (lifting) [1]

e.g. Yes, he apologized - 'we apologise for our mistakes'

e.g. No, the sources says 'hundreds of Vietnamese took violent actions'.

No based on provenance

e.g. No, a Vietnamese will definitely have something to say about the protests against the Chinese nationals.

L2 Yes based on author's attitude (failed L4) – not supported [2]

e.g. Yes, I am surprised he is critical of the actions of the Vietnamese protestors.

L3 Yes, surprised / No, not surprised. Answers use content in Source F, supported [3]

e.g. Yes, surprised that he does not support the actions of the Vietnamese protestors.

e.g. Yes, surprised that the source blamed the violence on the lowly-educated and blue-collar worker.

e.g. No, not surprised that the source indicated that Vietnamese were aggressive towards nationals from many countries.

e.g. No, not surprised that the source indicated that not all Vietnamese were responsible for the violence that took place

L4 Yes based on surfacing bias (failed L7) [4]

Award L2 if student fails to provide evidence.

e.g. Yes, I am surprised he is critical of the actions of the Vietnamese protestors.

e.g. Yes, because **I would expect** a Vietnamese not to criticise/speak well of his own people and blame them for the violence.

L5 No, not surprised. Background Info/other sources says the same thing [5]

Not surprised – Source F indicated that not all Vietnamese were responsible for the violence that took place
BI says the same thing – that not all Vietnamese were responsible for the violence that took place

Not surprised – Source F indicated that Vietnamese were aggressive towards nationals from many countries.
Source E says the same thing – indicated that Vietnamese were aggressive towards nationals from many countries.

L6 Both elements of L4 + L5 [6]

L7 Yes based on enhanced reliability [7-8]

Answers must show what we **expect** the Vietnamese to say and what he **actually** said in Source F.

Award L4 if answer fails to include either mentioned component.

Award L4 if student fails to provide sufficient evidence in answer.

Award 8 marks for more developed answers.

e.g. Yes, because **I would expect** a Vietnamese not to criticise/speak well of his own people and blame them for the violence. **In actual fact**, he criticised/condemned the actions of his fellow Vietnamese. This is evident in "These people do not represent the general attitude of the Vietnamese. We apologize for our mistake. These people just a small part of Vietnamese... Educated people will not ruin and burn factories. Most of the riot participants are blue-collar workers who are lowly-educated and manipulated by other individuals. I do feel ashamed and sorry for those unfortunate incidents happening at the industrial parks." **I am therefore surprised by Source F.**



BUKIT PANJANG GOVT HIGH SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2016
SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS (SOCIAL STUDIES)
ANSWER SCHEME
SECTION B (STRUCTURED-ESSAY QUESTION)

2 Conflict in Sri Lanka

- | | | |
|---|--|-----|
| 2 | (a) Explain how the 'Sinhala only' policy caused conflict between Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka. | [5] |
|---|--|-----|

Explanation must show:

Negative **reactions / actions** (protests) of the Tamils (e.g. feel resentment, unfair to Tamils, anger, protests)
Negative **impact** on Tamils (E.g. Trap in poverty cycle, no citizenship rights, unable to secure jobs in the government service or be promoted – lower economic and social status - low standard of living, economically disadvantaged)
Negative impact on the **relationship** between Sinhalese and Tamils (E.g. increase tensions, lack of tolerance, misunderstanding)

- | | | |
|-----------|--|-------|
| L1 | Writes about topic
<i>i.e. with no description/explanation of factors</i> | [1] |
| L2 | Describes factor
<i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> | [2-3] |
| L3 | Explains factor
<i>i.e. shows link between pro-family measures and population growth.</i>
<i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> | [4-5] |

2	(b)	Explain two other causes of conflict between Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka. Which of them do you think is the more important?	[10]
---	-----	---	------

Explanation must show:

Negative **reactions / actions** (protests) of the Tamils (e.g. feel resentment, unfair to Tamils, anger, protests)

Negative **impact** on Tamils (E.g. Trap in poverty cycle, no citizenship rights, unable to secure jobs in the government service or be promoted – lower economic and social status - low standard of living, economically disadvantaged)

Negative impact on the **relationship** between Sinhalese and Tamils (E.g. increase tensions, lack of tolerance, misunderstanding)

Other causes:

Citizenship rights

University admission (Ss must use an example of a course and illustrate that the Tamils needed to score higher marks than Sinhalese)

Resettlement

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------|
| L1 | Identifies other factor(s)
<i>Award one mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor.</i> | [1-2] |
| L2 | Describes other factor(s)
<i>Award 3 marks for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor.</i> | [3-4] |
| L3 | Explains one other factor
<i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> | [5-6] |
| L4 | Level 3 plus Explains another factor
<i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> | [7-8] |
| L5 | L4 plus Explain relative importance or
<i>i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other less, important.</i> | [9-10] |

3 The Iraq-Kuwait conflict

- | | | | |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| 3 | (a) | Explain how oil production led to the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq in 1990? | [5] |
|---|-----|---|-----|

Explanation must show:

Increased hostility, tension, worsening relations, use of aggression, economic warfare

- | | | |
|-----------|--|-------|
| L1 | Writes about topic
<i>i.e. with no description/explanation of factors</i> | [1] |
| L2 | Describes factor
<i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> | [2-3] |
| L3 | Explains factor
<i>i.e. shows link between pro-family measures and population growth.</i>
<i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> | [4-5] |

- | | | | |
|---|-----|--|------|
| 3 | (b) | Explain two other causes that led to the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq in 1990. Which of them do you think is the more important? | [10] |
|---|-----|--|------|

Explanation must show:

Increased hostility, tension, worsening relations, use of aggression, economic warfare

Other factors:

territorial issues, historical enmity; economic reasons, Saddam's misunderstood USA, Saddam's leadership

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------|
| L1 | Identifies other factor(s)
<i>Award one mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor.</i> | [1-2] |
| L2 | Describes other factor(s)
<i>Award 3 marks for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor.</i> | [3-4] |
| L3 | Explains one other factor
<i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> | [5-6] |
| L4 | Level 3 plus Explains another factor
<i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> | [7-8] |
| L5 | L4 plus Explain relative importance or
<i>i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other less, important.</i> | [9-10] |

4 The Decline of Venice

- | | | | |
|---|-----|--|-----|
| 4 | (a) | Explain how the rise of the Ottoman Empire led to the decline of Venice as a maritime power? | [5] |
|---|-----|--|-----|

Explanation must show:

Negative outcome/impact on Venice:

cost of the wars drained and weakened Venice's resources and weakened its military prowess.

Lost battles - loss of territories; loss of trade profits

diversion from trade - loss income / resources drained to fight wars

- | | | |
|-----------|--|-------|
| L1 | Writes about topic
<i>i.e. with no description/explanation of factors</i> | [1] |
| L2 | Describes factor
<i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> | [2-3] |
| L3 | Explains factor
<i>i.e. shows link between rise of Ottoman and Venice's decline</i>
<i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> | [4-5] |

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- | | | |
|---|---|------|
| 4 | (b) Explain two other causes that led to the decline of Venice as a maritime power. Which of them do you think is the more important? | [10] |
|---|---|------|

Explanation must show:

Negative outcome/impact on Venice:

diverted Venice's attention away from trade, resulting in the loss of income, leading to its decline.
 cost of the wars drained and weakened Venice's resources and weakened its military prowess.
 lost trade monopoly - led to Venice's decline due to a fall in profits from trade.
 Lost role as middleman – less profits
 no longer an attractive port of call (too expensive as taxes were high) – less revenue
 Lost battles - loss of territories; loss of trade profits
 diversion from trade - loss income / resources drained to fight wars
 Inefficient & unstable government led to the decline of Venice as policies were **not able to sustain Venice's growth**.
 low productivity as society became complacent - Venice **lost its competitive edge**.

Other causes:

Other Foreign threats (League of Cambrai, Involvement in Mainland (Ss must list countries as examples)
 Maritime Competition - Vasco da Gama new trade route
 New trade rivals - Dutch East India and British East India companies new sea routes
 Incapable leadership
 Corruption in the government
 Over-dependence on mercenaries
 Social decay – complacency / over-indulgence in affluent lifestyle

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------|
| L1 | Identifies other factor(s)
<i>Award one mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor.</i> | [1-2] |
| L2 | Describes other factor(s)
<i>Award 3 marks for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor.</i> | [3-4] |
| L3 | Explains one other factor
<i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> | [5-6] |
| L4 | Level 3 plus Explains another factor
<i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> | [7-8] |
| L5 | L4 plus Explain relative importance or
<i>i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other less, important.</i> | [9-10] |



**Preliminary Examination 2014
Secondary Four Express
Social Studies**

Date of Examination: 31 July 2014

Time : 0855 – 1040h

Duration: 1 hour 45 min

Chua Chu Kang Secondary School Chua Chu Kang Secondary School Chua Chu Kang Secondary School
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Name: _____

Class: _____

Instructions to Candidates

1. There are TWO sections in this paper.
Section A: Answer **all parts** of Question 1.
Section B: Answer **one** question.
2. Write in dark blue or black pen.
3. Begin each section on a fresh page of paper.
4. Hand in the question paper and answers for Section A and B separately.

Set by: Ms Er WL and Mrs Cheryl Liew
Vetted by: Mrs Jacob
Cleared by: Mr Melvin Kong

Section A (Source-based Case Study)

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

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 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.

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why do you think this website poster is put up? Explain your answer.

[6]

(b) Study Source B.

Does this source prove that Singaporeans will never accept the White Paper?

[7]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

How far does Source D show that Source C is wrong?

[8]

(d) Study Source E.

Source E is just an opinion from a blog. Does this make it useless in your understanding on locals' response towards the White Paper?

[7]

(e) Study Source F.

Are you surprised by what Source F says?

[7]

[Total = 35 marks]

Should the Singapore Government go ahead with the White Paper?

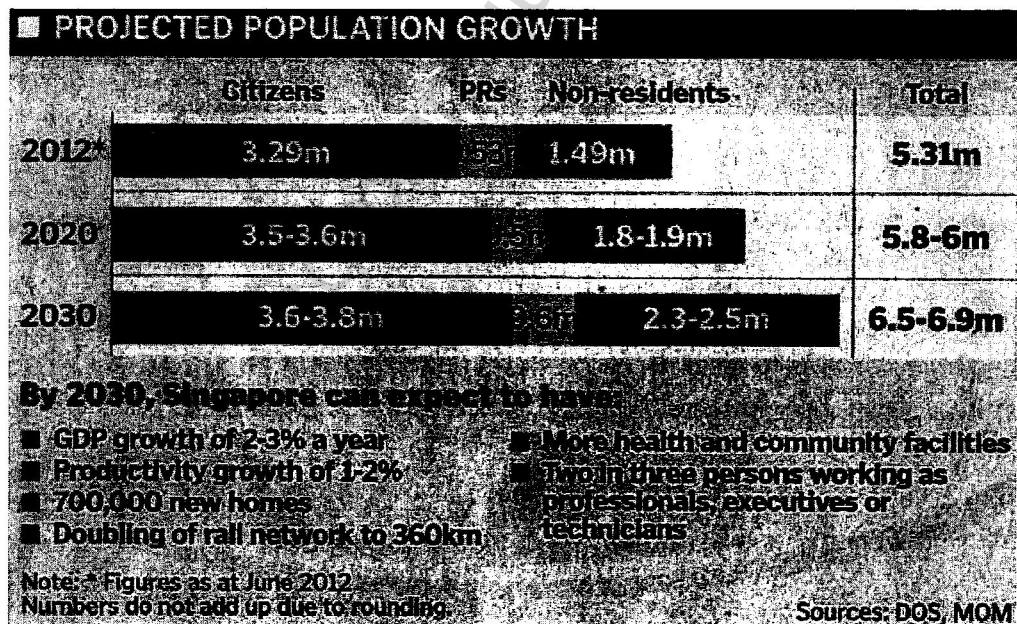
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

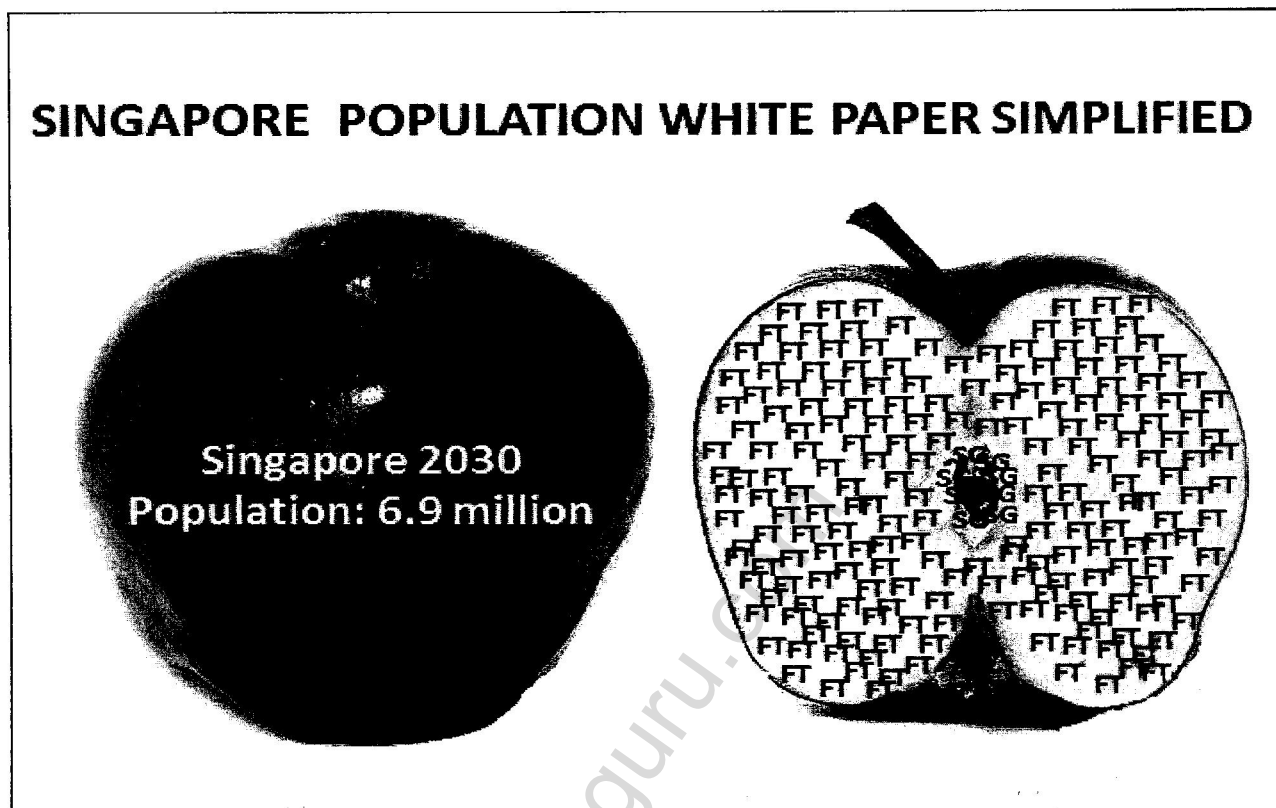
In 2012, the Singapore government engaged the public in a year-long public feedback and engagement about the population policies and strategies to overcome the demographic challenges that Singapore faces. On 29th Jan 2013, the Singapore government released the White Paper and announced its plan to increase the city-state's population to 6.9 million by 2030. The government announced the aim to build a sustainable population with a strong Singaporean core — that strengthens Singaporeans' social cohesion, while providing a good living environment for Singaporeans and maintaining Singapore's economic vitality.

However, the White Paper had sparked a severe backlash amongst many Singaporeans as the government received huge waves of public criticism through the media and a demonstration at the Speakers' corner with about 3000 protestors on 16th Feb 2013.

Study the following sources to assess whether the Singapore government should go ahead with the White Paper proposal.



Source A: *A poster put up on an opposition website in 2013 shortly after the release of the White Paper*



Source B: *A comment by a Singaporean in a local online forum on the White Paper*

Many of my peers share this same view: The Government says having one million more people in Singapore in 10 years' time will be good for the country. But we had one million more people in the last 10 years - how did that benefit us?

I couldn't persuade them that it made the economy more vibrant and added to the buzz of the place.

Hence the tricky part to the White Paper is regaining the people's trust that its plans are in their interest. Many can't understand how they will actually be better off with so many more foreigners in their midst.

Source C: *An extract of a speech, by Deputy Prime Minister Teo Chee Hean on 4th Feb 2013*

The 6.9 million population figure in 2030 is not a fixed target and the Government is not deciding now on any specific population size for beyond 2020. The projections beyond this decade are just for the purpose of land use and infrastructure planning in anticipation of future expansion. Meanwhile, priority will be given to addressing current infrastructure challenges. The 6.9 million figure has been taken out of context. The future of Singapore depends very much on Singaporeans and not just the Government. I could have left the issue to be tackled by a future government. But that would be irresponsible. It was better to talk openly, frankly and sincerely about the issue.

Source D: *A speech by the Workers Party (Opposition Party) in Parliament on 7th February 2013.*

The PAP government is driving with an upside-down roadmap where it fails to recognize that the social and infrastructure problems are caused by its immigration policy in the first place. Solve the problem of low birth rates and ageing population first by changing the social and physical environment to be more conducive for family life. Solutions must focus on promoting the quality of life of Singaporean families. By focusing on immigration and the infrastructure to accommodate them, the government is using the cause of the problems today as the solution for tomorrow.

PAP now tries to downplay the 6.9 million population number for 2030 as merely a projection, a planning parameter, a worst-case scenario. Can the government clarify why is there a need to plan infrastructure for 6.9 million if they are not planning for 6.9 million people in the first place?

Source E *A comment by an unemployed Singaporean blogger*

In the past, Singaporeans would have probably just complained in coffee shops before going about their everyday business, but not anymore. For many, the White Paper was the last straw. A protest organized at Hong Lim Park – the only space in the country where citizens are allowed to protest without a permit – drew a crowd of over 3,000 people, all of whom, like me, were fed up with the government's policy and lack of serious engagement. Just look at me, all the job interviews I went for have been snatched by foreigners willing to go for lower pay. If I cannot even get a job now, do I want to invite 6.9 million more people to compete further with me?

Source F: *An extract of speech made by Tin Pei Ling, PAP member on 8th Feb 2013*

When the White Paper was released, I had strong reservations. How can Singapore accommodate 6.9 million, when daily we are faced with crowds in our housing estates, wet markets, shopping malls, MRT trains, buses and carparks? How can I feel that this is still my country if Singaporeans are at the brink of becoming the minority with only 55% of the population in Singapore in 2030?

Perhaps the White Paper should include more measures to protect working mothers and mothers-to-be from discrimination at work and provide more affordable childcare facilities? The White Paper is not an end to itself. It should be an opportunity to continue an engagement process to explain, clarify, argue, adjust and then solicit buy-in and build consensus amongst the people.

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Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer **one** question.

2. This question is about the Principles of Governance.

- (a) Explain how the principle of meritocracy ensures Singapore's economic prosperity.

[5]

- (b) Explain two other principles of governance that ensure Singapore's economic prosperity. Which one do you think is more significant? Explain your answer.

[10]

[Total = 15 marks]

3. This question is about Sri Lanka Conflict.

- (a) Explain how the 1956 Official Language Act contributed to the conflict in Sri Lanka.

[5]

- (b) Explain two other reasons that contributed to the conflict in Sri Lanka. Which one do you think is more detrimental? Explain your answer.

[10]

[Total = 15 marks]

4. This question is about Bonding Singapore.

- (a) Explain how developing national identity helps to promote social cohesion in Singapore.

[5]

- (b) Explain two other measures that help to promote social cohesion in Singapore. Which one do you think is more effective? Explain your answer.

[10]

[Total = 15 marks]

End of Paper

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

Answer key

1(a)	Study Source A. Why do you think this website poster is put up? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	Answer based on provenance e.g. This website poster is put up because it is done by the opposition party in Singapore.	Marks [1]
L2	Because of context i.e. no use of source content Award 2 marks for general context. e.g. This website poster is being put up because of the White Paper that was announced in 2013. [2] e.g. This website poster is being put up to represent the opinions of Singaporeans towards the White Paper. [3]	[2-3]
L3	Message: using content to “show and tell” e.g The opposition party wants Singaporeans to know that the White Paper will not benefit Singaporeans since it will only lead to a situation of having a small Singapore population outnumbered by the huge masses of foreign talent. This implies that Singaporeans will be outnumbered by foreign talent, creating an unhealthy competitive environment.	[3]
L4	Message: using content and tone only “to arouse the anger of, to provoke Singaporeans into anger, criticize PAP” Explanation 1: The opposition party wants to put up the poster to provoke Singaporeans into anger against the ruling government for putting up the White Paper. The poster uses a sarcastic tone to make fun of what the government suggests to “protect the Singaporean core” and instead, relates Singaporeans to the apple core where the apple core is deemed as useless, while equating the foreign talent to the more valuable apple flesh. Explanation 2: The opposition party wants to put up the poster to provoke Singaporeans into anger against the ruling government for putting up the White Paper. As the poster suggests, carrying the White Paper policies will only lead to a situation of having a small Singapore population overwhelmed by the huge masses of foreign talent. This implies that Singaporeans will be subject to a lot of pressure in terms of less physical space that can create many other problems.	[4-5]
L5	Purpose: to “to win political support of in the next election” Award 6 marks for more developed answers. Both explanation 1 and 2 are acceptable. The <u>opposition party(author)</u> wants to <u>put PAP in a bad light by highlighting the negative impacts of the White Paper for Singaporeans(action)</u> . The political motive is to <u>sway the political support of Singaporeans(audience) towards the opposition in the next election(achievement)</u> by implying that PAP no longer looks out for the welfare of Singaporeans. Evidence: As the poster suggests, carrying the White Paper policies will	[5-6]

	only lead to a situation of having a small Singapore population overwhelmed by the huge masses of foreign talent. This implies that Singaporeans will be subject to a lot of pressure in terms of less physical space that can create many other problems.	
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1(b)	Study Source B. Does this source prove that Singaporeans will <u>never</u> accept the White Paper?	Mark [7]
L1	Undeveloped provenance This source comes from a local online forum hence it will prove since it shows Singaporeans' opinions	[1]
L2	No, based on typicality No it does prove since it only shows some Singaporeans' views but not everyone's.	[2]
L3	Based on content Yes, proves that Singaporeans will never accept This source proves as many of the Singaporeans share the view that Singapore already has issues with 1 million in the last 10 years and will suffer more with another 1 million to come. Moreover, the blogger is unable to make Singaporeans change their negative perception towards the government and the White Paper policy, hence all the more it proves that Singaporeans already has a bad impression of the government since many has lost their "trust" towards the government to protect their interests.	[3]
L4	No, does not prove that Singaporeans will never accept, based on content The blogger himself approves of the White Paper since he believes that having more foreigners "adds vibrance to the economy and buzz to the place" In short, he thinks having more foreigners benefits Singapore both economically and socially.	[4]
L5	L3/L4 +based on cross-reference to either Source E or background information Award up to 6 marks for 2 cross-references. Yes, overall this source proves as the background information tells as many as 3000 Singaporeans attended the protest against the White Paper, indicating that Singaporeans are unhappy to the extent that they are taking efforts to display their unhappiness, thus not accepting the White Paper. OR/AND	[5-6]

	Yes, Source E also support Source B since the blogger who is also a Singaporean does not want to invite 6.9 million more people to compete further with him.	
L6	L4+ Based on cross-reference to Source F only. No, this source does not prove since Source F says that "The White Paper is not an end to itself. It should be an opportunity to continue an engagement process to explain, clarify, argue, adjust and then solicit buy-in and build consensus amongst the people." This means there is still the possibility that the White Paper will be revised further or that more efforts can be made through more engagement process to convince Singaporeans to accept the paper.	[7]

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(c) Study Source C and D.
How far does Source D show that Source C is wrong?

L1	Yes/No, uses content with no match Yes, Source D shows PAP government is driving with an upside-down roadmap but source B says 6.9 million population figure in 2030 is not a fixed target.	[1]
L2	Yes/ No, based on similarity or difference of content Award 2 marks for 1 explanation, and up to 3 marks for more detailed explanation. Yes, Source D shows the white paper should not be implemented as it fails to recognize that the problem is its immigration policy in the first place but Source B , the deputy PM insists that the white paper should continue as it is for the purpose of land use and infrastructure planning in anticipation of future expansion. No, both sources recognised there are problems in Singapore today that must be resolved as soon as possible. Source B admits there are "current infrastructure challenges" that need to be addressed. Similarly, Source D also acknowledges that the government has to "solve the problem of low birth rates and ageing population" now	[2-3]
L3	Both aspects in L2	[4]
L4	Yes/No, based on cross –reference to Source D Award up to 6 marks for 2 cross-references. No, Source C contradicts D as the blogger agrees that the White Paper should continue go ahead since 6.9 million is "just a convenient number for planners so they know how much land to set aside for what." Hence, there is nothing fundamentally wrong with planning ahead for the White Paper. Yes, Source E supports source D as E also shows it not feasible to continue with the White Paper since Singaporeans are already currently facing stiff job competition with "foreigners willing to go for lower pay". Hence, to plan for further 6.9 million will worsen the current situation in the job market.	[5-6]
L5	No, based on purpose Award 7 marks for use of 4As, award 8 marks for well-development of 4As. No, overall, this source does not prove that B is wrong as it is a biased source coming from the opposition party who will try to discredit the current ruling government. Riding on the unhappiness of many Singaporeans towards the White paper, the opposition party wants to influence Singaporeans further into supporting them in the next election by blaming the current government for not considering the welfare of the Singaporeans and considering only need for economic sustainability.	[7-8]

(d)	Study Source E. Source E is just an opinion from a blog. Does this make it useless in your understanding on locals' response towards the White Paper?	[7]
L1	Undeveloped provenance Eg I think Source E is not useful since it is just a comment from a blog and involves only opinions. Award only maximum of 2 marks for irrelevant arguments. It is not useful as there is no proof that the locals were affected by the foreigners who were hired for lower pay.	[1]
L2	Useful/Not useful for what it tells us about locals' response towards the White Paper Award 2 marks for 1 relevant detail, award 3 marks for more details. Eg No. I think Source E is not useless as it shows that "there are over 3000 protestors who attended the White Paper at Hong Lim park for as they were fed up with the government's policy and lack of serious engagement." This tells us that Singaporeans are generally not supportive towards the White Paper. Yes. I think the source is useless as it is only one-sided and does not tell me the benefits that the White Paper proposal will bring about to make people support it. Yes. The person might be unemployed for other reasons but choose to put the blame on foreign talent instead of seeking to improve his own capabilities. Award up to 3 marks for typicality argument Yes. Although the blogger and over 3000 protestors demonstrated against the White Paper proposal, this is a small number compared to the current 4 over million Singaporeans and may not be a fair representation to claim that Singaporeans in general are against the White Paper.	[2-3]
L3	Both useful AND not useful	[4]
L4	Use of cross-reference Award up to 6 marks for 2 cross-references. It is useful as the source is supported by the background information that there were indeed over 3000 protestors who went for the demonstration and was the largest recorded at the Hong Lim Park. This implies that Singaporeans who are generally well-known for	[5-6]

	passivity in demonstrations were affected enough to attend the protest. It is not useful as Source B disagrees with Source E. In Source B, the blogger disagrees with the blogger in Source E as he approves of the White Paper since he believes that having more foreigners “adds vibrance to the economy and buzz to the place” In short, he thinks having more foreigners benefits Singapore both economically and socially	
L5	Purpose Overall, the source is not useful because it is biased and therefore unreliable since the blogger just wants to vent his anger for being unemployed because of the influx of foreign talents. (Without achievement) Overall, it is not a useful source as the blogger is unemployed and is likely to be less objective in his understanding towards the White Paper because of his personal circumstances. Hence, he may have developed certain level of bias against foreign talent for his unemployment and wants to influence other Singaporeans to protest against the White paper to prevent more foreigners coming to Singapore. All the more this source is useful. <u>Even though he is likely to be biased, the fact that he is reacting negatively despite being aware of the benefits is useful in telling us</u> that many other Singaporeans may feel the same way	[6] [7] [7]

1(e)	Study Source F. Are you surprised by what Source F says?	[7]
L1	Yes or no, but content misinterpreted	[1]
L2	No, based on provenance Award 1 mark for lifting of provenance and 2 marks for further explanation. <i>e.g. different people have different <u>opinions</u>, so I am not surprised by Source F even if Source B says differently.</i>	[1-2]
L3	No, based on content (personal convictions) I am not surprised since these problems are really happening and that there are really not enough childcare centres. I am not surprised as the government should not push all blame to the foreign talent here. Sense of belonging should be the responsibility of the individual, not dependent on external circumstances. I am not surprised. Although she is a PAP member, she is after all still a Singaporean who is affected like everyone else.	[3]
L4	Yes, based on content difference Award 5 marks if there is attempt to explain the purpose level. Yes I am surprised as I did not expect the PAP minister to question the White Paper since it is the PAP themselves who come up with the White Paper. Such concerns addressed by her should already thought of when the government is coming up with the White Paper. (L4/4) She may possibly lose her position for going against what her political party is proposing. (L4/5) Cross-reference at content level up to L4/4 only Source F tells me the disadvantage of having 6.9 million people in Singapore. This is not surprising since Source D also says that increased population causes social and infrastructure problems.	[4-5]
L5	Yes/No based on cross-reference Award up to 6 marks for more developed answers. Yes, I am surprised as Source C, coming from PAP as well, does not say the same as what Source F says. Source C says the purpose of projecting 6.9 million will not affect Singaporeans much since this is just for the purpose of land use and infrastructure planning in anticipation of future expansion whereas Source F says the White Paper will affect Singaporeans' sense of belonging. No, I am not surprised as source E supports what Source F says. The blogger produces evidence to show that Singaporeans were unhappy enough to start a protest that "drew a crowd of over	[5-6]

	3,000 people, all of whom” were “fed up with the government’s policy and lack of serious engagement.” Hence it becomes necessary that the government must open up more discussions for the White Paper.	
L6	L5 plus purpose Award 6 marks for 1 supporting detail and up to 7 for additional supporting details No, I am not surprised. Since this is a debate on the White Paper, even though she is a PAP minister, she is still entitled to expressing concerns that affect Singaporeans. As a minister, she should represent the welfare of the locals and not succumb to political pressure simply because she is a member of the ruling party, PAP. Hence, <u>she is carrying out her duties</u> as a minister to place the needs of Singaporeans as her priority. (L6/6) No, I am not surprised as this speech was made 4 days after Deputy PM’s speech. As a PAP member, she is probably trying to salvage the situation for PAP upon the huge waves of criticism from the public. While she shows that she empathises and is on the side of the Singaporeans, she also cautiously highlights that the White Paper is “not an end to itself”. Here, she is trying to pacify the public that the White Paper can be further adjusted until there is consensus. (L6/7) Yes I am surprised as being part of PAP, she <u>is not defending</u> the policy put up by her own political party. Instead, she criticises the policy by questioning the projected population size proposed by the Paper. This will make the public question the Paper further and place PAP in a negative light. Hence, this can make cause her the possibility of losing her standing with her political party and may risk losing her job with PAP. (L6/7)	[6-7]

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

Question 2

(a) Explain how the principle of meritocracy ensures Singapore's economic prosperity.

L1	Writes about principle of meritocracy. i.e with no description/explanation of meritocracy. Singapore adopts the principle of meritocracy in its governance of the nation.	[1]
L2	Describes the principle of meritocracy. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. The principle of meritocracy is a belief in the system that rewards hard work and talent regardless of the background of that person. For example, when students perform well in their CCA or studies, they are awarded with Edusave Awards.	[2-3]
L3	Explains how meritocracy ensures economic progress in Singapore. i.e. shows link between the principle of meritocracy and economic progress. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. The principle of meritocracy is a belief in the system that rewards hard work and talent regardless of their background. This encourages the spirit of hard work and gives them the motivation to work harder. For example, hardworking students who excel in their studies and CCA receive rewards in the form of Edusave Scholarships and Merit Bursaries. <u>When Singaporeans are motivated and rewarded for their hard work and contributions, they would be more willing to work hard to ensure that Singapore's competitiveness is maintained and surpasses that of other countries. Thus, this principle encourages people to continue to work hard to help Singapore develop and stay ahead of the competition, ensuring economic progress.</u>	[4-5]

(b) Explain two other principles of governance that ensure Singapore's economic prosperity. Which one do you think is more significant? Explain your answer.

L1	Identifies other principles. Award 1 mark for identifying one cause and 2 marks for identifying two causes.	[1-2]
L2	Describes other principles that led to economic progress. Award 3 marks for describing one cause and an additional mark for describing another cause. Leadership is key Having honest and capable leaders will ensure that someone is making the right decisions for the country. Good leaders will do what is right and not just what is popular with the people. They are also pragmatic and realistic with the decisions made. They will admit to what is wrong and replace it with right ones. For example building the ERP in Singapore was not a popular decision, but it was the right decision. OR The Government has to be forward-looking in order to cope with the challenges brought about by the rapidly changing world. Singapore has to be open to new ideas and be willing to take risks to stretch its potential. For example, Singapore built two Integrated Resorts to remain competitive.	[3-4]
L3	Explains one other principle that led to economic progress. i.e. shows link between principle and economic progress Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other reason and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Leadership is key Having honest and capable leaders will ensure that someone is making the right decisions for the country. Good leaders will do what is right and not just what is popular with the people. They are also pragmatic and realistic with the decisions made. They will admit to what is wrong and replace it with right ones. For example building the ERP in Singapore was not a popular decision, but it was the right decision. <u>Without the ERP system, Singapore will have a difficult problem of traffic congestion to solve. With the problem of traffic congestion, economic progress could be hindered, as our overall productivity would go down. With better productivity, Singapore would also see more foreign investments which will ensure economic progress.</u> OR Anticipating change and staying relevant The Government has to be forward-looking in order to cope with the challenges brought about by the rapidly changing world. Singapore has to be open to new ideas and be willing to take risks to stretch its potential. For example, Singapore built two Integrated Resorts to remain competitive. <u>In view of the increasing competition in the areas of tourism from neighbouring countries, the 2 IRs were built to gain and retain profits from tourism. This way, Singapore can remain economically competitive even with competitions from countries like Malaysia and Hong Kong with tourist attractions such as Legoland and</u>	[5-6]

	<u>Disneyland.</u>	
L4	L3+ explain another principle that led to economic progress. Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second reason and an additional mark for any supporting detail	[7-8]
L5	L4+ Explains relative significance of the two chosen principles. I think leadership is more important in the economic progress. The leaders are after all the people who introduce policies in the country that will affect economic progress in the country. Besides being incorrupt, our leaders are the ones who pave the way for the nation, and have the foresight to anticipating problems.	[9-10]

Question 3

(a) Explain how the 1956 Official Language Act contributed to the conflict in Sri Lanka.

L1	Writes about conflict in Sri Lanka with no description of the act. i.e with no description/explanation of the 1956 Official Language Act. Sri Lanka has been troubled by conflict between the Tamils and Sinhalese.	[1]
L2	Describes the 1956 Official Language Act. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. When Sri Lanka became independent, the Sinhalese government decided to improve the status of the majority Sinhalese by making Sinhala the only language of administration in 1956 under the Official Language Act. Tamils in the government service had to learn Sinhala within 3 years or be dismissed.	[2-3]
L3	Explains how the 1956 Official Language Act contributed to the conflict. i.e. shows link between the act and the conflict. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. When Sri Lanka became independent, the Sinhalese government decided to improve the status of the majority Sinhalese by making Sinhala the only language of administration in 1956 under the Official Language Act. Tamils in the government service had to learn Sinhala within 3 years or be dismissed. <u>This upset the Tamils as they found that they were unable to secure jobs or be promoted. As a result, they were unable to secure a comfortable income to support their families, leading to a decline in the quality of lives of the Tamils. While the Tamils tried to protest by holding a peaceful demonstration against the Official Language Act, supporters of the Sinhala language disrupted it. Rioting resulted in many deaths. This made Tamils in Sri Lanka very upset and they turned to the LTTE in their fight for their own rights, turning hostility into violence.</u>	[4-5]

(b) Explain two other reasons that contributed to the conflict in Sri Lanka. Which one do you think is more detrimental? Explain your answer.

L1	Identifies other factors that contributed to the conflict. Award 1 mark for identifying one cause and 2 marks for identifying two causes.	[1-2]
L2	Describes other factors that contributed to the conflict. Award 3 marks for describing one cause and an additional mark for describing another cause. Another cause of conflict in Sri Lanka was university admission criteria. Before 1970, university admission was based on merit and the examinations were in English. This policy benefited the English-educated Tamils and they scored well in the exams. The Sinhalese were unhappy that the number of Sinhalese students in these courses was not proportionate to their numbers in the country. Thus, in 1970, the government introduced new university admission criteria. Tamil students had to score higher marks than the Sinhalese students to enter the same courses in the universities. OR Another cause of conflict in Sri Lanka was citizenship rights. When Sri Lanka gained independence in 1948, the Sri Lankan government passed the Ceylon Citizenship Act of 1948. This act granted citizenship to those who were either born in Sri Lanka or whose forefathers were born there. Thus, many Indian Tamils were stateless and did not have basic rights such as education, jobs, housing and voting.	[3-4]
L3	Explains one other factor that contributed to the conflict. i.e. shows link between the factor and the conflict. Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other reason and an additional mark for any supporting detail. <u>L2 Ans+ This resulted in a fall in the number of Tamil students who were admitted to engineering courses while more Sinhalese youths were able to enter the universities. The Tamils felt that they were at a disadvantage and were unhappy with the new ruling introduced by the government as it affected their ability to secure a high-paying job to support their families. As a result, there was a decline in the quality of life for the Tamils. It intensified the tensions between the two groups as more Tamil youths felt that they were being discriminated against and this made them turn to the LTTE to fight for their rights, turning hostility into violence.</u> OR <u>L2 Ans + The Tamils are very unhappy with the government for not recognizing their years of contribution to the country. Thus, they turned to the LTTE to fight for their rights by calling for an independent state of rule for Tamils in Sri Lanka, turning the hostility to violence.</u>	[5-6]
L4	L3+ explain another factor that contributed to the conflict. Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail	[7-8]
L5	L4+ Explains relative significance of the two chosen causes.	[9-10]

	I feel that citizenship rights contributed more to the conflict than university admission criteria. University admission rights would affect the Tamil's educational attainment. However, citizenship rights would affect more aspects of their life. Without being recognise as a citizen, the most basic rights as a citizen such as voting will not even be granted. Besides making the Tamils stateless and unrecognized, they will have no voice in choosing the political leaders to speak up for them. Also, university admission will affect a group of students, whereas citizenship rights will affect Tamils from all walks of life. Having affecting more people, I feel that the citizenship rights has a greater impact in contributing to the conflict.	
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Question 4

(a) Explain how developing national identity helps to promote social cohesion in Singapore.

L1	Writes about national identity. i.e with no description/explanation of social cohesion. Singapore develops national identity through its policies.	[1]
L2	Describes how developing national identity helps to promote social cohesion. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. The policy of creating a national identity helps Singaporeans from all races to a sense of "Singaporeanness", the sense of belonging to Singapore, instead of identifying themselves with their own race. We carry out activities together as a nation such as singing national anthem and citing pledge. The policy of bilingualism also ensures there English is a common language.	[2-3]
L3	Explains how developing national identity helps to promote social cohesion. i.e. shows link between developing national identity and social cohesion. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. The policy of creating a national identity helps Singaporeans from all races to a sense of "Singaporeanness", the sense of belonging to Singapore, instead of identifying themselves with their own race. We carry out activities together as a nation such as singing national anthem and citing pledge. The policy of bilingualism also ensures there English is a common language. <u>Creating a national identity is important to promote social cohesion because it enables Singaporean to understand each other. In the policy of bilingualism, English as a common language allows people to communicate with each other and understand differences. Activities such as reciting pledge and singing of national anthem also allows Singaporeans to see each other as one, instead of seeing themselves as being different and belonging to different racial or religious groups. Therefore, developing national identity will allow Singaporeans to promote social cohesion.</u>	[4-5]

(b) Explain two other measures that help to promote social cohesion in Singapore. Which one do you think is more effective? Explain your answer.

L1	Identifies other factors that help promote social cohesion. Award 1 mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying two factors.	[1-2]
L2	Describes other factors that help promote social cohesion. Award 3 marks for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor. Another way to promote social cohesion in Singapore is to safeguard the interest of minority groups in Singapore. In the policy of minority representation, the GRC ensures that at least 1 candidate in the team is from minority group. This ensures that concerns and needs of the minority group is made known to the government. OR Another way to promote social cohesion in Singapore is to develop a common space in Singapore. In schools, common spaces are created both in the classroom and CCA. Students from different ethnic groups get to work together and interact with one another. Also, in HDB estates, there are common facilities such as playgrounds and community centres which are readily available for everyone's use in the neighbourhood.	[3-4]
L3	Explains one other factor that contributed to the conflict. i.e. shows link between the factor and the conflict. Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other reason and an additional mark for any supporting detail. <u>L2 Ans+ Safeguarding the interests of the minority group will promote social cohesion as often, misunderstanding can occur when the needs of the minority groups are not looked into. From the case studies of Northern Ireland and Sri Lanka, we could see how the lack of social cohesion led to violence and conflict as the minority group members' needs are not met. Having looked into the needs of the minority will ensure that everyone is treated fairly and needs are looked into, and promotes cohesion between the various groups.</u> OR <u>L2 Ans + Developing a common space in Singapore is essential to social cohesion between Singaporeans as it allows people to interact and understand each other. In the case of the Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland who stayed in different neighbourhoods, they were unable to reconcile their differences because they had no chance to interact. They even attended different schools and had different education systems. It is important to provide avenue for Singaporeans to come together in the neighbourhood, as well as in schools so that through interaction, bonds can be built and misunderstandings can be avoided.</u>	[5-6]
L4	L3+ explain another factor that contributed to the conflict. Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail	[7-8]
L5	L4+ Explains relative significance of the two chosen factors.	[9-10]

	I feel that developing a common space is more important than safeguarding the minority rights as even if safeguarding the minority rights is done at the policy-making level, the people might not be actively interacting with one another and understanding each other. It will ensure fairness in the policies made, and will ensure that everyone is contented, but does not necessarily promote social cohesion through understanding. On the other hand, developing a common space is more significant because it will encourage and allow for people of different groups to interact, work with and understand each other, which will promote social cohesion at the ground level.	
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Geylang Methodist School (Secondary) Preliminary Examination 2016

GMS(S)/SS/P/1/PRELM2016/4/EXP/5NA

COMBINED HUMANITIES

2204/01

Paper 1 Social Studies

Sec 4 Express/
Sec 5 Normal Academic

Additional materials : Writing paper

1 hour 45 minutes
1 Aug 2016

Setters: Mr Cheong Kim Gin
Mrs Lee Fanglan

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A
Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B
Answer one question.
Write all answers on the writing paper provided.

At the end of the examination, fasten Section A and Section B separately.
Begin your answer to Section B (parts (a) and (b)) on a new and separate sheet of paper.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

This document consists of 6 printed pages.

[Turn over

Section A (Source-based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

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.

1 (a) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the tension in Xinjiang?
Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

Which side do you think the cartoonist supports, the Chinese authorities or the Uighurs? Explain your answer. [7]

(c) Study Source C.

Are you surprised by what the Uighur girl said? Explain your answer. [8]

(d) Study Source D.

Why was this source published? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) Study Sources E and F.

Having read Source E, do you think the Chinese authorities would have approved of the publication of Source F? Explain your answer. [8]

Why is there tension between the Chinese authorities and the Uighurs in Xinjiang?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

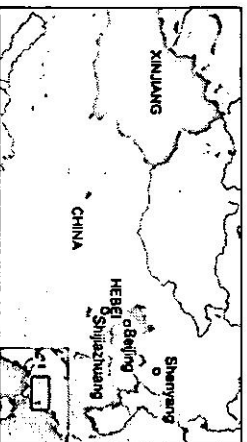
Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

Xinjiang¹ is home to the Uighur minority group which has a long history of discord with the Chinese government. Most Uighurs are Muslim and Islam is an important part of their life and identity. While the situation is complex, the ethnic tension is often seen as a result of economic and cultural factors. Major government development projects that have brought prosperity to Xinjiang's big cities have attracted young and technically qualified Han Chinese² from eastern provinces. This has caused many Uighurs to feel displaced and marginalised.

On 1 March 2014, a group of eight knife-wielding Uighur men and women attacked passengers at the Kunming³ railway station, which left 29 civilians dead with more than 140 others injured. The Chinese government was quick to blame the incident on radical Islamic organisations, which aim to separate Xinjiang from China in order for it to become an independent Islamic state.

The Western media has continued to criticise the Chinese authorities in justifying its ethnic discrimination and religious repression in Xinjiang in the name of its fight against terrorism. The Chinese authorities however maintain that restrictions on the Uighur's religious, commercial and cultural activities are necessary for the security of Xinjiang and China, especially after the Kunming attack.

Study the following sources to establish why tension exists between the Chinese authorities and the indigenous Uighur population.



¹ Xinjiang has some form of local government and a higher proportion of Muslim minority group than the rest of China.

² Han Chinese refers to the vast majority of the Chinese population.

³ Kunming is the capital city of the Chinese province Yunnan.

Source A: From a book "China's Forgotten People".

It is important to realise that the current borders of the Xinjiang region as well as the idea of it being a single entity, are both recent developments. "Xinjiang" which means "new territory" in Chinese, is a name that only dates back to 1884. Many Uighurs today have a very different sense of who they are, and where they came from. They don't feel "Chinese". This means that any unpopular decision by the Chinese state or its representatives has the potential to be seen as an oppressive act of an alien, occupying power.

Source B: A Uighur cartoon showing a young Uighur girl releasing a balloon in front of security patrols in Xinjiang, published following the announcement to increase the number of police patrols to fight crime in large urban areas.



Source C: *Reponse of a Uighur girl with a Han Chinese boyfriend in Urumqi, the most ethnically integrated city in Xinjiang.*

It's really hard for us to even go out anywhere. If other Uighurs see us together in public, they give us trouble. If Uighur men see us together on a public bus, they swear at us and hit us. Uighur women aren't so bad, but they still make comments.

Source D: *From the government party paper "People's Daily", after the attack in Kunming with the tightening of security in Xinjiang.*

It's clear that these Western media are hypocrites, and their callousness driven by bias is obvious. Aren't you talking about "human rights"? Have you seen those victims lying in a pool of blood? If the same thing happens in the US, no matter what the casualty is, how will you comment on it, and are you still going to be stingy about using the term "terrorist"?

Source E: *From a Chinese government White Paper "Development and Progress in Xinjiang".*

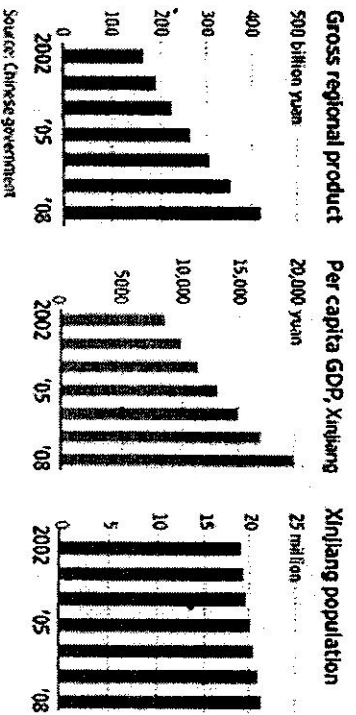
Since 1949, particularly after China's reform and opening-up in the late 1970s, Xinjiang has entered an era of rapid economic and social progress and enhanced comprehensive strength, with the local residents enjoying the most tangible benefits. Proceeding from the state development strategy and the fundamental interests of the people of various ethnic groups, the Chinese government has paid great attention to the development and construction of Xinjiang. It has made it a national basic policy to help the frontier areas* develop their economy for the common good and wealth.

*Frontier areas refer to regions like Xinjiang, Tibet and Inner Mongolia in China.

Source F: *A chart found on a website known to be unfriendly towards the Chinese government.*

Spreading the wealth?

While Xinjiang's economy has been booming, local Uighurs say they don't feel the advantages.



Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

2 Bonding Singapore and Managing Perceptions

- (a) Explain how the policy of Group Representation Constituency (GRC) helps to safeguard the interests of the minority groups in Singapore. [5]
- (b) Explain two other measures to safeguard the interests of the minority groups in Singapore. Which of them do you think is the more important? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Managing Peace and Security: Regional and International Conflict

- (a) Explain how the quest to safeguard their sovereign territorial integrity was used to justify the Iraqi invasion into Kuwait. [5]
- (b) Explain two other reasons that were used to justify the Iraqi invasion into Kuwait. Which of them do you think is the more important? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Challenges faced by Venice in the 15th and 18th Century

- (a) Explain how the rise in maritime competition contributed to the decline of Venice. [5]
- (b) Explain two other external challenges that contributed to the decline of Venice. Which of them do you think is the more important? Explain your answer. [10]

End of Paper

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SEC 4E/5NA SOCIAL STUDIES PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2016
-MARKING SCHEME-

Section A (Source-based Case Study)

1(a)	Study Source A. What can you tell from this source about the tension between the Chinese authorities and the Uighurs? Explain your answer.	[5]
L1	Answers without relating to tension e.g. I can tell from the source that the Uighurs have an identity issue. e.g. I can tell from the source that the Chinese are not seen in a good light by the Uighurs. e.g. I can tell from the source that the Uighurs never accepted the Chinese as rulers.	1
L2	Answers based on content relating to tension, unsupported Award 2 marks for 1 inference Award 3 marks for 2 inferences e.g. I can tell from the source that the tension between the Uighurs and the Chinese authorities has been an issue continuing from the past. e.g. I can tell from the source that the tension arose because the Uighurs and the Chinese have separate identities. e.g. I can tell from the source that a reason for the tension is because the Uighurs and the Chinese authorities hold different views as to how Xinjiang ought to be governed.	2-3
L3	Answers based on content relating to tension, supported Award 4 marks for 1 inference Award 5 marks for 2 inferences e.g. I can tell from the source that the tension between the Uighurs and the Chinese authorities has been an issue continuing from the past. From the source "the current borders of the Xinjiang region as well as the idea of its being a single entity, are both recent developments. "Xinjiang", which means "new territory" in Chinese, is an name that only dates back to 1884." This points to the long history of discord. e.g. I can tell from the source that the tension arose because the Uighurs and the Chinese have separate identities. This is evident from source "many Uighurs today have a very different sense of who they are, and where they came from. They don't feel "Chinese". Clearly the Uighurs do not want to be identified as "Chinese" and see themselves as different from them. e.g. I can tell from the source that a reason for the tension is because the Uighurs and the Chinese authorities hold different views as to how Xinjiang ought to be governed. This is evident from source "any unpopular decision by the Chinese state or its representatives has the potential to be seen as an oppressive act of an alien, occupying power." This shows that The Uighurs viewed the Chinese authorities as an external authorities imposing themselves on the locals, hence leading to the tension between the two groups.	4-5

1(b)	Study Source B. Which side do you think the cartoonist supports, the Chinese authorities or the Uighurs? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Describes cartoon, no choice of which side the cartoonist supports e.g. The Chinese are seemed to be carrying out its duty using powerful tanks. e.g. There is a Uighur girl releasing a balloon in the shape of a heart.	1
L2	Answers based Provenance e.g. The cartoonist supports the Uighur because it is a Uighur cartoon. e.g. He supports the Chinese authorities as it was published after the announcement of the Chinese government's plan to enhance security with more police patrol.	2
L3	Cartoonist supports the Chinese authorities, supported by source detail e.g. The cartoonist supports the Chinese authorities because he portrays the Chinese authorities here as big powerful tanks fully capable of providing better security to large urban areas including Xinjiang in view of the terrorist activities related to the Uighurs.	3
L4	Cartoonist supports Uighurs, supported by source detail Award higher mark for answers talking about both sides, i.e. Uighurs are peaceful Vs Chinese authorities are intimidating. e.g. The cartoonist supports the Uighurs as the Uighurs are represented by a seemingly innocent girl who is only trying to spread the message of love/peace by releasing a heart shape balloon when faced with intimidating tanks of the Chinese authorities. It clearly shows the Chinese authorities in a bad light associating it with force and violence.	4-5
L5	Cartoonist supports Uighurs, supported by an interpretation of source's message i.e. cartoonist is critical of the Chinese authorities' use of force against harmless defenceless Uighurs. Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers. e.g. The cartoonist clearly supports the Uighurs as the cartoon was published after the announcement of the government's plan to increase police patrol to fight crime. He is <u>mocking</u> the Chinese government as the only "crime" that the Uighurs have ever committed is that of love. The police patrol would presumably be used to clamp down on any perceived "illegal" activities in Xinjiang "committed" by the Uighurs. The Uighurs only wanted peace and not violence unlike the Chinese authorities which is all prepared and heavily armed. He is <u>satirical</u> of the government's intention of increasing police patrols.	6-7

1(c)	Study Source C. Are you surprised by what the Uighur girl said? Explain your answer. (Note: There should be a clear indication of reason(s) for surprised/not surprised.)	[8]
L1	Valid interpretation of source without attempting to answer the issue of surprised/not surprised e.g. Source C tells me that there is social segregation present in Xinjiang. It is	1

	clear from the source that the Uighurs and Chinese do not get along well together, as evident from "if other Uighurs see us together in public, they give us trouble. If Uighur men see us together on a public bus, they swear at us and hit us. Uighur women aren't so bad, but they still make comments".	
L2	Surprised/Not surprised based on provenance or common sense, without further explanation e.g. I am not surprised by what the Uighur girl said as she has personally experienced the social segregation in Xinjiang.	2
L3	Surprised/Not surprised based on content, unsupported e.g. I am surprised by the girl saying bad things about her own people. I had expected her to defend her own race as a Uighur. e.g. I am surprised by the portrayal of violence of the Uighurs by Uighur girl.	3-4
L4	Surprised/Not surprised based on content, supported e.g. I am surprised by the girl saying bad things about her own people. I had expected her to defend her own race as a Uighur. This is clear from the source "if other Uighurs see us together in public, they give us trouble. If Uighur men see us together on a public bus, they swear at us and hit us. Uighur women aren't so bad, but they still make comments". e.g. I am surprised by the portrayal of violence of the Uighurs by Uighur girl. This is clear from the source "if other Uighurs see us together in public, they give us trouble. If Uighur men see us together on a public bus, they swear at us and hit us. Uighur women aren't so bad, but they still make comments".	5
L5	Surprised/Not surprised based on content with cross reference e.g. I am surprised by the portrayal of violence of the Uighurs by Uighur girl. This is clear from the source "if other Uighurs see us together in public, they give us trouble. If Uighur men see us together on a public bus, they swear at us and hit us. Uighur women aren't so bad, but they still make comments". This does not gel with the impression I had of a Uighur from earlier Source B which paints the Uighurs as a peace loving people. (6 mark answer) e.g. I am not surprised by the bad things said about the girl about her own people even though I had expected her to defend her own race as a Uighur. This is clear from the source "if other Uighurs see us together in public, they give us trouble. If Uighur men see us together on a public bus, they swear at us and hit us. Uighur women aren't so bad, but they still make comments". It is clear from Source A that the Uighurs do not identify themselves with the Chinese as indicated in Source A, "they don't feel 'Chinese'. Therefore it is not surprising to hear from the girl about the reaction of other Uighurs when she is seen dating a Han Chinese. (7 mark answer)	6-7
L6	L5 + Context of Source (as gleaned from Provenance) <i>Answers with no L5 will be awarded L4 marks</i> e.g. L5 + I am still surprised by what she said because Urumqi is supposedly one of the most ethnically integrating city in Xinjiang and I would expect people to be more open to inter-racial relationships. e.g. L5 + I am not surprised by what the Uighur girl said as she is just one Uighur girl. In Urumqi, which is one of the most ethnically integrated cities in Xinjiang, I	8

	would expect many more counter examples to what she has experienced.	
1(d)	Study Source D. Why was this source published? Explain your answer. (Note: Only answers which provide a reason will be rewarded as this is a "why" question.)	[7]
L1	Answers based on provenance or generalised answers not using source content e.g. This source was published because the government wanted to communicate its views / make its views known. e.g. This source was published because it is the government party paper.	1
L2	Answers based on context <i>i.e. no use of source content</i> Award 2 marks for general context and 3 marks for specific context of Uighur and separatist/terrorist threat. e.g. The source was published because of the Kunming attack and the Communist Party wanted to make its view known about the tightening of security in Xinjiang (2 marks) to prevent further terrorist activities of Uighur separatists. (3 marks)	2-3
L3	Answers based on message (content) of Source D e.g. The source was published to convince/persuade the Chinese people that the West was applying double standard when it comes to issue of terrorism. This is evident from the source "these Western media are hypocrites, and their callousness driven by bias is obvious." "if the same thing happens in the US, no matter what the casualty is, how will you comment on it, and are you still going to be stingy about using the term 'terrorist'?" "The West is only critical of what China is doing because the Kunming attack did not happen in their country. They would have reacted the same way if they were in China's shoes.	4-6
L4	Answers based on purpose of source <i>i.e. to counter western media criticism of use of force on Uighurs and associated terrorists/separatists and gain support for its more punitive measures against Uighurs</i> Award 7 marks for more fully developed answers. e.g. The source was published to counter the West. In particular, the western media's criticism of China's management of the Xinjiang and Uighur issue. The government party paper clearly wanted to throw its support behind the Chinese authorities and convince/persuade its readers (Chinese citizens) that the authorities had every right to maintain its restrictions on the Uighurs religious, commercial and cultural activities for the security of Xinjiang and China so that they will not be unnecessarily being swayed by western point of views.	6-7
1(e)	Study Sources E and F. Having read Source E, do you think the Chinese authorities would have approved the publication of Source F? Explain your answer.	[8]

L1	Answers based on provenance or the fact that data is from Chinese government e.g. The Chinese authorities would not have approved the publication of Source F as the website is known to be anti-Chinese government. e.g. The Chinese authorities would have approved the publication of Source F as it is based on source from Chinese government.	1
L2	Answers based solely on content of Source F without referring to Source E Award 3 marks if answers provide both elements of support and non-support e.g. The Chinese authorities would have approved the publication of Source F as Source F puts the Chinese authorities in good light showing the growing wealth of the people in Xinjiang with the more than doubling of per capita from 2002 to 2008. The Chinese authorities however would not have approved the publication of Source F as Source F questions whether everyone benefited from the Chinese authorities economic policies in Xinjiang. The source stated that "the local Uighurs say they don't feel the advantages."	2-3
L3	Answers seeing Source F as evidence of success of what the Chinese authorities claim to have done in Source E e.g. The Chinese authorities would have approved the publication of Source F as Source F puts the Chinese authorities in good light showing the growing wealth of the people in Xinjiang with the more than doubling of per capita from 2002 to 2008. From Source E "Xinjiang has entered an era of rapid economic and social progress and enhanced comprehensive strength". Furthermore, "the Chinese government has paid great attention to the development and construction of Xinjiang. It has made it a national basic policy to help the frontier areas develop their economy for the common good and wealth". It is clear that Source F helps support what the government claimed it has done in Xinjiang and it is natural therefore the Chinese authorities must support Source.	4
L4	Answers seeing Source F as mocking Chinese authorities effort at developing Xinjiang in Source E e.g. The Chinese authorities would not have approved the publication of Source F as Source F questions whether everyone benefited from the Chinese authorities economic policies in Xinjiang. The source stated that "the local Uighurs say they don't feel the advantages." However it is clear from Source E that the Chinese authorities are claiming that development in Xinjiang benefited everyone. It stated that the local residents were the one "enjoying the most tangible benefits", development was in the name of "common good and wealth". Source F questions whether such benefits reached the Uighurs contradicting the rosy picture painted by the Chinese authorities. Therefore they would not have supported Source F.	5
L5	L3+L4	6
L6	Answers based on differing purpose of Sources E and F e.g. The Chinese authorities would not have approved the publication of Source F as both Sources E and F have differing purposes. Source E's purpose is to refute any criticism of the Chinese authorities' ethnic discrimination against the Uighurs. The Chinese authorities want the world to know that they have done much to ensure progress and development in Xinjiang to the benefits of all and not as accused just the Han Chinese. Source F's purpose however is to mock	7-8

the data released by the Chinese government (authorities). By putting in the statement "while Xinjiang's economy has been blooming, local Uighurs say they don't feel the advantages. Clearly the source is insinuating that the Chinese government is manipulating the figures and never showed a clear picture of what was happening on the ground. It hopes that by publishing the chart reader would be more discerning when reading the information provided by the Chinese authorities or even question its veracity. Therefore, the Chinese authorities would not have approved the publication of Source F.	
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Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

2(a)	Explain how the policy of Group Representation Constituency (GRC) helps to safeguard the interests of the minority groups in Singapore.	[5]
L1	Writes about general topic but without focus on the question e.g. The <u>policy of 'Group Representation Constituency (GRC)'</u> helps to safeguard the interest of minority groups in Singapore.	1
L2	Describes given factor Award 2 marks for weak description of given factor Award 3 marks for thorough description of given factor e.g. The <u>policy of 'Group Representation Constituency (GRC)'</u> helps to ensure a fair representation is achieved in the constituency. For instance, when the general election is held, there must be at least one candidate from the minority racial communities in the term contesting for the general election. In this way, Singapore ensures that the concerns and needs of the minority groups are always represented in the government. This will reassure the minorities in Singapore that their interests will be protected.	2-3
L3	Explains given factor i.e. shows link between given factor and safeguarding the interests of the minority groups Award 4 marks for weak explanation of given factor Award 5 marks for thorough explanation of given factor e.g. By having the <u>policy of 'Group Representation Constituency (GRC)'</u> , people will know that their needs are well respected and taken care of, no one group will feel favoured or disadvantaged over the other as their concerns and needs are made known to the government on a regular basis. This will then ensure that the interest of the minority groups is safeguarded. Furthermore, with such policy, it helps to minimise any reason for resentment since they receive fair and just treatment and there will not be any anger or ill feelings towards other groups. Therefore, people are likely to be happier, more willing to put their trust and give their support to the government, and along with the trust and support given, Singapore will be more able to achieve unity, social cohesion, harmony, progress and prosperity of the nation.	4-5

2(b)	Explain two other measures to safeguard the interests of the minority groups in Singapore. Which of them do you think is the more important? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies two other ways to manage healthcare costs in Singapore. Award 1 mark for correctly identifying one other way Award 2 marks for correctly identifying two other ways e.g. The policy of ' <u>Presidential Council of Minority Rights</u> ' and various ' <u>Self Help Groups</u> ' helps to safeguard the interest of minority groups in Singapore.	1-2
L2	Describes two other measures of safeguarding the interests of the minority groups Award 3 marks for describing one way Award 4 marks for describing two ways e.g. The policy of ' <u>Presidential Council of Minority Rights</u> ' helps to ensure a fair representation is achieved in the council. For instance, when the council is formed, it must comprise of members from the various minority groups and ensures that every laws passed in Parliament do not disadvantage any racial or religious groups and are just and fair for all. In this way, Singapore ensures that the concerns and needs of the minority groups are always represented in the government. This is done to reassure the minorities in Singapore that their interests will be protected.	3-4
L3	e.g. The various ' <u>Self Help Groups</u> ' are introduced to help Singaporeans to cope and compete with one another on an equal footing. For instance, there is the CDAC for the Chinese, MENDAKI for the Malays, SINDA for the Indians and Eurasian Association for the Eurasians. All these self-help groups provide channels of help and support such as giving financial aid for studies and on the job training for the less advantaged people within the respective minority groups. This is done so as to reassure that all Singaporeans can cope and compete with one another equally. Explains one other way i.e. shows link between one measure and safeguarding the interests of the minority groups Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other factor and additional marks for supporting details up to a maximum of 6 e.g. It is important to have having the policy of ' <u>Presidential Council of Minority Rights</u> ' as because it helps to minimise any reason for resentment due to the laws implemented, for the laws are fair and just and there will not be any anger or ill feelings towards other groups. Therefore, people are likely to be happier, more willing to put their trust and give their support to the government, and along with the trust and support given, Singapore will be more able to achieve unity, social cohesion, harmony, progress and prosperity of the nation.	5-6
L4	L3 + explains another measure i.e. shows link between another measure and safeguarding the interests of the minority groups Award 7 marks for an explanation of one other factor and additional marks for supporting details up to a maximum of 8 e.g. By having the various ' <u>Self Help Groups</u> ', it helps to put in place various channels of help and support for each respective minority groups so that all Singaporeans especially the less advantaged people can cope and compete with one another equally. In addition, the minority racial groups will then be	7-8

	able to improve their social, economic and political positions in society. People will know that their needs are well respected and taken care of, no one group will feel disadvantaged over the other as their concerns and needs are met with solutions. This will then ensure that the interest of the minority groups is safeguarded. Furthermore, it is important to have various self-help groups because it helps to minimise any reason for resentment due to the inability to have their concerns and needs met and there will not be any anger or ill feelings towards other groups. Therefore, people are likely to be happier, more willing to put their trust and give their support to the government, and along with the trust and support given, Singapore will be more able to achieve unity, social cohesion, harmony, progress and prosperity of the nation.	
L5	L4 + Explain relative importance of the two measures of safeguarding the interests of the minority groups <i>i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other is less important</i> <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answer.</i> e.g. Both measures are important to good governance. However, I believe that the existence of <u>various 'Self Help Groups' is more important</u>. Reason being that with that it provides channels of help and support for each respective minority groups and enables all Singaporeans especially the less advantaged people can cope and compete with one another equally. This is particular important because it helps to reassure the Singaporeans that help is readily available and that they are not alone in times of difficulties. <u>The policy of 'Presidential Council of Minority Rights' is not as important than existence of various 'Self Help Groups' because even if without fair representation in the council and with unfair or unjust laws implemented, there is still the existence of various self-help groups to ensure that individuals are able to tide over the difficult period.</u> <u>Therefore, the existence of various 'Self Help Groups' is more important as it helps to ensure that help is rendered to each minority groups.</u>	9-10

3(a)	Explain how the quest to safeguard their sovereign territorial integrity was used to justify the Iraqi invasion into Kuwait.	[5]
L1	Writes about general topic but without focus on the question <i>i.e. with no description/ explanation of the quest to safeguard sovereign territorial integrity</i>	1
L2	Describes given factor <i>Award 2 marks for weak description of given factor</i> <i>Award 3 marks for thorough description of given factor</i> e.g. One of the reasons that was used to justify the Iraqi invasion into Kuwait was over the quest to safeguard the sovereign territorial integrity. Both Iraq and Kuwait had inherited their borders from the British. Some of these borders were not well-defined and continued to create problems for both sides long after the two states had gained independence from the British. For example, the ill-defined borders between Iraq and Kuwait had resulted in both sides sharing a profitable oilfield, the Rumaila oil field. In 1990, Iraq accused Kuwait of stealing oil by drilling for oil from the Iraqi side using slant-drilling technology which Kuwait had purchased earlier. However, Kuwait insisted that they had taken oil only from their side of the oil field. Iraq demanded that Kuwait stop drilling for oil from the Rumaila oil field completely. The Iraqis also demanded US\$2.4 billion in compensation for the oil that the Kuwaitis had supposedly taken from the Iraqi side of the oil field. Kuwait refused as it claimed that it had only drilled from their side of the oilfield.	2-3
L3	Explains given factor <i>i.e. shows link between the quest to safeguard sovereign territorial integrity and the justification for the Iraqi invasion into Kuwait</i> <i>Award 4 marks for weak explanation of given factor</i> <i>Award 5 marks for thorough explanation of given factor</i> Eg. One of the reasons that was used to justify the Iraqi invasion into Kuwait was over the quest to safeguard the sovereign territorial integrity. Both Iraq and Kuwait had inherited their borders from the British. Some of these borders were not well-defined and continued to create problems for both sides long after the two states had gained independence from the British. For example, the ill-defined borders between Iraq and Kuwait had resulted in both sides sharing a profitable oilfield, the Rumaila oil field. In 1990, Iraq accused Kuwait of stealing oil by drilling for oil from the Iraqi side using slant-drilling technology which Kuwait had purchased earlier. However, Kuwait insisted that they had taken oil only from their side of the oil field. Iraq demanded that Kuwait stop drilling for oil from the Rumaila oil field completely. The Iraqis also demanded US\$2.4 billion in compensation for the oil that the Kuwaitis had supposedly taken from the Iraqi side of the oil field. Kuwait refused as it claimed that it had only drilled from their side of the oilfield.	4-5

3(b)	Explain two other reasons that were used to justify the Iraqi invasion into Kuwait. Which of them do you think is the more important? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies two other reasons used to justify Iraqi invasion into Kuwait Award 1 mark for correctly identifying one other reason Award 2 marks for correctly identifying two other reasons e.g. Another reason that was used to justify the Iraqi invasion into Kuwait was oil production.	1-2
L2	Describes two other reasons used to justify Iraqi invasion into Kuwait Award 3 marks for describing one other reason Award 4 marks for describing two other reasons e.g. Another reason that was used to justify the Iraqi invasion into Kuwait was oil production. Iraq had hoped to pay off its debt by earning more revenue from the sale of oil. However, oil prices were falling due to over-production by some countries. OPEC had put quotas on the amount of oil that its member countries could produce to prevent a further decline in oil prices. Kuwait and the UAE, however, ignored the quota set and produced oil well above their assigned limits. This caused oil prices to fall from US\$18 to US\$7 per barrel at one point in the late 1980s. Iraq lost a lot of revenue due to the fall in oil prices. Iraq lost US\$10 billion from oil sales each time the price of oil fell by one US dollar. Iraq felt that the action of Kuwait and the UAE was equivalent to waging an economic war on Iraq as 90% of its income came from the sale of oil.	3-4
L3	Yet another reason that was used to justify the Iraqi invasion into Kuwait was the countries' historical resentment. Iraq and Kuwait are two neighbouring countries in the Middle East that share a common history. Both Iraq and Kuwait were former British colonies. They were also part of the Ottoman Empire, an Islamic power which existed from 1299 to 1922 AD. Kuwait was granted independence from the British in 1961. However, Iraq refused to recognise Kuwait's independence as it claimed that Kuwait was historically a part of Iraq and both were governed as one territory when they were under Ottoman rule. Iraq had on several occasions tried to exercise authority over Kuwait and even sent troops to claim Kuwait in 1961. The Iraqis only turned back when the British as well as other Arab nations sent troops to help defend Kuwait. In 1963, Iraq gave up its claim on Kuwait after facing pressure from its Arab neighbours as well as receiving a huge sum of money from Kuwait. Even with this recognition of Kuwait as an independent country, there were several instances where Iraq used its military power to threaten Kuwait over border disputes.	5-6

Explains one other reason used to justify Iraqi invasion into Kuwait
i.e. shows link between factor and justification
Award 5 marks for an explanation of one reason and additional marks for supporting details up to a maximum of 6

e.g. Another reason that was used to justify the Iraqi invasion into Kuwait was oil production. Iraq had hoped to pay off its debt by earning more revenue from the sale of oil. However, oil prices were falling due to over-production by some countries. OPEC had put quotas on the amount of oil that its member countries could produce to prevent a further decline in oil prices. Kuwait and the UAE, however, ignored the quota set and produced oil well above their assigned limits. This caused oil prices to fall from US\$18 to US\$7 per barrel at one point in the late 1980s. Iraq lost a lot of revenue

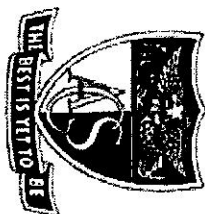
	due to the fall in oil prices. Iraq lost US\$10 billion from oil sales each time the price of oil fell by one US dollar. Iraq felt that the action of Kuwait and the UAE was equivalent to waging an economic war on Iraq as 90% of its income came from the sale of oil. Oil production was used to justify the Iraqi invasion into Kuwait because Iraq saw it as the only way to reclaim their control over the declining prices of oil.	
L4	L3 + Explains another reason used to justify the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait i.e. shows link between another reason and justification Award 7 marks for an explanation of one other reason and additional marks for supporting details up to a maximum of 8 e.g. Yet another reason that was used to justify the Iraqi invasion into Kuwait was the countries' historical resentment. Iraq and Kuwait are two neighbouring countries in the Middle East that share a common history. Both Iraq and Kuwait were former British colonies. They were also part of the Ottoman Empire, an Islamic power which existed from 1299 to 1922 AD. Kuwait was granted independence from the British in 1961. However, Iraq refused to recognise Kuwait's independence as it claimed that Kuwait was historically a part of Iraq and both were governed as one territory when they were under Ottoman rule. Iraq had on several occasions tried to exercise authority over Kuwait and even sent troops to claim Kuwait in 1961. The Iraqis only turned back when the British as well as other Arab nations sent troops to help defend Kuwait. In 1963, Iraq gave up its claim on Kuwait after facing pressure from its Arab neighbours as well as receiving a huge sum of money from Kuwait. Even with this recognition of Kuwait as an independent country, there were several instances where Iraq used its military power to threaten Kuwait over border disputes.	7-8
L5	L4 + Explain relative effect of the two chosen reasons i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other is less important Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answer. e.g. The historical resentment between Iraq and Kuwait was a greater contributing factor that justified the Iraqi invasion into Kuwait. This was because it provided the moral premise and logic (at least from the Iraqi perspective) that legitimises their claims over Kuwait – that Kuwait belonged to them and was (and is still considered by Iraq) to be an integral part of the Iraqi territory. On the other hand, oil production was a lesser contributing factor that justified the Iraqi invasion into Kuwait because it was only a convenient, circumstantial pretext. Of all the above factors, natural resources are still the most important. The lack of certain resources is immediately detrimental because it directly affects the livelihood of the people and the continuing survival of the country. It follows then that conflicts over resources would create the greatest impact between countries than border clashes because it has the potential to drive a nation and its people to poverty.	9-10

4(a)	Explains how the rise in maritime competition contributed to the decline of Venice.	[5]
L1	Writes about general topic but without focus on the question i.e. writes about the fall of Venice without relating to the factor given	1
L2	Describes given factor Award 2 marks for weak description of given factor Award 3 marks for thorough description of given factor e.g. Rise in maritime competition in the form of the discovery of new sea routes and the emergence of new trade rivals is the key reason for the decline of Venice. A Portuguese explorer, Vasco da Gama, discovered a new route to India, going round the Cape of Good Hope in 1497, etc.	2-3
L3	Explains given factor i.e. shows link between given factor and how it led to decline of Venice Award 4 marks for weak explanation of given factor Award 5 marks for thorough explanation of given factor E.g. Rise in maritime competition in the form of the discovery of new sea routes and the emergence of new trade rivals is the key reason for the decline of Venice. A Portuguese explorer, Vasco da Gama, discovered a new route to India, going round the Cape of Good Hope in 1497. As a result, the Portuguese and other Europeans were now able to bypass Venetian traders and buy their spices directly from India. This new sea route destroyed Venice's monopoly of the lucrative spice trade and affected Venice greatly. The formation of trading companies like the Dutch East India Company and the English East India Company also meant that Venice now had competition as these companies had better-designed ships that could sail directly to the East to get their supplies. The discovery of new sea routes and the rise of new trading rivals meant that Venice made losses and the decrease in revenue prevented Venice from financing its defence against its military rivals, etc.	4-5

4(b)	Explain two other external challenges that contributed to the decline of Venice. Which one of them do you think is the more important? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies other external challenges. Award 1 mark for correctly identifying one other external challenge Award 2 marks for correctly identifying two other external challenges e.g. Two other factors which contributed to the decline of Venice are discovery of new sea routes and the Ottoman Empire.	1-2
L2	Describes strategies. Award 3 marks for describing one challenge and 4 marks for describing two challenges e.g. One other factor such as the expansion of Ottoman Empire. The Venetians knew that they could not face the large Ottoman armies on their own. Their involvement in the mainland had drained a large part of the city-state's energy and resources. Venice was forced to give up some of its less important territories to avoid further losses. Venice had to use its galleys to fight off attacks by the Ottomans. This disrupted its use of galleys for trading purposes. The Ottoman Empire fought a seven-year war with the Venetians for control of the Aegean Sea and the Adriatic Sea.	3-4
OR		

L3	Mainland feuds was one of the challenges that led to the fall of Venice. One way for Venice to protect its territories and commercial interests was by taking advantage of the rivalry among the mainland states. Venice tried to achieve balance of power by offering to help one fight against the other. Venice's act of switching alliances with different opposing states proved that it was constantly treading on fragile relations with the larger states. It also meant that Venice could come under attack should negotiations fail. This situation put the Venetians at high risk as there was no certainty which alliance would ultimately benefit Venice. Due to the involvement in the mainland, it caused instability to Venice's political scene. With instability, it affected the development of Venice. Over time, it contributed to the fall of Venice. OR Many European states such as Portugal, were exploring new sea routes to overcome Venice's trade monopoly. Eventually, they discovered a new route of travelling around the Cape of Good Hope to reach India, a thriving spice	5-6
L3	Explains one other factor i.e. shows link between challenge and decline of Venice Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other factor and additional marks for supporting details up to a maximum of 6 marks e.g. One other factor such as the expansion of Ottoman Empire. The Venetians knew that they could not face the large Ottoman armies on their own. Their involvement in the mainland had drained a large part of the city-state's energy and resources. Venice was forced to give up some of its less important territories to avoid further losses. Venice had to use its galleys to fight off attacks by the Ottomans. This disrupted its use of galleys for trading purposes. The Ottoman Empire fought a seven-year war with the Venetians for control of the Aegean Sea and the Adriatic Sea. As a result, Venice's resources and manpower were drained and their trade was disrupted. This resulted in a decline in trade. Hence, Venice could not earn enough revenue to sustain its development, leading to further decline of Venice in the long run. OR Mainland feuds was one of the challenges that led to the fall of Venice. One way for Venice to protect its territories and commercial interests was by taking advantage of the rivalry among the mainland states. Venice tried to achieve balance of power by offering to help one fight against the other. Venice's act of switching alliances with different opposing states proved that it was constantly treading on fragile relations with the larger states. It also meant that Venice could come under attack should negotiations fail. This situation put the Venetians at high risk as there was no certainty which alliance would ultimately benefit Venice. Due to the involvement in the mainland, it caused instability to Venice's political scene. With instability, it affected the development of Venice. Over time, it contributed to the fall of Venice. OR Many European states such as Portugal, were exploring new sea routes to overcome Venice's trade monopoly. Eventually, they discovered a new route of travelling around the Cape of Good Hope to reach India, a thriving spice	5-6

	centre. This destroyed Venice's monopoly of the lucrative spice trade and greatly reduced the large profits for Venetian traders, eventually leading to the decline of Venice. OR The League of Cambrai was one of the challenges that led to the fall of Venice. Venice's growing influence in the region made it unpopular among the various mainland states. In 1508, a military alliance against Venice known as the League of Cambrai was formed to reduce the power of Venice and divide its territories amongst the larger states. In one of the battles at Agnadello, the Venetian mercenary army was badly defeated. As a result, many of its territories fell to the members of the League. Venice attempted to recapture some of its territories. The cost of the wars drained and weakened Venice's resources. Thus, in the long-run, it led to the fall of Venice.	
L4	L3 + Explain another factor <i>i.e. shows link between challenge and decline of Venice</i> Award 7 marks for an explanation of one other factor and additional marks for supporting details up to a maximum of 8 marks	7-8
L5	L4 + Explain relative importance of the two chosen challenges <i>i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other is less important</i> Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answer. e.g. L4 + The rise of the Ottoman Empire was a greater threat than the discovery of new sea route around the Cape of Good Hope. While the Venetians were able to come up with economic counter-measures to shift its focus to trading of Mediterranean goods such as raisins, wine, Persian silk and its own Venetian glassware, the rise of the Ottoman empire would prove the fall of Venice as Venice drained much of its resources in defending herself from Ottoman Empire in many wars over 300 years. Venice's inconsistent treatment towards the Ottoman Empire further aggravated her political problems with mainland states who could no longer trust Venice, subsequently leading to the formation of the League of Cambrai.	9-10



Anglo-Chinese School (Barker Road)

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2016

SECONDARY FOUR (EXPRESS)/ FIVE (NORMAL ACADEMIC)

COMBINED HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES)

(2204/01)

1 HOUR 45 MINUTES

Instructions to Candidates:

1. Answer **Question 1** from Section A, and **one** question from Section B.
2. Begin your answer to Section B on a new and separate sheet of paper.
3. You are advised to spend no longer than 1 hour on Section A.
4. You are to tie the two sections in separate bundles.
5. Attach a cover sheet to the front of your answer scripts. Write your index number in the box provided on the cover sheet.
6. The total marks for the entire paper is 50 marks.

Information for Candidates:

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

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages.

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

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.

- 1 (a) Study Source A.
Why do you think the cartoon was drawn? Explain your answer, referring to details of the cartoon. [6]

- (b) Study Source B.
Can we trust what the source says regarding the role that Israel played in worsening the Palestinian-Israeli conflict? Explain your answer. [7]

- (c) Study Source C.
How useful would this source be to your understanding of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict? Explain your answer. [7]

- (d) Study Source D.
How far does Source D prove that the Palestinians would never accept Jewish rule? Explain your answer. [7]

- (e) Study Sources E and F.
Having read Source E, are you surprised by Source F? Explain your answer. [8]

The Middle-East Conflict Between the Israelis and Palestinians

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

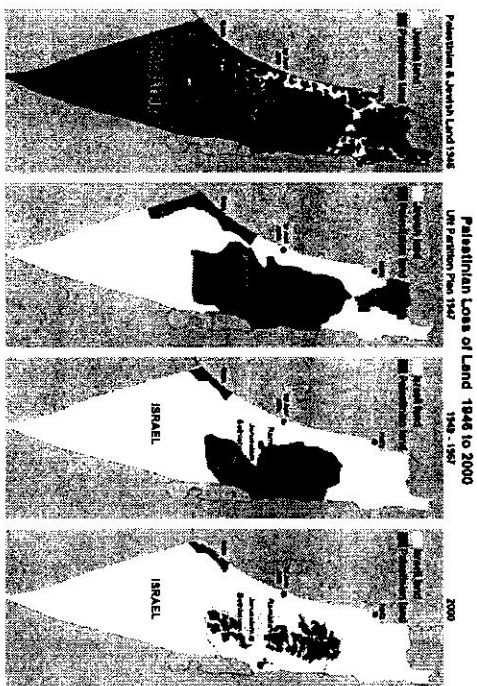
Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

The struggle between the Israelis and the Palestinians is one of the most enduring and explosive of all the world's conflicts. Before 1919, Palestine was part of the Ottoman Empire. Between 1919-1948, Palestine was placed under British control by the League of Nations. However, there was a problem when the British decided to grant independence to Palestine in 1948 as they had promised to support the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine, much to the anger of the Palestinian Arabs, who did not want such an arrangement. Eventually, the British requested the help of the United Nations to solve the problem. In 1947, the UN General Assembly voted to partition Palestine into two independent states, a Jewish state (Israel) and an Arab state (Palestine), for both Jewish and Palestinian settlers, respectively. The Jewish people accepted the proposal but the Arabs rejected it.

Israel declared its independence on 14 May 1948. It was attacked by the surrounding Arab countries the following day. Large numbers of Palestinians were made homeless, either by being terrorised into leaving their homes or by choice. Since 1948, Israel has had a series of wars with its Arab neighbours. Many Palestinians became refugees in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the neighbouring Arab countries.

Presently, Israel is occupying the Palestinian territories. There have been many uprisings started by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) protesting Jewish expansion in Gaza and the West Bank and claiming for a future, independent state. The PLO adopted violent methods such as hijackings, kidnappings, bombings and raids on Israeli settlements in the hope of terrorising Israel into giving up the conquered lands. Israel has retaliated with similar violent actions.

The Palestinian-Israeli conflict has now widened into an international conflict. Israel has the support of the USA while the Palestinians have the support of the Arab countries. There have been attempts at mediation and peace-making between the two sides.



Source A:

A cartoonist's impression of the Palestinian-Israeli peace talks in 2002. From left to right: Ariel Sharon (then Israeli Prime Minister), Tony Blair (then British Prime Minister), Yasser Arafat (then Chairman of the PLO).



Source B:

An article by an American journalist on the ethnic cleansing of the Palestinians by the Israelis.

Israeli authorities are carrying out a process in East Jerusalem that can accurately be described as ethnic cleansing. It is plainly geared to uproot Palestinians from an area that historically has been known as Arab East Jerusalem and convert it into an integral, permanent part of the capital of the Jewish state. The scandalous process is recognised and deplored by major news media in Britain and elsewhere and even by some newspapers in Israel, but it is predictably ignored in the United States. Still worse, Washington provides the financial, political and military support without which the cleansing could not go forward.

Source C: A photograph of a Jew and a Palestinian.



Source D: Two quotes from interviews with PLO members.

'When we hijack a plane it has more effect than if we killed a hundred Israelis in battle. For decades world public opinion has been neither for nor against the Palestinians. It simply ignored us. At least the world is talking about us now.'

'The non-violent methods are very beautiful and very easy, and we wish we could win with these methods. Our people do not carry machine-guns and bombs because they enjoy killing. It is a last resort. For twenty-two years we waited for the United Nations and the United States, for liberty, for freedom and independence. There was no result. So this is our last resort.'

Source E: An extract from a PLO pamphlet.

On 9 April 1948, a Jewish force attacked the peaceful Palestinian Arab village of Deir Yassin near Jerusalem. In cold blood they murdered 154 men, women and children, mutilating many of the bodies. The plan was to frighten the rest of the Palestinian population into leaving to avoid the same happening to them. Thousands of Palestinians who fled during the confusion and terror were prevented from returning to their homes by Israel.

Source F: An extract from the British-Israeli Public Affairs Committee, which is an official Israeli information service.

If the Arabs were so attached to their land, why did they leave it in 1948 during a crisis? The responsibility must lie with those who attacked Israel – the call of the Arab leaders to the Arabs to move out so that the armies could move in. The blame must be attributed to Arab leaders who encouraged these Arabs to leave, promising them that after victory in the war they would be able to return to claim the property of the Jews as well. Arab propaganda led them to fear what would happen to them if they stayed, and threatened that they would also be considered traitors to the Arab cause.

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

2 Healthcare in Singapore

- (a) Explain how working with organisations is an important way to manage healthcare in Singapore. [5]
- (b) Explain two other ways to manage healthcare in Singapore. Which is more effective in meeting the needs of the people of Singapore? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Bonding Singapore

- (a) Explain how safeguarding the interests of minority groups is an important way of managing ethnic diversity in Singapore. [5]
- (b) Explain two other measures taken to manage ethnic diversity in Singapore. Which is more effective to bond Singaporeans? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Decline of Venice

- (a) Explain how Venice declined because of maritime competition. [5]
- (b) Explain two other reasons that contributed to Venice's decline. Which contributed more to Venice's demise? Explain your answer. [10]

END OF PAPER

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

The Middle-East Conflict Between the Israelis and Palestinians

1(a) Study Source A.

Why do you think the cartoon was drawn? Explain your answer, referring to details of the cartoon. [6]

Note: This question asks 'Why?' Only answers which provide a reason can therefore be rewarded.

L1 Answers based on provenance / Generalisations about cartoon / topic [1 m]

- It does not tell me anything as cartoons are just to make people laugh.
- The cartoonist does not approve it because that is what he drew.

OR

Describes the cartoon [1 m]

- The cartoon shows three men/ leaders and a dove.

L2 Message about the Palestinian-Israeli peace talks, unsupported [2 m]

- The cartoonist feels that the Palestinian-Israeli peace talks would be futile/ unsuccessful as both parties are unwilling to lay down their arms.
- I can infer that the peace talks are extremely difficult as the hatred is too deep-seated.

- The cartoonist is not very hopeful of a peaceful solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as both parties are not willing to lay down the arms for the peace talks.

L3 Messages about the Palestinian-Israeli peace talks with support from details of cartoon [3-4 m]

Award 3 m for 1 message supported and an additional mark for another message supported, up to a max of 4 m.

- The cartoonist feels that the Palestinian-Israeli peace talks would be futile/ unsuccessful as both parties are unwilling to lay down their arms. This can be seen by Ariel Sharon being armed with a knife while Yasser Arafat is armed with a baseball bat. Thus, the drawing of weapons in the cartoon shows that they are not ready to put down their weapons.
- I can infer that the peace talks are extremely difficult as the hatred is too deep-seated. There seems to be tension going on. There is no real peace even though the cartoon shows a peace conference going on to discuss peace – Tony Blair is holding on to a book "peace proposals". This can be seen by Tony Blair smiling cynically while the two other leaders are armed with weapons. Coming

with this kind of aggressive mindset will not help to make the peace talk any easier. Even the dove of peace is cynical – it is quoted as saying "some hope".

- The cartoonist is not very hopeful of a peaceful solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as both parties are not willing to lay down the arms for the peace talks. Coming to the peace conference armed with weapons shows hostility, tension and distrust between the two leaders. This implies that they are all ready to fight with each other again.

L4 Purpose of the cartoon [5-6 m]

Award 5m for undeveloped answers, and 6m for developed answers.

- The cartoonist is not very hopeful of a peaceful solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as both parties are not willing to lay down arms for the peace talks. By portraying the Palestinian and Israeli leaders in such an antagonistic mood, the cartoonist shows the Palestinian-Israeli peace talks in a negative light. He drew the cartoon to bring across the message that the distrust between the two groups were too deep-seated to reach any form of peace settlement. Thus the cartoon was drawn to persuade Palestinian and Israeli leaders and people to put down their arms and work towards peace.

(b) Study Source B.

Can we trust what the source says regarding the role that Israel played in worsening the Palestinian-Israeli conflict? Explain your answer. [7]

L1 Provenance only [1 m]

- Yes, I can trust Source B as it is an article by an American journalist.

L2 Typically [2 m]

Answers based on a reluctance to generalise from this one incident.

- No, this is only 1 viewpoint/ 1 source.
- No we cannot trust what Source B says because it is just the view of one American.

L3 Answers based on source content [3-4 m]

Award 3 marks for an explanation of reliability OR unreliability based on content. Award 4 marks for an explanation of reliability AND unreliability based on content.

- Yes, I can trust Source B. Source B proves that Israel played an important role in worsening the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as it describes the Israeli authorities as carrying out an ethnic cleansing process of the Palestinians which is geared to uproot Palestinians and converting the Arab East Jerusalem into "an integral, permanent part of the capital". Israel was able to carry out this "scandalous process" because of the "financial, political and military support" by the US.

- No, we cannot trust what the source says regarding the role that Israel played in worsening the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as the source is biased and highly opinionated. It uses strong persuasive words such as "ethnic cleansing", "plainly geared", "unproven", "scandalous", "deplored" and "ignored" to blame Israel and the United States for worsening the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

L4 Cross-reference to other sources to prove OR disprove that the Israelis played an important role are to be blamed for worsening the conflict [4-5 m]
Award 5 marks unless it is a weak cross-reference.

- Source B says that Israel played an important role in worsening the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as it describes the Israeli authorities as carrying out an ethnic cleansing process of the Palestinians which is "geared to uproot Palestinians" and convert the Arab East Jerusalem into "an integral, permanent part of the capital". This is contradicted by Source D. Source D shows two interviews by PLO members which advocated the use of violence against the Israelis so as to make the Palestinian cause and Palestinian fight for freedom and independence known to the world – "when we hijack a plane it has more effect than if we killed a hundred Israelis in battle... at least the world is talking about us now... for twenty-two years we waited for the United Nations and the United States, for liberty, for freedom and democracy. There was no result. So this is our last resort. Source D shows that it is the violence advocated by the PLO that is worsening the conflict. Thus, Source B does not prove that the Israeli authorities play an important role in worsening the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

- Source B says that Israel played an important role in worsening the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as it describes the Israeli authorities as carrying out an ethnic cleansing process of the Palestinians which is "geared to uproot Palestinians" and convert the Arab East Jerusalem into "an integral, permanent part of the capital". This is supported by Source E which shows an example of ethnic cleansing by the Israeli authorities – Source E describes the Jewish forces attacking a Palestinian Arab village in "cold blood" and "murdering" and "mutilating" more than 150 Palestinians. The violence used by the Jewish forces against the Palestinian Arabs shows the important role Israel played in worsening the Palestinian-Arab conflict. Thus, Source E can be trusted.

- Source B says that Israel played an important role in worsening the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as it describes the Israeli authorities as carrying out an ethnic cleansing process of the Palestinians which is "geared to uproot Palestinians" and convert the Arab East Jerusalem into "an integral, permanent part of the capital". This is contradicted by Source F which states that it is the Arab leaders that have to take the responsibility and blame for worsening the conflict as they were the ones who "attacked Israel" and called the Arab armies to "move in" to the Jewish territories. Thus, Source B cannot be trusted regarding the role the Israelis played in worsening the conflict.

- Source B says that Israel played an important role in worsening the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as it describes the Israeli authorities as carrying out an ethnic cleansing process of the Palestinians which is "geared to uproot Palestinians" and convert the Arab East Jerusalem into "an integral, permanent part of the capital". This is contradicted by the Background Information which states that

the PLO "adopted violent methods such as hijackings, kidnappings, bombings and raids on Israeli settlements in the hope of terrorising Israel into giving up the conquered lands". With such use of violence by the PLO, Source B does not prove that the Israeli authorities are entirely to be blamed for worsening the conflict.

L5 Cross-reference to other sources to prove AND disprove that the Israelis played an important role are to be blamed for worsening the conflict [6 m]

L6 Yes: Evaluation of source content based on the provenance [7 m]
The author is American, yet he says critical things about the American government/ is unsupportive of the role US played in the Palestinian-Arab conflict, therefore he is likely to be reliable (enhanced reliability).

- I do think this source is very reliable in what it says regarding the role that Israel played in worsening the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. It tells you about how an American journalist feels about the ethnic cleansing of Palestinians by Israelis and how this would worsen the conflict. It also talks about the US media and government "predictably" ignoring this "scandalous process" because the US government is the one who provides "financial, political and military support" to the Israelis "without which the cleansing could not go forward". The Background Information also tells us that Israel "has the support of the USA".

Why would an American person lie about this? You would think he would want to say good things about what his own government is doing, not criticise it. So the fact that he points out his own government's support for Israel and its lack of condemnation of Israel's ethnic cleansing process makes his evidence more reliable.

(c) Study Source C.
How useful would this source be to your understanding of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict? Explain your answer. [7]

L1 Answers on provenance [1 m]

- Source C is useful as it shows a photograph of a Jew and a Palestinian.

L2 Answers on typically, explained [2 m]

- Source C is not useful because it is just one source/ photograph.

OR

General comments on useful/ not useful [2 m]

- Yes, it is useful as it tells me about different people having different experiences.

L3 **Answers based on usefulness/ limitations of content [3-4 m]**

*Award 3 marks for an explanation of usefulness OR limitations based on content.
Award 4 marks for an explanation of usefulness AND limitations based on content.*

- This source is useful to my understanding of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as it tells me that both the Arabs and the Jews believe that they have the right to live and rule themselves in their own land, Palestine. This is the source of conflict as both sides see themselves as having more right than the other to the same piece of land and thus cannot co-exist with each other. Thus the conflict cannot be easily and peacefully resolved. With the creation of Israel in 1948, the Arab Palestinians were unable to return to their homeland while the Jews could, even though they were born outside Israel. In the photograph, the girl is from the United States and Israel would pay her to move to the Palestinian land because she is Jewish. The man is from Palestine but he cannot return to his land as he is not Jewish.

AND/OR

- Source C is not useful as it shows me two people having different treatment in Israel. The source is limited as it does not tell me if all Palestinian Arabs and Jews are being treated differently like these two people. Moreover, Source C also does not give any information about the conflict between the Palestinian Arabs and the Jews over Jewish occupation of Israel. It is not useful as it does not tell me why and how this situation came about.

L4 **Valid cross-reference**

Award 6 marks unless it is a weak cross-reference.

Award 7 marks for 2 cross-references.

[5-7 m]

- Source C shows Israel would pay for the girl from the United States to move to the Palestinian land because she is Jewish. The man from Palestine cannot return to his land as he is not Jewish. The source tells me that both the Arabs and the Jews believe that they have the right to live and rule themselves in their own land, Palestine. This is the source of conflict as both sides see themselves as having more right than the other to the same piece of land and thus cannot co-exist with each other. Thus the conflict cannot be easily and peacefully resolved. With the creation of Israel in 1948, the Arab Palestinians were unable to return to their homeland while the Jews could, even though they were born outside Israel. Sources E and F support Source C to show that the Palestinian-Israeli conflict cannot be easily resolved as both show differing views on the causes of the refugee problem. In Source E, the PLO blames the Jewish forces for expelling Arab Palestinians through massacre and intimidation. Palestinians were also "prevented from returning to their homes by Israel". Source F shows the official Israeli sources putting the responsibility of the Arab refugees solely on the Arab leaders for they had sent the armies to attack Israel. They had also "threatened" the Arabs to leave or they would be labelled as "traitors to the Arab cause". Peace seems remote as one party is putting the blame solely on the other. Moreover, such strong negative feelings about the other party as seen in the two sources will not help to promote peace between the two warring parties. Moreover, the miserable plight of the Palestinian refugees has made relations between Israel and the Arab countries even more intense. Source C is reliable and thus useful.

- Source C is useful to my understanding of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as it tells me that the problem between the Arabs and the Jews is so deep-seated that even after so many years, there is still no solution to the problem. Reconciliation or peaceful solution has not taken place. The photograph shows that Israel would pay for the girl from the United States to move to the Palestinian land because she is Jewish but the man who is from Palestine cannot return to his land as he is not Jewish.

- This is supported by Source A which shows that both parties, the Palestinians and the Israelis, are unwilling to lay down their arms. Both the Israeli and Palestinian leaders are armed with a sharp knife and a baseball bat respectively. There is still hostility even in the peace talk. The cartoonist is not hopeful of a peaceful solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as both parties are not willing to lay down the arms for the peace talks. Coming to the peace talks with weapons show that they are all ready to fight with each other again. Thus this source is reliable and useful as evidence that the Palestinian-Arab conflict cannot be easily solved as the problem is too deep-seated.

(d)

*Study Source D.
How far does Source D prove that the Palestinians would never accept Jewish rule?
Explain your answer.*

[7]**L1** **Undeveloped provenance****[1 m]**

- Yes, it must prove it because it is from interviews with PLO members.

L2

*Yes, explained by source content
Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.*

[2-3 m]

- Yes, it does prove it. The PLO members carried out violent acts so as to get the attention of the world to give them freedom and independence.

L3

No: typically

[4m]

- No, it does not prove it. These 2 PLO members would not have accepted the Jewish, but we have no reason to believe that what they think must be true of all Palestinians.

L4

No: explained lack of reliability

[5 m]

- This source cannot prove that the Palestinians would never accept Jewish rule. Source D shows interviews with members belonging to PLO, an organisation which wants an independent state in the Middle East. Thus, they will definitely be biased against Israel and Jewish rule.

L5 Yes, because it is reliable, explained by cross-reference

[6 m]

- Yes, it is proof. I can believe what the source says. The Palestinians would not accept Jewish rule because they hate the Jews. Thus, they carry out violent acts. Source D says "for twenty-two years they waited for the UN and the US... for freedom and independence". This is supported by the Background Information which says that the PLO "adopted violent methods such as hijackings, kidnappings, bombing and raids on Israeli settlements in the hope of terrorising Israel into giving up the conquered lands."

L6 L5 + a qualification of 'Yes'

This qualification can be using either L3 or L4.

[7 m]

- Yes, it is proof. I can believe what the source says. The Palestinians would not accept Jewish rule because they hate the Jews. Thus, they carry out violent acts. Source D says "for twenty-two years they waited for the UN and the US... for freedom and independence". This is supported by the Background Information which says that the PLO "adopted violent methods such as hijackings, kidnappings, bombing and raids on Israeli settlements in the hope of terrorising Israel into giving up the conquered lands. However, the source is based on interviews by members from the PLO, an organisation which wants an independent state in the Middle East. Thus, they will definitely be biased against Israel and Jewish rule so that people will support them in their fight against Israel for land and independence."

(e) Study Sources E and F.

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

[8]

L1 Valid comparison of the sources, but no statement of surprised/ not surprised
[1 m]

- The two sources completely disagree with each other because Source E thinks that Jewish forces were responsible for causing thousands of Palestinians to leave their homeland whereas Source F thinks that the Arab leaders were responsible.

L2 Not surprised: provenance

[2 m]

- I am not surprised that they are different because one is from a Palestinian pamphlet and the other is from an official Israeli information service.

L3 Not surprised because they agree: comparison of content

[3 m]

- I am not surprised at all because both of the sources talk about Palestinian refugees leaving their Israeli settlements. Source E says that thousands of Palestinians "led during the confusion and terror" and were "prevented from returning to their homes" and Source F states that the Palestinians "left", "moved out" of and were "encouraged... to leave" Israel in 1948.

L4 Not surprised because they agree: comparison of tone

[4 m]

- I am not surprised because both sources have a similar tone. Both sources are very biased as they try to win support for their own camp. Source E is very biased, accusing and one-sided. There are negative words and imagery used such as saying that the Jewish were violent as they "attacked" a "peaceful" village "in cold blood". Source E uses strong and persuasive words like "murdered", "mutilating", "confusion and terror" to suggest that the Jews terrorised the Arabs into leaving their homes.

Source F also shows a biased and accusing tone. The extract puts the view strongly across – the "responsibility must lie with those who attacked Israel". The blame is placed solely on the Arab leaders as they were the ones who "encouraged" the Palestinians to leave their homes.

L5 Comparison of content of Sources E and F: surprised that they differ

[5-6 m]

Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.

- I am surprised because both sources have different reasons for the Palestinians' departure/ give conflicting treatment to the Palestinian refugees/ opposing views regarding who is to be blamed for the Palestinian departure. Source E says that the Palestinians left because they were being "frightened" into leaving as a result of the attack on the "peaceful Palestinian Arab village of Deir Yassin" by Jewish forces. The blame was placed on the Jewish forces for being involved in a series of massacres and intimidation which forced the Palestinians to leave as they did not want "the same happening to them". Source F, on the other hand, says that the Arab leaders had "called" large numbers of Arabs to leave so that "the armies could move in". The blame in this source was "attributed to Arab leaders" because they "encouraged these Arabs to leave, promising them that after victory in the war they would be able to return to claim the property of the Jews as well". The Palestinians left their settlements as they feared that they might be considered "traitors to the Arab cause" if they stayed.

L6 Not surprised: purpose of both sources

[7-8 m]

Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.

- I am not surprised as both sources have similar purposes. Both sources have their own agenda in trying to influence the readers to put the blame on the other camp. Both sources also try to win support for their own camp.

The tone in Source E is biased and accusatory as it is trying to put the blame on the Israelis. Source E claims that many of the Palestinian Arabs were not equipped to deal with violence and conflict. Many of them left because they were "frightened" into leaving by the Jewish forces who engaged in violence and massacre and were further "prevented from returning to their homes by Israel". The purpose of this source is to win support for the Arabs by putting the blame on the Israelis. There are negative words used such as "frighten", "confusion and terror", "murdered" and "mutilated" to suggest that the Jews terrorised the Arabs into leaving. This could also draw some sympathetic support for the Arabs as they were seen to be the victims of crimes committed by the Jewish forces. As this is an extract from a PLO pamphlet, it is likely to

be a one-sided propaganda material with the purpose of brainwashing the Arabs and the world into believing that the Jews are murderous, cold-blooded and violent so as to gain the support of the Arabs as well as the world with regards to the Palestinian cause.

Similarly, the purpose of Source F is to put the blame on the Arabs for their own refugee problem. Source F says that responsibility for the Arab refugees must lie with those who attacked Israel. It was the Arab leaders who called the Arabs to get out so that the Arab armies could get in. Source F also tries to win the support for Israel by putting the blame on the Arab leaders for sending their armies to attack Israel. Source F says that the "blame must be attributed to Arab leaders who encouraged these Arabs to leave". Such comments could draw some sympathetic support for the Israelis since they were not the ones responsible for the refugees. As this is an extract from an official Israeli information service, it is likely to be one-sided and biased to put the blame solely on the Arabs so as to gain the support of the Israelis as well as the rest of the world to the Israeli cause.

Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

- 2a) Explain how working with organisations is an important way to manage healthcare in Singapore. [5]

L1	Answers describing Singapore's healthcare with no focus on the question E.g. In early 1980s, the Singapore government was concerned with the rising costs of providing healthcare. This concern was raised by the then Health Minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, on a number of occasions. In 1983, the Ministry of Health published a document called the National Health Plan (NHP). The NHP suggested that healthcare policies should not put a strain on government spending, and that healthcare needs could be shared by individuals with the support of the community.	1m
L2	Describes Factor Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. (see L3 non-bold)	2-3m
L3	Explains Factor Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. E.g. The community provides some healthcare support to meet the needs of the people. This is because it is not possible for the government to run all healthcare services. For example, some patients who are discharged from hospitals may still need medical care. Voluntary medical organizations and private organizations are given grants to run community hospitals, nursing homes and day rehabilitation centres for this group of patients. Support is also given by the government to organizations that provide specific healthcare support services. An example is the National Kidney Foundation (NKF). NKF helps patients suffering from chronic kidney problems and provide subsidized rates for kidney dialysis. Through their services, NKF helps the government hospitals relieve some of their load of kidney patients and more people who need kidney healthcare attention are being cared for adequately. Thus, working with organisations is an important way to manage healthcare in Singapore.	4-5m

- 2b) Explain two other ways to manage healthcare in Singapore. Which is more effective in meeting the needs of the people of Singapore? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies other factor(s) Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2m for identifying another factor. E.g. Individual and Government	1-2m
L2	Describes other factor(s) Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor. (see L3 non-bold)	3-4m
L3	Explains 1 factor Award 5m for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. E.g. Individual MediSave - One of the ways to manage healthcare in Singapore is encourage the people to be self-reliant, and not over-reliant on the government. One of such measures is called MediSave introduced in 1984. MediSave encourages Singaporeans to be responsible for their own health by making sure every employed Singaporean contribute a certain amount of money from their CPF contributions to their MediSave accounts every month. The money from their MediSave accounts can be used to pay hospital bills and certain medical treatments. By encouraging Singaporeans to have money in their CPF accounts, they are better able to pay for healthcare. In this way, people share the costs of healthcare with the government. MediSave, hence, helps to lighten the government's burden of paying for healthcare services. Healthcare becomes a shared responsibility and the government need not depend on raising taxes to pay for rising healthcare costs. Other examples - MediShield (Life), keeping a healthy lifestyle E.g. Government Ward subsidies - Direct subsidies are given to government hospitals, polyclinics and some nursing homes for the elderly to ensure that basic healthcare services are available for all Singaporeans. In 2000, subsidies made up one quarter of government spending on healthcare. To ensure that healthcare remains affordable for most Singaporeans, especially the lower-income group, the government gives different rates of subsidies to the different classes of wards in hospitals. For example C class	5-6m

	wards receive 65-80% of subsidies, while B2 class wards get 50-65%, B1 class wards receive 20%, and A class wards get no subsidy. Other government examples: i) MediFund, ii) Means-testing, iii) Promoting healthy lifestyle (the Great Singapore Workout, ACES Day)	
L4	L3 + Explains another factor Award 7m for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. (both sides of L3)	7-8m
L5	L4 + Explains relative importance of the 2 chosen factors Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. E.g. In my opinion, individual efforts are the more effective way to meet the needs of the people of Singapore. When Singaporeans are responsible for their own health by saving well, exercising to keep healthy, they would not need healthcare at all. And all the doctors and nurses at the various healthcare institutions could concentrate more on the patients who will genuinely need more of their attention. Government subsidies are also important to meet the needs of people, but they are designed to solve the problem after they surface, but healthy living by individuals prevents diseases from even starting in the first place.	9-10m

- 3a) Explain how safeguarding the interests of minority groups is an important way of managing ethnic diversity in Singapore. [5]

L1	Answers describing the ethnic diversity issues in Singapore with no focus on the question E.g. Since independence, Singapore has enjoyed racial and religious harmony among its people. Various policies and programs have been implemented to ensure that all people living in Singapore, regardless of race or religion, enjoy a harmonious living environment.	1m
L2	Describes Factor Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. (see L3 non-bold)	2-3m
L3	Explains Factor Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. PCMR - The policy of minority representation gives minority groups a say in governance. It is also a way to safeguard the interests of the minority groups. The Presidential Council of Minority Rights (PCMR) is an example. The PCMR consists of members from minority racial and religious groups, and it ensures that no religious or racial group is disadvantaged as a result of a law that is passed in Parliament. Leaders from the minority racial and religious groups represent their minority groups of people to examine laws passed with the President, and this helps to maintain a sense of accountability and social harmony in Singapore. GRC - The Group Representation Constituency ensures that at least one of the candidates contesting in the General Election is from the minority racial communities such as Malay, Indian or Eurasian. The GRC system ensures that the minority racial groups are represented in the Parliament. In this way the concerns and needs of the minority groups are made known to the government. Self-help groups - Examples of self-help groups include the Chinese Development Assistance Council (CDAC), Singapore Indian Development Association (SINDA), Mendaki, and the Eurasian Association. These organizations help members of their community who are less fortunate get aid in their studies and training for their jobs. Self-help groups also give moral support to their own community. This helps Singaporeans to cope and compete with one another on an equal footing. By doing so, people from the minority groups will be able to improve their social and economic positions in the society. Since 2002, these self-help groups have embarked on joint projects such as a joint tuition program so that students from different ethnic groups could interact with one another.	4-5m

- 3b) Explain two others measures taken to manage ethnic diversity in Singapore. Which is more effective to bond Singaporeans? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies other factor(s) Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2m for identifying another factor. E.g. National Identity and Common Space	1-2m
L2	Describes other factor(s) Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor. (see L3 non-bold)	3-4m
L3	Explains 1 factor Award 5m for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. E.g. Building a national identity Multi-racialism - The policy of multi-racialism promotes equality among the races, with no special rights granted to any particular racial or religious group. Everyone has equal opportunities to succeed, regardless of their background. Favouring a certain group of people because of their race or religion is prohibited by the Constitution. Since everyone is seen as a valued member of Singapore society, a sense of national identity as fellow Singaporeans is achieved. Common practices - Common practices are actions that Singaporeans carry out together. Singing the national anthem, taking the pledge, and attending the flag raising ceremony are examples. These common practices help to inculcate loyalty and national pride and they seek to get Singaporeans to see themselves as one people. Bilingualism - The policy of bilingualism was introduced in schools in 1969. Students were expected to learn English and their own Mother Tongue. With bilingualism, English is used as the language linking the different ethnic groups. Mother Tongue was used to impart moral values and cultural traditions of each race. The English is a non-native language for all the ethnic groups in Singapore, so no one has an advantage over others, and the use of English as helped improve communication among Singaporeans. E.g. Common space Grassroots organizations - Grassroots organizations such as People's Association create common spaces through their wide range of programmes and activities developed to cater to the needs and interests of every Singaporean. For example, students do home visits, and stay with a host family from another ethnic group. This allows participants to gain a better understanding of the cultures and customs of other races. With mutual respect, strong friendships	5-6m

	between people of different ethnic groups can be built over time.	
	Educational institutions – Schools and tertiary institutions are open to every Singaporean, regardless of race or religion. Students of different races and religious groups study together. The daily interaction between students during lessons, CCAs and other school activities provide an opportunity for friendships to be cultivated and strengthened. Students from different races come together to play games and work on tasks, and deepen their friendships.	
	Other examples – Public housing, IRCCs, NS (textbook page 148-151)	
L4	L3 + Explains another factor <i>Award 7m for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> (both sides of L3)	7-8m
L5	L4 + Explains relative importance of the 2 chosen factors <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. In my opinion, common space is the more effective way to bond Singaporeans. The bonds formed between students of different ethnicity from a young age through school activities help develop a lifelong relationships that will be able to withstand the tests of time compared to the common practices such as saying the pledge together. Although common practices are enforced in schools, they may not touch the hearts of the participants and no meaningful relationships between people of different ethnicities are built. The relationships formed with neighbours and fellow NS-men are longer lasting and stronger.	9-10m

4a) Explain how Venice declined because of maritime competition. [5]

L1	Answers describing Venice with no focus on the question E.g. Venice faced a gradual decline from the 15 th to the 18 th centuries. While the Venetians prided themselves on their successes, they overlooked several events and developments unfolding in the region. They were not responsive to these changing circumstances as their predecessors.	1m
L2	Describes Factor <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> (see L3 non-bold)	2-3m
L3	Explains Factor <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. The 15 th century as the beginning of an age of exploration and discovery. Marco Polo's tales of his voyages encouraged many European explorers to follow in his footsteps. One such explorer was Christopher Columbus who discovered the Americas in 1492. Another Portuguese explorer, Vasco Da Gama, successfully reached a thriving spice centre in India in 1497. As a result, the Portuguese were able to buy their spices from India and this led to the decline of Venice's economy. These new sea routes destroyed Venice's monopoly of the lucrative spice trade and reduced greatly the large profits which Venetian traders had earned for centuries, thus affecting the Venetian economy greatly leading to its eventual decline. Other examples – new trade rivals (textbook page 120)	4-5m

4b) Explain two other reasons that contributed to Venice's decline. Which contributed more to Venice's demise? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies other factor(s) Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2m for identifying another factor. E.g. Foreign threats, Political challenges, social challenges	1-2m
L2	Describes other factor(s) Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor. (see L3 non-bold)	3-4m
L3	Explains 1 factor Award 5m for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. E.g. Foreign threats Political developments in Europe forced the Venetian government to turn its attention to controlling the nearby mainland territories. These mainland territories had all along been supplying Venice with essential resources such as food and water. Venice tried to protect these territories by offering to help mainland states fight against one another. Such actions by Venice meant that Venice treaded on fragile relations with these bigger states. To protect themselves, Venice recruit mercenaries to fight its wars because it had a small population. This meant that when Venice was attacked it had little or no allies to help it. From about the 13 th century, the Ottoman empire began to challenge Venice for these mainland territories. The wars with the Ottomans caused Venice much energy and resources, and Venice had to give up some of these territories. The Ottomans next challenged Venice for its control of the Adriatic Sea. Venice had to re-deploy its galleys from trading purposes to warring purposes. This affected Venice's economy even more. Other examples – the League of Cambrai E.g. Political challenges Incapable leadership - A plague struck Venice in the 17 th century and led to an alarming decline of the population of the nobility. And in order to retain their family wealth and property, noble families arranged marriages among themselves. This caused wealth to be concentrated in the hands of a few families. From the 16 th century, a small group of nobles dominated the government with power in the hands of few, corruption flourished. Nobles started to see their office as matters of personal glory than service to the state. For example, many nobles who were previously scholars competed to serve as naval commanders in the wars against the Ottomans. These scholars had no military skills, and Venice suffered heavy losses in battles, leading to the	5-6m

L4	decline of Venice. Other political examples – government corruption, over-reliance on mercenaries E.g. Social challenges The Venetians became less prepared for war as they shifted their focus away from security matters. Having lived in peace stability meant that they were more concerned about wealth than maintaining the security of the city-state. As nobles become more affluent, they became less involved in important matters such as the administration and development of the state. They became more distant from commoners, and the gap between the rich and poor widened. The lifestyles of the rich Venetians changed more and more, and they pursued pleasure and entertainment which neglected the more important state affairs. Gambling halls were common and rich nobles lost much of their fortunes through gambling. Venice gradually lost its once effective government who could protect the city-state from external invaders, and its economy declined to an irreversible state.	7-9m
L5	L3 + Explains another factor Award 7m for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. (both sides of L3) L4 + Explains relative importance of the 2 chosen factors Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. E.g. In my opinion, political challenges did the most to contribute to the demise of Venice. If there had been good capable leaders, they would be able to enforce good social policies to cut the gambling and reform the government from practices of corruption. Capable leaders would also be able to anticipate military threats and think of ways to solve Venice's security issues from foreign threats.	9-10m

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Class	Index No



FUHUA SECONDARY SCHOOL

Secondary Four Express & Five Normal (Academic)

Preliminary Examination 2016

4ESN

[illegible]

COMBINED HUMANITIES

2204/01

Social Studies

23 August 2016

0750 - 0935

1 hour 45 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your answers on the separate writing papers provided

Hand in Section A and Section B separately.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

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

Section A

Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer one 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 each question or part question.

The total number of marks for this paper is 50

Setter: *Ms T. Deepa*

Vetter: *Mrs Wendy Ng*

This question paper consists of 6 printed pages including this page

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates

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.

1a) Study Source A.

Do you think the cartoonist is a supporter of Singapore's foreign talent policy? Explain your answer. [6m]

b) Study Sources B and C.

Having read Source B, are you surprised by Source C? Explain your answer. [8m]

c) **Study Source D.**

Can you trust what it says? Explain your answer. [8m]

d) Study Source E.

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

e) Study Source F.

How useful is this source in aiding your understanding of the foreign talent policy in Singapore? Explain your answer. [8m]

Foreign Talent in Singapore: A Boon or Bane?

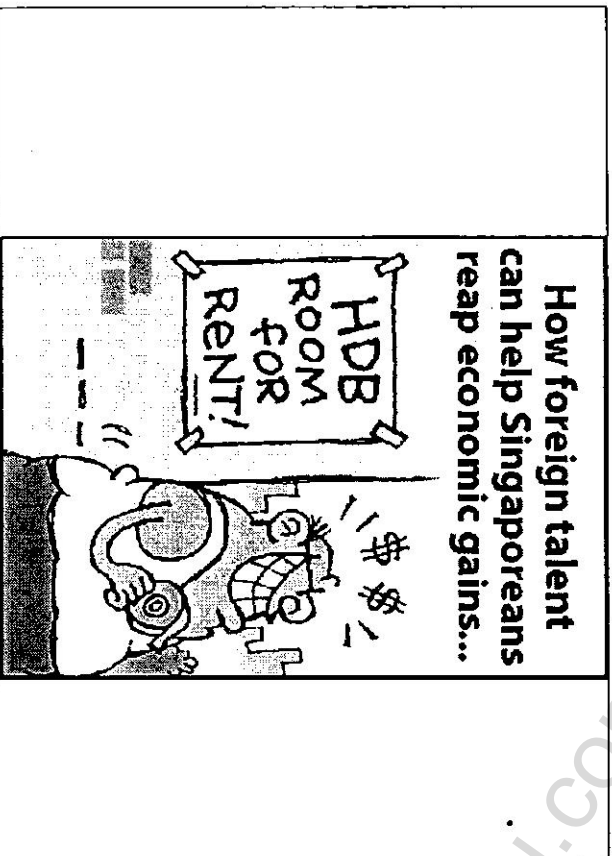
Read the Background Information carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Singapore is a small country and the only resource it possesses is human resource. However, the birth rate has been in the decline, with a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of just 1.25 in 2015. Singapore is unable to replace its ageing population fast enough, resulting in a steady decrease in the population. The economy would then be greatly impacted as a result due to the lack of manpower and limited talent-pool. Thus, there is a continuing need for foreign talents, to increase the population but more to maintain Singapore's economic competitiveness. However, not all in Singapore are accepting of this policy.

Study the following sources to find out more about Singapore's foreign talent policy.

Source A: A cartoon published on a local website.



3

Source B: An extract from Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong's 2008 National Day Rally Speech.

Delivering his National Day Rally speech in Mandarin at the University Cultural Centre on Sunday night, he said without foreign workers, there will not be enough Singapore workers to grow the economy. Contrary to fears of some Singaporeans and feedback from NTUC that foreign workers are taking away jobs from Singaporeans and depressing wages, he said they have instead helped to enlarge the pie. The economy has become more vibrant and diversified because of foreign workers. Without their participation, there will not be enough Singapore workers to grow the economy, he said. PM Lee cited the example of the two upcoming Integrated Resorts (IRs), which will require an additional 20 000 workers. The IRs will not be able to recruit Singaporeans to fill all these positions, he said.

Source C: An extract from a blogpost written by a member of the Worker's Party, an opposition party in Singapore.

I have been told it is in fact a disadvantage to be a Singaporean in Singapore. Imagine that! I have been told from reliable sources that the first thing an employer asks a job applicant is whether he is a Singaporean. If he answers in the positive, there goes his job opportunity. In fact I have heard of the bizarre situation where desperate Singaporeans have in fact claimed that they were foreigners at job interviews, so as to increase their chances of landing the job! Such lack of compassion can only be found in such a country like Singapore. So one thing is quite obvious in this situation. This indiscriminate import of cheap labour in unlimited numbers benefits foreign workers, not Singaporeans, who are in fact, on a daily basis, kicked out from their jobs, only to be replaced by a cheaper foreigner prepared to work for less.

Source D: An extract from 'Diversity Singapore', a book written and published in Singapore in 2010.

Whether it is bankers from India, engineers from China, businessmen from Japan, or athletes from Africa, the government has many incentives to woo talented foreigners here. There are scholarships for students to come study, companies seek out the best overseas talent to work here, and foreign investors are welcomed to start big businesses in Singapore in exchange for obtaining permanent residence. Globally, organisations have been set up to help interested foreigners find jobs and homes in Singapore. "Foreign talent is the yeast in the pudding and that's what makes Singapore rise," said chairman of the Committee for Foreign Talent David Lim in 1999. Indeed, these immigrants descend from all over the world, bringing to Singapore skills and expertise that we lack to boost our economy. While not all stay on, many choose to sink their roots here – just like immigrants of the past that made Singapore their home.

4

Source E: Data released by the Singapore Department of Statistics in 2012.

Year	Singaporeans	PR*	FT*	Total Foreigner (PR+FT)	Total Singapore Population	% of Foreigner in Population
2004	3,057,100	356,200	753,400	1,109,600	4,166,700	26.6%
2005	3,081,000	386,800	798,000	1,184,800	4,265,800	27.8%
2006	3,107,900	418,000	875,500	1,293,500	4,401,400	29.4%
2007	3,133,800	449,200	1,005,500	1,454,700	4,588,500	31.7%
2008	3,164,400	478,200	1,196,700	1,674,900	4,839,300	34.6%
2009	3,200,700	533,200	1,253,700	1,786,900	4,987,600	35.8%
2010	3,230,700	541,000	1,305,000	1,846,000	5,076,700	36.4%
2011	3,257,200	532,000	1,394,400	1,926,400	5,183,600	37.2%
2012	3,285,100	533,100	1,494,200	2,027,300	5,312,400	38.2%

*PR – Permanent Residents

*FT – Foreign Talent

Source F: A comment by a Singaporean on a forum page.

I feel that there are good and bad points of having foreign talents. Good meaning they do bring more economy to SG, but bad being they're taking up our jobs. But if without these foreign talents, we would not have what we have today, new buildings etc. Singaporeans are saying that FT are taking up job opportunities but do they even want to do construction works or works that have low pay but require high labour?

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

- 2 **Bonding Singapore**
 - (a) Explain how grassroots organisations can play a role in enhancing ethnic harmony in Singapore. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other ways that are used to enhance ethnic harmony in Singapore. Is any one of these more effective than the other? [10]
- 3 **Transnational Terrorism**
 - (a) Explain the economic repercussions due to acts of aggression by terrorist groups. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other repercussions due to acts of aggression by terrorist groups. Is any one of these more damaging than the other? [10]
- 4 **The Rise of Venice**
 - (a) Explain how Venice's trade monopoly was responsible for her rise to power. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other factors that were responsible for the rise of Venice. Is any one of these more important than the other? [10]

End of Paper

Source Acknowledgements

- Source A: Adopted from <http://www.livestandard.com/2012/01/11/ee-ways-to-reduce-foreign-talent-in-singapore/>
- Source B: Adopted from <http://news.asiatraveltips.com/News/AsiaTravel/2008/08/17-22782.html>
- Source C: Adopted from <http://singaporebusiness.blogspot.sg/2008/05/singapore-believe-it-or-not-foreigners.html>
- Source D: Adopted from <http://population.sg/resource-files/diversity.pdf>
- Source E: Adopted from <http://underthetanganyaree.blogspot.sg/2012/10/our-sg-population.html>
- Source F: Adopted from <http://sg.toluna.com/opinion/1321894/What-is-your-point-of-view-regarding-foreign-talent-in>

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Section A: Source-Based Case Study

1a) Study Source A.

Do you think the cartoonist is a supporter of Singapore's foreign talent policy? Explain your answer. [6m]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Answers that do not address the question OR Misinterpretation of source Award 1 mark for answers that don't address the question. Award 2 marks for misinterpretation of source. E.g. The cartoon was published locally on a website. OR E.g. Yes, the cartoonist is a supporter as it shows that Singaporeans can benefit from the Foreign Talent policy. This can be seen from "HDB Room for Rent" and a Singaporean who is walking away thinking of money. This suggests that Singaporeans can benefit economically from the foreign talent policy.	1-2m
L2	Inference(s), unsupported E.g. No, the cartoonist is not a supporter of the Foreign Talent policy.	3m
L3	Inference(s), supported Award 4 marks for one inference, supported. Award 5 marks for two inferences, supported. E.g. No, the cartoonist is not a supporter of the Foreign Talent policy. This can be seen from how the cartoonist has shown how Singaporeans are misusing the intent of the Foreign Talent policy. Instead of benefiting the country, the cartoonist has drawn Singaporeans benefiting from the influx of Foreign Talent through housing rentals as seen from "HDB Room for Rent". OR/AND E.g. No, the cartoonist is not a supporter of the Foreign Talent policy. This can be seen from how he is mocking the Foreign Talent policy. He has drawn the Singaporean to look greedy and to show that the influx of foreign talent does not really benefit the masses as originally intended by the government.	4-5m

L4	Answer based on purpose, supported E.g. No, the cartoonist is not a supporter of the Foreign Talent Policy. The cartoonist likely drew this cartoon to mock/critique [Verb] the Singapore Government [Audience] for implementing the Foreign Policy and to let them know that the original intent of bringing in Foreign Talent has been a failure [Message]. This can be seen from the source which shows a Singaporean making money out of housing rentals for foreigners who come to Singapore. [Evidence] This shows that the only economic gain Foreign Talent can bring to Singapore is through housing rentals and it won't benefit the economy as projected. [Explain Evidence] This is so that the Singapore government will relook its Foreign Talent policy and review it such that the policy is truly beneficial to the masses. [Outcome] Note: Award L3/4 for incomplete purpose (Missing any one element of VAMECO)	6m
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Answer Key for 4ESN Social Studies Preliminary Examinations 2016

b) Study Sources B and C.

Having read Source B, are you surprised by Source C? Explain your answer. [8m]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Surprised/Not Surprised but no explanations E.g. Source B does not make me surprised about Source C.	1m
L2	Surprised/Not Surprised by Source C (based on provenance but no comparison to Source B) E.g. I am not surprised by Source C as it is by a member of the Worker's Party, an opposition party. It is natural that they would have differing opinions.	2m
L3	Surprised, based on content (comparing content of both sources) E.g. Having read Source B, I am surprised by Source C as both sources have differing views on Singapore's Foreign Talent Policy. Source B's view is that Foreign Talent will benefit Singapore. This can be seen from PM Lee's statement that "The economy has become more vibrant and diversified because of foreign workers." This suggests that foreigners are a boon in Singapore. However, Source C claims that the Foreign Talent Policy is detrimental to Singapore. This can be seen from "Indiscriminate import of cheap labour in unlimited numbers benefits foreign workers, not Singaporeans, who are in fact, on a daily basis, kicked out from their jobs, only to be replaced by a cheaper foreigner prepared to work for less." This suggests that foreigners are a bane in Singapore.	3m
L4	Not Surprised by C, comparison to the motive of Source B <i>Answer must explain both the provenances of Source B and C.</i> Source B does not make me surprised by what Source C says as they are both expected responses. Source B is a statement by Mr Lee Hsien Loong. It is expected that he would speak positively of the Foreign Talent policy so that Singaporeans would understand the rationale of the policy. Similarly, Source C is by a member of the Worker's Party, an opposition party. It is natural that they would have differing opinions about the Foreign Talent Policy as compared to PAP, the ruling party. Hence, I am not surprised.	4m

Answer Key for 4ESN Social Studies Preliminary Examinations 2016

L5	Surprised/Not Surprised, based on cross-referencing for Source C. (criteria & explanation must be present) <i>Award 5 marks for cross-reference to Source B. Award 6 marks for cross-reference to Source C.</i> E.g. Having read Source B, I am surprised by Source C. Source B is challenged by Source F. Source B claims that the Foreign Talent Policy is beneficial to Singapore. This can be seen from "The economy has become more vibrant and diversified because of foreign workers." This suggests that foreigners are assets to Singapore and should be welcomed here. However, Source F claims that the Foreign Talent Policy doesn't really benefit Singapore. This can be seen from "... bad being they're taking up our jobs." This suggests that foreigners are a threat to Singapore and negatively impact Singapore. (5 marks) OR/AND E.g. Having read Source B, I am not surprised by Source C. Source C is supported by Source F. Source C claims that foreigners are competition to local Singaporeans as they are stealing jobs from Singaporeans. This can be seen from "... Singaporeans, who are in fact, on a daily basis, kicked out from their jobs, only to be replaced by a cheaper foreigner prepared to work for less." This suggests that Singaporeans are losing out to the foreigners. Similarly, Source F also claims that Singaporeans are losing their jobs to foreigners. This can be seen from "... but bad being they're taking up our jobs." This suggests that locals do not benefit from having more foreigners in the country. (6 marks) Note: It is ok that they use Source F for both cross-references as the Source being cross-referenced to (B/C) is different.	5-6m
L6	Not Surprised by Source C, explanation of content difference by checking motive and purpose of Source C. <i>Award 7 marks for motive of Source B. Award 8 marks for motive of Source C.</i> E.g. Having read Source B, I am not surprised by Source C. Source B is a speech made by PM Lee Hsien Loong. Source B's purpose is to convince [Verb] Singaporeans [Audience] that the Foreign Talent Policy is not detrimental to the country [Message]. This can be seen from the source which states "The economy has become more vibrant and diversified because of foreign workers." [Evidence] This suggests that foreigners are assets to Singapore. [Explain Evidence] This is so that Singaporeans will be more accepting of the influx of foreigners and welcome them into Singapore. [Outcome] Since it is expected that PM Lee would speak positively of the Foreign Talent policy, I am not surprised by Source C. [Explained Provenance] (7 marks)	7-8m

c) Study Source D.

Can you trust what it says? Explain your answer. [6m]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Answers based on source type/provenance/typicality E.g. Yes, I can trust what it says as it was published in a Singapore book. OR E.g. No, I cannot trust what it says as it details the views of only one author.	1m
L2	Answers based on content Award 2 marks for content, unsupported Award 3 marks for content, supported E.g. Yes, I can trust what Source D says about Singapore's Foreign Talent policy. Source D states that the policy is necessary for Singapore's survival. This can be seen from the source which states "...these immigrants descend from all over the world, bringing to Singapore skills and expertise that we lack to boost our economy." This suggests that foreigners coming into Singapore through the Foreign Talent policy are highly beneficial for Singapore's growth.	2-3m
L3	Answers based on explained provenance E.g. Yes, I can trust what it says as it was written and published in Singapore. Since it was published in Singapore, the information presented should be reliable. The publishers would not publish false information to the masses. OR E.g. No, I cannot trust what it says as it was written and published in Singapore. Since it was published in Singapore, the information presented is likely to portray the government's official stance regarding the Foreign Talent policy, which is one that is positive and appealing to Singaporeans.	4m
L4	Answers based on cross-referencing, supported Award 5 marks for one cross-reference Award 6 marks for two cross-references E.g. Yes, I can trust what Source D says as it is supported by Source B. Source D states that the Foreign Talent policy is necessary for Singapore's survival. This can be seen from the	5-6m

E.g. Having read Source B, I am not surprised by Source C. Source C is a blogpost written by a member of the opposition party, Worker's Party. Source C's purpose is to convince [Verb] Singaporeans [Audience] that the Singapore government's Foreign Talent Policy is detrimental to Singapore. [Message] This can be seen from "It is in fact a disadvantage to be a Singaporean in Singapore" and "This indiscriminate import of cheap labour in unlimited numbers benefits foreign workers, not Singaporeans, who are in fact, on a daily basis, kicked out from their jobs, only to be replaced by a cheaper foreigner prepared to work for less." [Evidence] This suggests that the influx of foreigners brings more harm than good to Singapore. [Explain Evidence]. This is so that Singaporeans will feel that they are disadvantaged due to the Foreign Talent Policy and reject the policy by pressuring the government to review the Foreign Talent Policy. [Outcome] As a member of the Opposition Party, it is highly likely that he would disagree with the policies implemented by the ruling PAP. It is expected that the opposition member would post such a comment on his blogpost. Hence, I am not surprised by Source C. [Explained Provenance] Note: Award L2/4 for incomplete purpose (Missing any one element of VAMEO)	
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Answer Key for 4E5N Social Studies Preliminary Examinations 2016

	source which states "...these immigrants descend from all over the world, bringing to Singapore skills and expertise that we lack to boost our economy." This suggests that foreigners coming into Singapore through the Foreign Talent policy are highly beneficial for Singapore's growth. This is supported by Source B which also says that foreigners are beneficial to Singapore's economy. This can be seen from "The economy has become more vibrant and diversified because of foreign workers. Without their participation, there will not be enough Singapore workers to grow the economy." This suggests that foreigners indeed boost Singapore's economy. Since Source D is supported by Source B, I can trust what it says. OR/AND E.g. No, I cannot trust what Source D says as it is challenged by Source F. Source D states that the Singaporeans should welcome foreigners as they contribute to Singapore's economy. This can be seen from the source which states "...these immigrants descend from all over the world, bringing to Singapore skills and expertise that we lack to boost our economy." This suggests that foreigners coming into Singapore through the Foreign Talent policy are highly beneficial for Singapore's growth. However, this is challenged by Source F which acknowledges that foreigners deny Singaporeans of jobs. This can be seen from "bad being they're taking up our jobs" This shows that bringing in foreigners through the Foreign Talent policy may not be that beneficial for Singapore. Note: Sources A and C are unreliable and cannot be used for cross-referencing.	
L5	Answers based on purpose E.g. Yes, I can trust what Source D says due to its purpose. The book aims to convince [Verb] Singaporeans [Audience] that Singapore has put in place many measures to attract foreigners as they contribute to the growth and development of Singapore. [Message] This can be seen from "the government has many incentives to woo talented foreigners" and "organisations have been set up to help interested foreigners find jobs and homes in Singapore." [Evidence] This suggests that foreigners must indeed be an asset to Singapore such that so many measures have been put in place to attract them. [Explain Evidence] This is so that Singaporeans are convinced about the importance of having foreigners and be more welcoming towards the foreigners. [Outcome] Note: Award L2/3 for incomplete purpose (Missing any one element of VAMEO)	7m

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L6	L5 + Provenance explained E.g. In addition, the book was written and published in Singapore and hence, would not write blatant falsehoods in the book. There must be a degree of truth to the claims made in the book. Furthermore, the book is titled 'Diversity Singapore' which is a play on the word 'diversity'. It further suggests the benefits of having foreigners in Singapore as it creates a vibrant and multi-faceted society. Hence, I can trust what Source D says.	8m
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Answer Key for 4ESN Social Studies Preliminary Examinations 2016

d) Study Source E.

What can you tell from this source? Explain your answer.

[5m]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Answer based on Provenance OR Answers that do not address the question OR Invalid Inferences. E.g. I can tell that the source is by the Department of Statistics. E.g. I can tell that these are population statistics of Singapore.	1m
L2	Inference(s), unsupported Award 2 marks for one inference, unsupported. Award 3 marks for two inferences, unsupported. E.g. I can tell that Singapore's Foreign Talent policy has been successful. OR/AND E.g. I can tell that Singapore's population has been growing steadily over the years.	2-3m
L3	Inference(s), supported Award 4 marks for one inference, supported. Award 5 marks for two inferences, supported. E.g. I can tell that Singapore's Foreign Talent policy has been successful. This can be seen from the increasing number of FTs who have been coming into Singapore since 2004. In 2004, there were 753,400 FTs but in 2012, there were 1,494,200 FTs. Therefore, the policy has been successful in attracting foreign talents to Singapore. OR/AND E.g. I can tell that Singapore's population growth depends heavily on the influx of foreign talents. This can be seen from the statistics reflecting the percentage of foreigners in Singapore's population. In 2012, foreigners made up 26.6% of the population. In 2012, the percentage rose to 38.2%. Hence, I can tell that Singapore's population growth can be attributed to the higher numbers of foreigners coming into Singapore. Note: Accept all other plausible inference(s).	4-5m

Answer Key for 4ESN Social Studies Preliminary Examinations 2016

e) Study Source F.

How useful is this source in aiding your understanding of the foreign talent policy in Singapore? Explain your answer. [8m]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Answers based on source type/provenance/typicality E.g. This source is not useful as it is written on a forum page. E.g. This source is not useful as it is by a Singaporean.	1m
L2	Answers based on content Award 2 marks for content, unsupported Award 3 marks for content, supported E.g. This source is useful in aiding my understanding of the Foreign Talent policy in Singapore as it shows that the policy brings in foreigners who are willing to work in jobs rejected by locals. This can be seen from "Singaporeans are saying that FT are taking up job opportunities but do they even want to do construction works or works that have low pay but require high labour?" This suggests that foreigners are beneficial to Singapore.	2-3m
L3	Answers based on explained provenance E.g. This source is useful in aiding my understanding of the Foreign Talent policy in Singapore as it comes from a Singaporean. As a Singaporean, he is highlighting both the pros and the cons of bringing in foreigners into Singapore. The Singaporean provides readers with a balanced perspective of the matter and hence, it is useful in understanding the full picture of the Foreign Talent policy.	4m
L4	Answers based on cross-referencing Award 5 marks for one cross-reference. Award 6 marks for two cross-references. E.g. This source is useful in aiding my understanding of the Foreign Talent policy in Singapore as it shows that the policy brings in foreigners who are willing to work in jobs rejected by locals. This can be seen from "Singaporeans are saying that FT are taking up job opportunities but do they even want to do construction works or works that have low pay but require high labour?" This suggests that foreigners are beneficial to Singapore. This is supported by Source B which also mentions that foreigners are important as they contribute in jobs which Singaporeans are not keen to take up. This can be seen from Source B which states "The IRs will not be able to recruit	5-6m

Answer Key for 4E5N Social Studies Preliminary Examinations 2016

	Singaporeans to fill all these positions, he said." Hence, both sources agree on the need for foreigners to deal with unwanted jobs in Singapore. Since Source B supports Source F, Source F is useful. OR/AND E.g. This source is not useful in aiding my understanding of the Foreign Talent policy in Singapore as it shows that foreigners are a bane to Singaporeans as they take away jobs intended for Singaporeans. This can be seen from "bad being they're taking up our jobs". However, this is challenged by Source B which negates this view. Source B says that foreigners merely create a more multi-racial and religious nation instead of stealing jobs. This can be seen from "Without their participation, there will not be enough Singapore workers to grow the economy, he said. Since Source F is challenged by Source B, Source F is not useful.	7m
L5	Answers based on purpose Award 7 marks for any one of the following purpose paragraphs E.g. This source is useful in aiding my understanding of the Foreign Talent policy in Singapore. This is due to its purpose of convincing [Verb] Singaporeans [Audience] that the Foreign Talent policy was necessary in Singapore as Singaporeans themselves were unwilling to take up jobs with low salaries and labour-intensive [Message]. This can be seen from "Singaporeans are saying that FT are taking up job opportunities but do they even want to do construction works or works that have low pay but require high labour?". [Evidence] This suggests that the writer is frustrated with the complaints of other Singaporeans. [Explain Evidence] He likely wants these Singaporeans to rethink their attitudes towards the Foreign Talent policy and be more accepting of it as the policy seems necessary due to Singaporean attitudes towards work. [Outcome] OR E.g. This source is not useful in aiding my understanding of the Foreign Talent policy in Singapore. This is due to its purpose of convincing [Verb] Singaporeans [Audience] that the Foreign Talent policy was necessary in Singapore as Singaporeans themselves were unwilling to take up jobs with low salaries and labour-intensive [Message]. This can be seen from "Singaporeans are saying that FT are taking up job opportunities but do they even want to do construction works or works that have low pay but require high labour?". [Evidence] This suggests that the writer is frustrated with the complaints of other Singaporeans. [Explain Evidence] He likely wants these Singaporeans to rethink their attitudes towards the Foreign Talent	

Answer Key for 4E5N Social Studies Preliminary Examinations 2016

	policy and be more accepting of it as the policy seems necessary due to Singaporean attitudes towards work. [Outcome]	
L6	L5 + Provenance/Typically Explained For USEFUL purpose: E.g. Moreover, the source comes from a Singaporean. As a Singaporean, he is highlighting both the pros and the cons of bringing in foreigners into Singapore. The writer is also providing rational arguments and reasons for his views. The Singaporean provides readers with a balanced and neutral perspective of the matter and hence, it is useful in understanding the full picture of the Foreign Talent policy. For NOT USEFUL purpose: E.g. Moreover, this comment is only by a single Singaporean. It is insufficient as evidence for the necessity or benefits of the Foreign Talent policy. This comment was also made on a forum page. The credibility of the forum page is questionable and hence, I do not think this source is useful. Note: Ensure that the correct provenance/typically paragraph has been written for the respective purpose paragraphs.	8m

Section B: Structured Essay Questions

2 Bonding Singapore

- (a) Explain how grassroots organisations can play a role in enhancing ethnic harmony in Singapore. [5]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Writes about the topic but without focusing on the given factor. E.g. Singapore is a multi-racial country.	1m
L2	Describes the given factor but without explaining it. Award 2 marks for describing the given factor. Award 3 marks for a more developed answer. E.g. Grassroots organisations in Singapore organise and carry out events and programmes which create common space in Singapore by providing opportunities for all Singaporeans to interact. (2 marks) For example, Grassroots organisations such as People's Association create a common platform for all races by offering a wide range of programmes and activities developed to cater to the needs and interests of every Singaporean. This includes walkathons and home visits as well as home stay opportunities. (3 marks)	2-3m
L3	Explains the given factor. Award 4 marks for an explanation & additional marks for supporting details, to a maximum of 5 marks. E.g. Grassroots organisations in Singapore organise and carry out events and programmes which create common space in Singapore by providing opportunities for all Singaporeans to interact. (2 marks) For example, Grassroots organisations such as People's Association create a common platform for all races by offering a wide range of programmes and activities developed to cater to the needs and interests of every Singaporean. This includes walkathons and home visits as well as home stay opportunities. (3 marks) This allows participants to get to know another culture and their way of life, leading to a better understanding of the cultures and customs of other races, forging strong friendships in the process and hence, enhancing ethnic harmony in Singapore.	4-5m

- (b) Explain two other examples of common spaces that are used to enhance ethnic harmony in Singapore. Is any one of these more effective than the other? [10]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Identifies other factors. Award 1 mark for identification of one factor and 2 marks for identification of two factors. The two other ways that are used to enhance ethnic harmony in Singapore are through common living spaces provided by public housing (1 mark) as well as opportunities offered by educational institutions. (2 marks) Note: Two other identified factors MUST be from the factor 'Common Spaces'. All other factors are not accepted.	1-2m
L2	Describes the given factor but without explaining it. Award 3 marks for describing one factor. Award 4 marks for describing two factors. E.g. One other example of common space is the <u>common living spaces</u> provided by public housing. In the 1980s, it was observed that there were too many people from the same racial group clustered and living in the same housing estates. This situation could have potentially hindered social cohesion and ethnic harmony as the people would have only interacted with their own racial groups.	3-4m
L3	Explains 1 factor. Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other factor & additional mark for supporting details, up to a maximum of 6 marks. E.g. One other example of common space is the <u>common living spaces</u> provided by public housing. In the 1980s, it was observed that there were too many people from the same racial group clustered and living in the same housing estates. This situation could have potentially hindered social cohesion and ethnic harmony as the people would have only interacted with their own racial groups. Hence, in 1989, the Singapore government	5-6m

Implemented the Ethnic Integration Policy which put a limit on the proportion of races in every neighbourhood and block. This policy has ensured that there is an even distribution of the different races in all the housing estates. By living alongside people of different races and religions, there is increased interaction across racial groups. People are more likely to understand and accept different cultures, hence enhancing ethnic harmony in Singapore. OR E.g. Another example of common space is through opportunities offered by educational institutions such as schools, which are open to every Singaporean, regardless of their race, religion or language. The implementation of Co-curricular Activities (CCA) in schools helps to promote closer bonds among youth from all races. The variety of activities conducted during CCAs provides opportunities for students to work closely with and understand one another. Students from different races come together to play games and work on a task, building teamwork among them. Social bonds are also fostered among students from the various ethnic groups through school-based activities so that students learn to appreciate one another's talents and respect one another as individuals. The daily interactions that take place among students during lessons and school activities provide an opportunity for friendships to be cultivated and strengthened across different racial groups, hence enhancing ethnic harmony.	
L4 L3 + Explains one other factor. Award 7 marks for an explanation of two other factors & an additional mark for supporting details, up to a maximum of 8 marks. Both factors in L3.	7-8m
L5 L4+ Reaches a balanced conclusion based on the relative effectiveness of the two chosen examples. Award 9 marks for a weak conclusion Award 10 marks for a well-elaborated and thoughtful conclusion <i>i.e. Not just why the two factors are effective, but explain why one is more and the other, less effective.</i> E.g. Yes, developing common spaces through opportunities provided in educational institutions are more effective than common spaces provided through public housing. The friendships formed during school days are enduring and can last a lifetime. This will help to enhance ethnic harmony since there is constant and regular interaction and communication.	9-10m

However, living together in common living spaces does not necessarily ensure that different races communicate with each other on a daily or regular basis. Families can still choose to isolate themselves or interact only with others of the same race or religion. Hence, there is no guarantee that ethnic harmony is enhanced by living together, unlike schools where activities and the curriculum are planned in a purposeful manner to ensure interaction between different racial groups can happen.	
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Answer Key for 4ESN Social Studies Preliminary Examinations 2016

3 Transnational Terrorism

- (a) Explain the economic repercussions due to acts of aggression by terrorist groups. [5]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Writes about the topic but without focusing on the given factor. E.g. Terrorism has been on the rise globally.	1m
L2	Describes the given impact but without explaining it. Award 2 marks for 1 factor. Award 3 marks for a more developed answer.	2-3m
L3	Explains the given factor Award 4 marks for an explanation & additional marks for supporting details, to a maximum of 5 marks. E.g. Acts of aggression by terrorist groups can cause severe economic repercussions. When there is a terrorist attack, lives are lost, buildings are destroyed and businesses close. (2 marks) For example, after the Bali bombing, the Indonesian government had to spend huge amounts of money to rebuild the country, and this meant that other areas of development in the country were affected. Moreover, there was a loss of earnings for many people in the tourism industry especially since it is the main industry in Bali. (3 marks)	4-5m

Answer Key for 4ESN Social Studies Preliminary Examinations 2016

- (b) Explain two other repercussions due to acts of aggression by terrorist groups. Is any one of these more damaging than the other? [10]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Identifies other impacts Award 1 mark for identification of one factor and 2 marks for identification of two factors. Two other repercussions due to acts of aggression by terrorist groups are political repercussions as well as social repercussions.	1-2m
L2	Describes the given factor but without explaining it. Award 3 marks for describing one factor. Award 4 marks for describing two factors. E.g. There could be <u>political repercussions</u> due to acts of aggression by terrorist groups. Political repercussions of terrorist acts would be the loss of personal privacy. For example, the country's security agencies will need to be more thorough in their checks on citizens at the different entry and exit points of the country. For instance, in United States of America (USA), security agencies tap into individuals' conversations under the US Patriot Act to determine who may possibly be a terrorist threat.	3-4m
L3	Explains 1 factor. Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other factor & additional mark for supporting details, up to a maximum of 6 marks. E.g. There could be <u>political repercussions</u> due to acts of aggression by terrorist groups. Political repercussions of terrorist acts would be the loss of personal privacy. For example, the country's security agencies will need to be more thorough in their checks on citizens at the different entry and exit points of the country. For instance, in United States of America (USA), security agencies tap into individuals' conversations under the US Patriot Act to determine who may possibly be a terrorist threat. As a	5-6m

Answer Key for 4E5N Social Studies Preliminary Examinations 2016

Answer Key for 4E5N Social Studies Preliminary Examinations 2016

government. Social repercussions however, are enduring and harder to mitigate.	
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	result, the citizens may feel inconvenienced as their human rights have been violated as security checks may extend to the government checking on citizens' personal data without their knowledge and tapping into their private conversations. Hence, this causes political repercussions as citizens get upset with the government for creating inconvenience in their lives. OR/AND E.g. There could be <u>social repercussions</u> due to acts of aggression by terrorist groups. Terrorist actions often disrupt the daily lives of people living in the country as well as cause high death tolls. Terrorist acts can adversely affect peaceful relations among the races in multiracial societies. Some consequences of the September 11 terror attacks in the United States were attacks on members of certain ethnic groups such as the Muslims. Such terrorist acts also have the potential to cause certain ethnic groups to feel targeted as they might be singled out for increased security checks or viewed suspiciously by others in the community. This might cause a feeling of alienation as well as unhappiness among this group of people. The society will also be weakened due to the lack of unity. Hence, there may be social unrest among citizens as a result.	
L4	L3 + Explains one other factor Award 7 marks for an explanation of <u>two</u> other factors & an additional mark for supporting details, up to a maximum of 8 marks. Both factors in L3.	7-8m
L5	L4 + Reaches a balanced conclusion based on the relative damage of the two chosen repercussions. Award 9 marks for a weak conclusion Award 10 marks for a well-elaborated and thoughtful conclusion i.e. <i>Not just why the two factors are damaging, but explain why one is more and the other, less damaging.</i> E.g. Yes, social repercussions are more damaging than political repercussions. Acts of terrorism result in great loss of human lives, the cost of which is immeasurable to the families involved. No amount of monetary aid will be able to compensate for the loss of lives. Furthermore, the weakening of the social ties due to raised suspicions may require a long time and a lot of effort to be rebuilt. Although political repercussions can be damaging, it can be mitigated through educating the masses on the importance of the measures put in place. Unlike social repercussions, political repercussions can be solved through assistance from the	9-10m

Answer Key for 4E5N Social Studies Preliminary Examinations 2016

4 The Rise of Venice

- (a) Explain how Venice's trade monopoly was responsible for her rise to power. [5]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Writes about the topic but without focusing on the given factor. E.g. Venice rose to power due to many factors.	1m
L2	Describes the given factor but without explaining it. Award 2 marks for 1 factor. Award 3 marks for a more developed answer. E.g. Venice's trade monopoly in the Mediterranean region led to her rise to power. Venice was strategically located at the northern tip of the Adriatic Sea. Thus, Central & Southern Europe relied on Venice for goods from the East such as spices, sugar and diamonds. (2 marks) Venetian traders went to Arabian ports, such as Alexandria and Hormuz to buy and later sell these goods to European states. In exchange, Venice also traded in western goods like iron, glassware and wool and sold them at the Arab ports. (3 marks)	2-3m
L3	Explains the given factor Award 4 marks for an explanation & additional marks for supporting details, to a maximum of 5 marks. E.g. Venice's trade monopoly in the Mediterranean region led to her rise to power. Venice was strategically located at the northern tip of the Adriatic Sea. Thus, Central & Southern Europe relied on Venice for goods from the East such as spices, sugar and diamonds. (2 marks) Venetian traders went to Arabian ports, such as Alexandria and Hormuz to buy and later sell these goods to European states. In exchange, Venice also traded in western goods like iron, glassware and wool and sold them at the Arab ports. (3 marks) These goods were sold at very high prices, reaping huge profits for the Venetian traders. By being the middlemen, Venice made a great deal of profits which was a contributing factor to its success. European states had little choice but to buy from Venice. Thus, Venice's trade monopoly in the Mediterranean region was responsible for her rise to power.	4-5m

Answer Key for 4E5N Social Studies Preliminary Examinations 2016

- (b) Explain two other factors that were responsible for the rise of Venice. Is any one of these more important than the other? [10]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Identifies other factors. Award 1 mark for identification of one factor and 2 marks for identification of two factors. Two other factors responsible for the rise of Venice are capable leadership and the initiative and foresight of its people towards trade.	1-2m
L2	Describes the given factor but without explaining it. Award 3 marks for describing one factor. Award 4 marks for describing two factors. E.g. Venice was able to rise to power as she had established a very strong government based on capable leadership. The Doges were farsighted. An example is Doge Pietro II Orseolo who established peace and control in the Adriatic Sea by negotiating treaties with major powers and subduing the pirates in the Adriatic Sea. In this way, trade was facilitated. Another example is Doge Enrico Dandolo, who directed the Fourth Crusade. It led to the capture of the Byzantine Empire and the territories once controlled by the Byzantine Empire. This helped to increased Venice's international status and recognition. OR/AND E.g. Venice's economic prosperity was the result of the initiative and foresight of its people towards trade. They were willing to travel great distances to foreign lands in search of new markets and supplies. This brought them the reputation of bringing exotic goods from the Far East and made Venice a popular trading centre. As more traders came to Venice, they also brought their goods which added to the variety of goods available in the city-state.	3-4m
L3	Explains 1 factor. Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other factor & additional mark for supporting details, up to a maximum of 6 marks. E.g. Venice was able to rise to power as she had established a very strong government based on capable leadership. The Doges were farsighted. An example is Doge Pietro II Orseolo who established peace and control in the Adriatic Sea by negotiating treaties with major powers and subduing the pirates in the Adriatic Sea. In this way, trade was facilitated. Another example is Doge Enrico Dandolo, who directed the Fourth Crusade. It led to the	5-6m

	capture of the Byzantine Empire and the territories once controlled by the Byzantine Empire. This helped to increase Venice's international status and recognition. Thus, these leaders not only lay the foundations for the rise of the Venetian Empire, but extended the territories which allowed trade to expand and flourish. Moreover, the Venetian government was very adaptable to the changing needs of a growing city-state. Hence, capable leadership led to the rise of Venice. OR/AND E.g. Venice's economic prosperity was the result of the initiative and foresight of its people towards trade. They were willing to travel great distances to foreign lands in search of new markets and supplies. This brought them the reputation of bringing exotic goods from the Far East and made Venice a popular trading centre. As more traders came to Venice, they also brought their goods which added to the variety of goods available in the city-state. The conviction and forward-looking stance of the Venetians caused Venice's popularity as a trade centre to increase, bringing about its economic prosperity, leading to her rise to power.	
L4	L3 + Explains one other factor Award 7 marks for an explanation of two other factors & an additional mark for supporting details, up to a maximum of 8 marks. Both factors in L3.	7-8m
L5	L4 + Reaches a balanced conclusion based on the relative importance of the two chosen factors. Award 9 marks for a weak conclusion Award 10 marks for a well-elaborated and thoughtful conclusion <i>i.e. Not just why the two factors are important, but explain why one is more and the other, less important.</i> Yes, the capable leadership of Venice is more important than the attitudes of Venetian traders. Had the leaders of Venice not established friendly trade ties and raised Venice to a respectable and recognized trading port, a flourishing trade industry would have been almost impossible. The attitudes of the Venetian traders would have only had a positive impact after the foundations for trading had been set by the leaders of Venice. Hence, capable leadership was a prerequisite to Venice's success, making it more important than the attitudes of Venetian traders.	9-10m

End of Answer Scheme



2204/01

SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS/5 NORMAL (ACADEMIC)

Thursday 18 August 2016

1 hour 45 minutes

[illegible]

Name: _____ () Class: Sec _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, class and index number clearly in the spaces at the top of this page provided. Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.

Write all answers in the paper provided

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

Section A

Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer one question.

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

The total mark for this paper is 50.

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Answer all the questions.

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.

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why did the blogger make such a comparison in Source A? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) Study Source B.

Are you surprised? Explain your answer. [7]

(c) Study Source C.

Who do you think is the author of this source? Explain your answer. [5]

(d) Study Sources D and E.

Can Source E prove Source D wrong about the employability of Singaporeans? Explain your answer. [8]

(e) Study Source F.

How useful is Source F as an indication of Singapore's education system? Explain your answer. [8]

This Question Paper consists of 6 printed pages, including this page

Turn over

How effective is the Singapore education system in preparing Singaporeans for the future?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Education in Singapore is managed by the Ministry of Education, which controls the development and administration of state schools. Singapore's education system has been described as world-leading and is widely recognised by many other countries. This can be seen when Singaporeans often rank top in international science and mathematics competitions. Critics of the system state that education in Singapore is rigid and examination focused, which compromises on creativity which is important for the future. In response to such concerns, MOE has been placing greater emphasis on creative and critical thinking that would meet the challenges of the global economy and ensure that Singaporeans stay employable.

Study the following sources to find out whether Singapore's education system is effective in preparing Singaporeans for the future.

Source A: *An excerpt from an article published on a Singaporean website in 2013.*

Finland ¹	Singapore
Teachers of primary and secondary schools study for five years up to master's level.	In Singapore, 19-year-olds do relief teaching in secondary schools.
This year alone, 2,000 applied for 100 spots in the primary school teacher-education programme in one Finnish institution.	This statistic sounds like the number of applicants for NUS Medicine.
Education is free from pre-school to university level.	If you're going to university in Singapore, get a bank loan.
Classes have an average of 25 students in Finland.	Classes have an average of 40 students in Singapore.

Finland¹: Finland's education system has been recognised internationally as one of the best in the world.

Source B: *A Singaporean who renounced² his citizenship and is currently a British citizen working as a banker in Britain.*

I do feel that in Singapore, there are two fundamental problems. Firstly, the balance is wrong – there is too much emphasis on the breadth of knowledge: this is worst during secondary school where students are made to prove just how versatile they are in completely different disciplines from Physics to English Literature to Mathematics. Many students are going to do very general courses at poly/university which try to give them a broad range of skills rather than turn them into specialists. Upon graduation, they struggle to find a job because they are just not highly skilled enough in any particular discipline. They are undoubtedly well educated but are just not in a position to easily find a job. They have a great breadth of knowledge but lack depth in any area – their expensive education has failed to prepare them for the job market.

Renounce²: To formally and legally give up/reject a right or a position.

Source C: *Taken from a website, published in 2016.*

We have a strong education system. Singapore students aim high and they achieve very good results. We have good schools, with capable school leaders and teachers, and facilities that are amongst the best in the world. We are building on these strengths as we prepare the next generation of Singaporeans for the future. This is a future that brings tremendous opportunity, but it will also bring many changes that we cannot foresee today. The task of our schools is to give our young the chance to develop the skills, character and values that will enable them to continue to do well and to take Singapore forward in this future. We are also giving our students a more broad-based education to ensure their all-round or holistic development, in and out of the classroom. These approaches in education will allow us to nurture our young with the different skills that they need for the future.

Source D: *A Singaporean Small-and-Medium Enterprise (SME) owner shares his thoughts regarding recruitment on a business website, 2014.*

It is getting more challenging to attract quality local workforce over the years. The mind-set of certain Singaporeans especially the young ones are appalling. At this point of writing, I, CEO of a company is waiting for a candidate who is late for 60 mins (without informing). Most of the times when they do turned up, they "demand" unrealistic expectation with very little results to show. Ironically, they dream about working 4 hours work week and yet becoming the next Mark Zuckerberg. The young people in Singapore worries me. They lack courage, hunger and fire in them. It seems that they have been living in a cotton candy world called Singapore. Is this the future of our country? Can you blame company and entrepreneurs like us seeking foreign talents? I'm concerned about our country's competitiveness if this is the quality of our young generation.

Source E: *The Global Employability University Ranking results in 2015. The ranking was based on more than 2 200 recruiters from 21 different countries, who were asked to vote for the universities that – based on their professional experience – were producing the best 'ready-for-work' graduates.*

Rank	Institution	Country	Score
1	Harvard University	United States	662
2	University of Cambridge	United Kingdom	633
3	University of Oxford	United Kingdom	609
4	California Institute of Technology	United States	597
5	Yale University	United States	575
6	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	United States	571
7	Stanford University	United States	552
8	Columbia University	United States	531
9	Princeton University	United States	509
10	University of Toronto	Canada	483
11	Technical University of Munich	Germany	411
12	University of Tokyo	Japan	398
13	Ecole Normale Supérieure	France	386
14	Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	Hong Kong	378
15	Imperial College London	United Kingdom	369
16	Peking University	China	363
17	National University of Singapore	Singapore	360

Source F: *A Singaporean responding to the question "What do Singaporeans think about Singapore's education system" on a website, 21 January 2016.*

I think that Singapore's education excels at producing competent students, and is closely aligned with the needs of the workforce. This is something many Western countries lack. The decades of education would not be so meaningful if someone is unable to find a decent job to support oneself at the end of the day. Sure, western education systems have more "freedoms", and are less stressful (generally), but this is often achieved at the expense of rigour. Many students are able graduate despite not attaining basic literacy and numeracy skills. It is frightening when we consider that these are the very same people who might be designing buildings, managing money, and treating patients in the future.

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

2 Bonding Singapore

- (a) Explain why external threats pose a problem for the Singapore government in maintaining social cohesion in the country. [5]
- (b) Explain two other challenges that pose a problem for the Singapore government in maintaining social cohesion. Which challenge is more serious? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Globalisation

- (a) Explain why the widening income gap poses a problem for governments around the world. [5]
- (b) Explain two other impacts of globalisation that can pose a problem for governments around the world. Which impact is more disastrous? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Decline of Venice

- (a) Explain why the complacency of Venetians posed a problem for the Venetian government during the 15th – 18th century. [5]
- (b) Explain two other difficulties that posed a problem for the Venetian government during the 15th – 18th century. Which difficulty was more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

End of Paper

Acknowledgements:

- Source A** Mothership.sg, "18 Ways Finland's education system beats Singapore's hands down", 30 September 2013. Taken from: <http://motherhip.sg/2013/09/18-ways-finlands-education-system-beats-singapores-hands-down/>
- Source B** "Two major flaws in the Singapore education system", 5 May 2015. Taken from: <http://impenit.blogspot.sg/2015/05/two-major-flaws-in-singaporean.html>
- Source C** "Education", Last updated: 2016. Chien, Yen, SMC Owner. Of course we'd hire foreigners over locals, 'Young Singaporeans have no hunger' 24 Sept. 2014. Taken from: <http://redwires.com/co-w-beh-cov-bu-sme-owner-cour-se-we-d-hire-foreigners-locals-young-singaporeans-hunger/>
- Source E** Channel News Asia, "NUS Graduates ranked 17th", 12 November 2015. Taken from: <http://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/singapore/nus-graduates-ranked-17th/2254876.html>
- Source F** Tan, Don, "What do Singaporeans think about Singapore's education system", in Quora, 21 January 2016. Taken from: <https://www.quora.com/What-do-Singaporeans-think-about-Singapores-education-system#>

sgexamguru.com



2204/01

SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS/ 5 NORMAL (ACADEMIC)

Thursday 18 August 2016
KENT ROAD SECONDARY SCHOOL, KENT ROAD STIC

1 hour 45 minutes

1 hour 46 minutes

Name: _____ () Class: Sec _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, class and index number clearly in the spaces at the top of this page provided. Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.

Write all answers in the paper provided

At the end of the paper, fasten all your work securely together

Section A

Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer one question.

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

Answer Scheme

This Answer Scheme consists of 18 printed pages, including this page

Turn over

**Secondary 4 Express / 5 Normal (Academic)
Kent Ridge Secondary School**

7

2204/01 Combined Humanities
2016 Preliminary Examination

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

1(a)	Study Source A. Why did the blogger make such a comparison in Source A? Explain your answer.	7
L1	Lifts from source/Does not answer to the question. Source A states "Teachers of primary and secondary schools study for five years up to master's level." Source A tells me that Finland has a better education system than Singapore.	1
L2	Inference made, with no reference to the comparison. Award 3 marks for inference made, supported. The blogger wanted to - Show that Singapore's education system was not effective/good. - Show that Finland's education system was good. - Criticise/complain about Singapore's education system. - Point out the flaws in Singapore's education system. - Show that teaching is a respected and popular career choice in Finland. The blogger wanted to show that Singapore's education system was not effective. I know this because Source A states "In Singapore, 19-year-olds do relief teaching in secondary schools." This implies that the quality of teaching is not good since 19-year-olds, who are only three years older than Secondary Four students, are teaching. They are also not trained as a teacher and thus, will not be able to teach effectively. <i>Note: inferences are awarded only if inference is phrased as a reason.</i>	2-3
L3	Inference made, with reference to the comparison. Award 4 marks for inferences made, supported Award 5 marks for purpose, unsupported. The blogger wanted to - Show that teachers in Finland is more qualified for the job as compared to a teacher in Singapore. - Show that teaching is a respected profession more so in Finland than in Singapore. - Show that Singapore's education system was not as good as/worse than Finland's/Finland's education system was better than Singapore's. - Prove that Singapore's education system was not as good as/worse than Finland's. - Criticise/complain about Singapore's education system by comparing the two countries' education systems. The blogger wanted to criticise/complain about Singapore's education system by comparing the two countries' education systems. I know this because Source A states that in Finland, "Teachers of primary and secondary schools study for five years up to master's level" while in Singapore, "In Singapore, 19-year-olds do relief teaching in secondary schools." This implies that the quality of teachers in Finland is better than the quality and the possible qualifications of teachers in Singapore. This means that with more qualified teachers, there will be effective teaching and learning in schools as compared to Singapore. As such, Singapore's education system is not on par with Finland and thus, has problems that need to be resolved in order to improve and be as good as Finland's education system as Finland has one of the best education system in the world.	3-5

Secondary 4 Express / 5 Normal (Academic),
Kent Ridge Secondary School

8

2204/01 Combined Humanities
2016 Preliminary Examination

	<i>Note: inferences are awarded only if inference is phrased as a reason.</i>	
L4	L3 + Provenance explained. Award 7 marks for purpose contextualised. The blogger is trying to complain (A) to MOE (A) regarding the problems seen in the Singapore education system through comparing the two countries' education systems (1). I know this because Source A compares the support and the quality of education in Finland to Singapore's through different comparisons. This can be seen in Source A where in Finland, "Teachers of primary and secondary schools study for five years up to master's level" while in Singapore, "In Singapore, 19-year-olds do relief teaching in secondary schools." This implies that the quality of teachers in Finland is better than the quality and the possible qualifications of teachers in Singapore. This means that with more qualified teachers, there will be effective teaching and learning in schools as compared to Singapore. As such, Singapore's education system is not on par with Finland. The blogger probably hopes that MOE can learn from Finland's education system and make changes to improve Singapore's system as Finland has one of the best education system in the world. (R). In recent years, Singaporeans are getting more vocal about the increasingly stressful environment in education. There are also concerns if such a role learning, examination focused system is useful for Singapore's future. Many, with the internet and globalised world, are reading up and learning about other successful yet alternative education systems such as Finland's. By drawing the comparisons and studying the difference between the two systems, it is possible that the blogger is trying to express his frustration and desire for Singapore's education to evolve and keep up with the times. [Context]	6-7

1(b)	Study Source B. Are you surprised? Explain your answer.	7
L1	Answers to the question without any reason/invalid reason. Yes, I am surprised by Source B. No, I am not surprised by what Source B has to say. <i>Note: No marks awarded if student does not answer to the question.</i>	1
L2	Yes OR No, based on provenance. Award 3 marks for provenance, explained. Yes, I am surprised by what Source B says because he is a Singaporean. [2m] No, I am not surprised by what Source B says because he is a Singaporean who has renounced his citizenship and is no longer working in Singapore. It is thus natural that he criticises the education system as he too, probably was not able to find a job in Singapore and thus, migrated overseas to find a job. [3m]	2-3
L3	Yes AND/OR No, based on content, explained. Award 4 marks for a well-developed paragraph. Yes, I am surprised that Source B would claim that well-educated Singaporeans are unable to find jobs because it is unexpected. Source B states "Upon graduation, they struggle to find a job because they are just not highly skilled enough in any particular discipline. They are undoubtedly well educated but are just not in a position to easily	3-4

L4	Yes AND/OR No, based on reliability (cross-reference) Award 6 marks for a well-developed paragraph. Yes, I am surprised that Source B would claim that well-educated Singaporeans are unable to find jobs because it is unexpected. Source B states "Upon graduation, they struggle to find a job because they are just not highly skilled enough in any particular discipline. They are undoubtedly well educated but are just not in a position to easily find a job. They have a great breadth of knowledge but lack depth in any area – their expensive education as failed to prepare them for the job market." This implies that despite their good education, Singaporeans do not have enough knowledge to qualify for certain jobs in the market. However, this is unexpected because he was able to find a job in Britain – which meant that the education he received in Singapore as a student, which he was criticising about, helped him to secure a job in Britain. Furthermore, I am surprised because Source B is unreliable as it is contradicted by Source E. Source E is the ranking results from a Global Employability University Ranking where out of 2,200 recruiters from 21 different countries, NUS rank 17th in the world in terms of producing the best 'ready-for-work' graduates. This means that Singaporeans who were educated in NUS were deemed as people who were ready to work and thus, more employable as compared to many other universities and tertiary institutions around the world. This meant that Singaporeans are highly prized as employees and thus, will be able to find jobs. Since Source E contradicts Source B, Source B is not reliable and thus, it is surprising that Source B would claim that well-educated Singaporeans are unable to find jobs. [Other acceptable cross-ref: Source C and F, but evidence needs to be well explained] No, I am not surprised that Source B would claim that Singapore provides an education that emphasises on the breadth of knowledge because Source B is reliable. Source B states "Firstly, the balance is wrong – there is too much emphasis on the breadth of knowledge; this is worst during secondary school where students are made to prove just how versatile they are in completely different disciplines from Physics to English literature to Mathematics." This implies that Singapore focuses on providing a breadth of subjects ranging from Literature to Physics during Secondary School. Source B is	5-6
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L5	Not Surprised, provenance explained. I am not surprised that Source B would claim that Singaporeans are unable to find jobs despite being educated because it is expected. Source B states "Many students are going to do very general courses at poly/universities which try to give them a broad range of skills rather than turn them into specialists. Upon graduation, they struggle to find a job because they are just not highly skilled enough in any particular discipline." This implies that due to the education system where students study very general courses in tertiary institutions, they do not have the specific knowledge nor skillset required of certain jobs in the market. The Singaporean has gone through the Singapore education system and thus, speaks from experience. He could have been unable to find a job in overseas. As such, it is not unexpected that he is critical about Singapore's education system. Furthermore, it is possible that he did not like Singapore at all and thus, chose to migrate and renounce his Singaporean citizenship. Either way, he probably dislikes Singapore and thus, it is not surprising that he would adopt a critical stance towards the education system. <i>Note: There is not enough information for students to make an inference regarding the purpose of the author so no marks are awarded if students attempt to answer using purpose, although it is acceptable if students are able to pick up on the negative tone.</i>	7
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1(c)	Study Source C. Who do you think is the author of this source? Explain your answer.	5
L1	Provides a correct answer, unsupported. E.g. an educator/teacher, Ministry of Education, Minister of Education, Prime Minister, someone working in the Ministry of Education/government.	1
L2	Provides a correct answer, supported. Award 2 marks for answer supported by a reason, unexplained. Award 3 marks for answer supported by an inference/reason explained. Award 4 marks for answer supported by an inference/reason and evidence from source. The author of this source is the Ministry of Education. I know this because Source C is claiming that the Singapore education system is effective in developing Singaporean children well. (2m) The author of this source is the Ministry of Education. I know this because Source C is claiming that the Singapore education system is effective in developing Singaporean children well. This would be what I would expect MOE to say in their website. (3m) The author of this source is the Ministry of Education. I know this because Source C is claiming that the Singapore education system is effective in developing Singaporean children well. Source C states "We are also giving our students a more broad-based education to ensure their all-round or holistic development, in and out of the classroom." This implies that "we" as the Ministry of Education, focuses on a broad-based education.	2-4

L3	Provides a correct answer based on purpose, supported. The author of this source is the Ministry of Education. I know this because Source C is trying to assure (A) Singaporean parents (A) that the education system here is effective in developing Singaporean children (I). Source C states "We are also giving our students a more broad-based education to ensure their all-round or holistic development, in and out of the classroom." This implies that "we" as the Ministry of Education, focuses on a broad-based education to ensure a holistic development for Singaporean children. This is what I would expect MOE to say/claim in their website so that Singaporean parents would be reassured of MOE's objectives and in the quality education that their children would receive (R).	5
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1(d)	Study Sources D and E. Can Source E prove Source D wrong about the employability of Singaporeans? Explain your answer.	8
L1	Yes OR No without specific claim. Award 2 marks if a valid reason is given, without a specific claim. Award 2 marks for answers based on provenance. Yes, Source E can prove Source D wrong because both sources contradict. No, Source E cannot prove Source D wrong. No, Source E cannot prove Source D wrong because Source D is more reliable, with a perspective from an actual potential employer in Singapore.	1-2
L2	Yes AND/OR No, based on misinterpretation of Source E. No, Source E cannot prove Source D wrong regarding the employability of Singaporeans because both sources agree that Singaporeans are not very employable. Source D states "It is getting more challenging to attract quality local workforce over the years" and "Can you blame company and entrepreneurs like us seeking foreign talents? I'm concerned about our country's competitiveness if this is the quality of our young generation." This implies that Singaporeans are not attractive as potential employees as they are not of acceptable quality to SMEs. Similarly, Source E is the ranking results from a Global Employability University Ranking where out of 2 2000 recruiters from 21 different countries, NUS rank 17th in terms of producing the best "ready-for-work" graduates. This means that NUS is ranked below many different universities and are not even in the top 3. Also, the score given to NUS is 360, which is almost half of the first university, Harvard University that has a score of 662. As such, Source E shows that Singaporeans are not very employable.	3
L2	Yes, based on comparison. Yes, Source E can prove Source D wrong regarding the employability of Singaporeans because both sources contradict. Source D states "It is getting more challenging to attract quality local workforce over the years" and "Can you blame company and entrepreneurs like us seeking foreign talents? I'm concerned about our country's competitiveness if this is the quality of our young generation." This implies that Singaporeans are not attractive as potential employees as they are not of acceptable quality to SMEs. On the other hand, Source E is the ranking results from a Global Employability University Ranking where out	4

L3	No, based on comparison or reliability based on content. No, Source E cannot prove that Source D is wrong as both are referring to two different issues regarding the employability of Singaporeans. Source D focuses on the attitude of the Singaporeans while Source E focuses on the level of education with regards to their employability. Source D states "Most of the times when they do turned up, they 'demand' unrealistic expectation with very little results to show. Ironically, they dream about working 4 hours work week and yet becoming the next Mark Zuckerberg. The young people in Singapore worries me. They lack of courage, hunger and fire in them," and "Can you blame company and entrepreneurs like us seeking foreign talents?". This implies that Singaporeans are not attractive as potential employees as they do not have a good attitude towards work and are not willing to work hard. On the other hand, Source E is the ranking results from a Global Employability University Ranking where out of 2,000 recruiters from 21 different countries, NUS rank 17th in the world in terms of producing the best 'ready-for-work' graduates. This means that Singaporeans who were educated in NUS were deemed as people who were ready to work and thus, it is possible to conclude that with a good education from Singapore, Singaporeans can find jobs easily. Even though both sources are different in terms of the employability of Singaporeans, the reasons provided for the employability or lack thereof, are different and thus, it is not possible for Source E to prove that Source D is wrong.	5
L4	Yes AND/OR No, based on reliability (cross-reference). Award 6 marks for both Yes and No. Yes, Source E can prove Source D wrong about Singaporeans being unemployable because Source E is reliable. Source E is reliable in showing that Singaporeans are attractive to employers. Source E is the ranking results from a Global Employability University Ranking where out of 2,000 recruiters from 21 different countries, NUS rank 17th in the world in terms of producing the best 'ready-for-work' graduates. This means that Singaporeans who were educated in NUS were deemed as people who were ready to work and thus, more employable as compared to many other universities and tertiary institutions around the world. Furthermore Source E is reliable as Source F supports Source E. Source F states "I think that Singapore's education excels at producing competent students, and is closely aligned with the needs of the workforce. This is something many Western countries lack. The decades of education would not be so meaningful if someone is unable to find a decent job to support oneself at the end of the day." This implies that Singapore's education system is effective and is able to produce graduates with the skilled required by the workforce and thus, Singaporeans are employable and attractive to employers. Since Source F supports Source E, Source E is reliable and hence, can prove that Source D is wrong since both sources contradicts. AND/OR No, Source E cannot prove that Source D is wrong about Singaporeans being unemployable because Source E is not reliable. Source E is not reliable in showing Singaporeans are attractive to employers. Source E is the ranking results from a Global Employability University Ranking where out of 2,000 recruiters from 21 different countries, NUS rank 17th in the world in terms of producing the best 'ready-for-work' graduates. Even though this may imply that Singaporeans are attractive to employers, it	5-6

L5	No, based on Source D's provenance Source E cannot prove that Source D is wrong because Source D is not reliable about Singaporeans being unemployable. Source D is not reliable as it is from one SME owner and it is his opinion and experience. He cannot represent all companies, private or public, with regards to the employability of Singaporeans. Furthermore, Source D could be biased as Source D has a hidden agenda. The SME owner is trying to justify his reasons for hiring more foreigners than locals so that Singaporeans/foreigners can empathise with his situation and not blame SMEs for choosing to hiring foreigners. [7m] No, based on Source E's provenance No, Source E cannot prove that Source D is wrong about Singaporeans being unemployable because Source E is limited in terms of its usefulness as evidence that Singaporeans are highly employable. This is because Source E's ranking results, with Singapore being ranked 17th globally, is limited to specific universities. Given the number of tertiary institutions and Singaporeans who start work after their diplomas after polytechnics, it is inaccurate to assume that Source E's ranking is representative of the employment situation in Singapore. This is further supported by the universities that ranked above Singapore – there are different universities from the same country – and as such, the ranking results is more indicative of the strength of each university as opposed to the employability of graduates of a particular country. [8]	7-8
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1(e)	Study Source F. How useful is Source F as an indication of Singapore's education system? Explain your answer.	8
L1	Yes AND/OR No, based on provenance or reason unexplained/ not supported. Yes, Source F is useful as an indication of Singapore's education system because it is based on a Singaporean's perspective. AND/OR No, Source F is not useful as an indication of Singapore's quality education system because it is only an opinion of one Singaporean.	1-2
L2	Yes AND/OR No, based on content, supported. Award 4 marks for BOTH Yes and No, supported. Yes, Source F is useful as an indication of Singapore's quality education system because	3-4

	it is reliable. Source F states "I think that Singapore's education excels at producing competent students, and is closely aligned with the needs of the workforce." This implies that Singapore's education is good as it produces capable students. AND/OR No, Source F is not useful as an indication of Singapore having a quality education system because it is not reliable. Source F states "I think that Singapore's education excels at producing competent students, and is closely aligned with the needs of the workforce." Even though this may imply that Singapore's education is good, Source F is not reliable. This is because Source F is only an opinion/experience of one person. It cannot represent the actual quality of Singapore's education system. <i>Other acceptable specific claim: success of Singapore's education in meeting the needs of the economy/indication of Singapore's education system in ensuring the employability of Singaporeans</i>	
L3	Yes AND/ OR No, based on cross-referencing. Award 6 marks for both sides. Yes, Source F is useful as an indication of Singapore's quality education system because it is reliable. Source F states "I think that Singapore's education excels at producing competent students, and is closely aligned with the needs of the workforce." This implies that Singapore's education is good as it produces capable students. Furthermore, Source F is reliable because Source C supports it. Source C states "We have good schools, with capable school leaders and teachers, and facilities that are amongst the best in the world. We are building on these strengths as we prepare the next generation of Singaporeans for the future." This implies that the quality of education in Singapore is high as Singapore has capable educators and good facilities to ensure quality education. Since Source C supports Source F, Source F is reliable and hence, is useful as an indicator of Singapore's quality education system. AND/ OR No, Source F is not useful as an indication of Singapore having a quality education system because it is not reliable. Source F states "I think that Singapore's education excels at producing competent students, and is closely aligned with the needs of the workforce." Even though this may imply that Singapore's education is good, Source F is not reliable. This is because Source F is only an opinion/experience of one person. It cannot represent the actual quality of Singapore's education system. Furthermore, Source F is not reliable as it is contradicted by Source A. Source A states "In Singapore, 19-year-olds get a bank loan." This implies that Singapore has a poor quality of education as even unqualified 19-year-olds are employed to be relief teachers and it is extremely expensive to afford higher education such as universities. Since Source A contradicts Source F, Source F is unreliable and thus, is not useful as an indication of Singapore having a quality education system. <i>Note: Students are required to provide the specific claim in order for cross-referencing to be accepted.</i>	5-6
L4	L3 + Limited in usefulness, provenance explained. Award 3 marks for a more balanced answer, answering directly to the utility of the source. Source F is limited in its usefulness. It is useful insofar as to provide a Singaporean perspective of the education system but it cannot be used as evidence for the actual	7-8

situation of the education system in Singapore. Source F is a response to a question posed regarding what Singaporeans think about Singapore's education system and thus, as a Singaporean, he is able to provide the perspective that comparatively, Singapore's education system is able to prepare Singaporeans for the future and ensure that they are employable. This can be seen in "I think that Singapore's education excels at producing competent students, and is closely aligned with the needs of the workforce. This is something many Western countries lack. The decades of education would not be so meaningful if someone is unable to find a decent job to support oneself at the end of the day." However, since it is only his perspective and his opinion that is not supported by statistics and facts, it is limited in its usefulness as an indicator of the actual quality and effectiveness of the system. It would be inaccurate and unfair to make a generalisation based on his response, as genuine as his response might be.

2a) Explain why external threats pose a problem for the Singapore government in maintaining social cohesion in the country. [5]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Writes about the issue. There are many problems that the Singapore government has to deal with in order to maintain social cohesion.	1
2	Describes the given factor. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> External threats pose a problem for the Singapore government in maintaining social cohesion in the country. External threats such as transnational terrorism can destroy the social bonds of people in Singapore. This can be seen in 2001 when Singapore experienced such an external threat. 34 Jemah Islamiyah (JI) members were arrested for their involvement in terrorist-related activities in Singapore. This included fund-raising and making of bombs targeting the US embassy and other government buildings from 2001 to 2002. The arrests led to mixed reactions among the people in Singapore. Some Singaporeans became afraid and suspicious of the Muslim community as the threat of terrorism became too close for comfort. Muslim community leaders had to quickly denounce the JI group, dousing any suspicion of links with them.	2-3
3	L3: Explains how given factor relates to the issue. <i>i.e. shows link between factor and its hindrance to the government in maintaining social cohesion.</i> <i>Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers.</i> External threats pose a problem for the Singapore government in maintaining social cohesion in the country. External threats such as transnational terrorism can destroy the social bonds of people in Singapore. This can be seen in 2001 when Singapore experienced such an external threat. 34 Jemah Islamiyah (JI) members were arrested for their involvement in terrorist-related activities in Singapore. This included fund-raising and making of bombs targeting the US embassy and other government buildings from 2001 to 2002. The arrests led to mixed reactions among the people in Singapore. Some Singaporeans became afraid and suspicious of the Muslim community as the threat of terrorism became too close for comfort. Muslim community leaders had to quickly denounce the JI group, dousing any suspicion of links with them. External threats pose a problem for the Singapore government as it could lead to fear and suspicions among the different racial and religious communities in Singapore. This could in turn, lead to hostilities and social tension, which could be a tough problem that the government has to overcome or resolve in order to maintain social cohesion and harmony in the country.	4-5

2b) Explain two other challenges that pose a problem for the Singapore government in maintaining social cohesion. Which challenge is more serious? Explain your answer. [10]

Level	Descriptions	Marks
1	Identifies other factor(s). Award 1 mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor. Misperceptions between racial groups/misperceptions between religious groups.	1-2
2	Describes other factors. Award 3 marks for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing other factor. Misperceptions among racial groups pose a problem for the Singapore government in maintaining social cohesion. This is because misperceptions can lead to racial suspicions and hostilities, and eventually, conflict and disharmony. The 1964 racial riot is a stark reminder of what racial suspicions and hostilities can lead to. In 1964, the Malaysian political party, UMNO worked together with Malay newspapers in Singapore on an anti-PAP campaign. They raised allegations that the Singapore Malays' rights and interests were overlooked by the pro-Chinese PAP. This incited anger amongst the Singapore Malays who then construed the allegations as true. Such misperceptions and anger culminated during the Prophet Mohammad's birthday procession where the Chinese and Malays fought. The attacks became a racial riot in which people were killed and property was damaged. AND/OR Misperceptions among religious groups pose a problem for the Singapore government in maintaining social cohesion. Misunderstandings and misperceptions among religious groups can lead to religious conflicts and violence in Singapore, especially when members of a particular religious group see actions taken by another group as disrespectful and insulting to their religion. When such a wrong perception occurs, it could result in conflict and violence. An example is the Maria Hertogh riots in 1950. A custody battle for Maria Hertogh became an issue when the Muslims felt disrespected by the British who placed Maria, a Muslim, in a convent and annulled her marriage with her Muslim husband. These misperceptions worsened when Maria was declared to be given to her biological parents instead of Che Aminah. The Muslims rioted outside the court and this led to deaths and damaged properties.	3-4
3	Explains one factor. Award 5 marks for explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Misperceptions among racial groups pose a problem for the Singapore government in maintaining social cohesion. This is because misperceptions can lead to racial suspicions and hostilities, and eventually, conflict and disharmony. The 1964 racial riot is a stark reminder of what racial suspicions and hostilities can lead to. In 1964, the Malaysian political party, UMNO worked together with Malay newspapers in Singapore on an anti-PAP campaign. They raised allegations that the Singapore Malays' rights and interests were overlooked by the pro-Chinese PAP. This incited anger amongst the Singapore Malays who then construed the allegations as true. Such misperceptions and anger culminated during the Prophet Mohammad's birthday procession where the Chinese and Malays fought. The attacks became a racial riot in which people were killed and property was damaged. Such an incident meant that	5-6

1	misperceptions among racial groups pose a problem for the Singapore government as misperceptions could lead to hostilities, potentially spilling into violence and death. There would be social tensions and no harmony. As such, this would be a problem that the Singapore government have to resolve in order to maintain social cohesion among Singaporeans. OR Misperceptions among religious groups pose a problem for the Singapore government in maintaining social cohesion. Misunderstandings and misperceptions among religious groups can lead to religious conflicts and violence in Singapore, especially when members of a particular religious group see actions taken by another group as disrespectful and insulting to their religion. When such a wrong perception occurs, it could result in conflict and violence. An example is the Maria Hertogh riots in 1950. A custody battle for Maria Hertogh became an issue when the Muslims felt disrespected by the British who placed Maria, a Muslim, in a convent and annulled her marriage with her Muslim husband. These misperceptions worsened when Maria was declared to be given to her biological parents instead of Che Aminah. The Muslims rioted outside the court and this led to deaths and damaged properties. The Maria Hertogh riot is thus an example of what misperceptions among religious groups could result to in Singapore. The negative impact of such misperceptions would hinder the efforts of the Singapore government in ensuring social cohesion in the society and thus, poses a problem for the Singapore government.	7-8
4	L3 + explains the other factor. Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. See L3 for example.	
5	L4 + Explains relative importance of the two chosen factors. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. Misperceptions among religious and racial groups are both equally serious as challenges for the Singapore government to handle. This is because Singapore is a multi-racial and multi-religious society and thus, either types of misperceptions have the potential to tear the social fabric of Singapore into pieces.	9-10

3a) Explain why widening income gap poses a problem for governments around the world. [5]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Writes about the issue. Widening income gap is a problem for the world.	1
2	Describes the given factor. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. Widening income gap poses a problem for governments around the world. Globalisation has rapidly increased the income gap between the rich and the poor countries, as well as in the developed countries. The rich in the developed countries continue to prosper because of better opportunities, while the poor and lowly-skilled workers face economic uncertainties such as retrenchment.	2-3

3	L3: Explains how given factor relates to the issue. i.e. shows link between factor and its impact on governments around the world. Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers. Widening income gap poses a problem for governments around the world. Globalisation has rapidly increased the income gap between the rich and the poor countries, as well as in the developed countries. The rich in the developed countries continue to prosper because of better opportunities, while the poor and lowly-skilled workers face economic uncertainties such as retrenchment. This becomes a problem for governments as the widening income gap leads to inequality in the society. Such inequality may lead to tension between the rich and the poor, thus destabilising the society socially. Hence, the widening income gap can lead to social problems that governments around the world will have to tackle and resolve.	4-5
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3b) Explain two other impacts of globalisation that can pose a problem for governments around the world. Which impact is more disastrous? Explain your answer. [10]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Identifies other factor(s). Award 1 mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor. Global warming/deforestation/increased competition among nations for resources or talents/loss of local identity	1-2
2	Describes other factors. Award 3 marks for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing other factor. Loss of local culture is another impact of globalisation that poses a problem for government around the world. Global brands such as Starbucks and McDonald dominate the consumer market in developing countries. These corporations, with their standardised methods of operation are identical in appearance. As such, this can create a largely homogeneous culture across the world. It is also possible for certain cultures to be globalised, leading to youths being negatively influenced as they lose interest in the local culture. AND/OR Deforestation is also another impact of globalisation that poses a problem for governments around the world. Rainforests in many countries have been cut down to make way for development of industries, agriculture, housing and transportation. Some governments allow trees to be cut down at a rapid rate as economic activities such as forestry, mining and cattle ranching can generate revenue for the country. For example, the tropical rainforests in Indonesia are disappearing very quickly as they are being cleared by small-scale farmers and plantation owners to plant cash crops. The forests are also being cleared for development projects such as building of factories and transport facilities. Although these projects enable Indonesia to achieve a higher level of economic development, it also reduces Indonesia's rainforest at a very rapid rate. This can bring problems such as soil erosion, extinction of flora and fauna, increase in flooding and haze.	3-4
3	Explains one factor.	5-6

Award 5 marks for explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Loss of local culture is another impact of globalisation that poses a problem for government around the world. Global brands such as Starbucks and McDonald dominate the consumer market in developing countries. These corporations, with their standardised methods of operation are identical in appearance. As such, this can create a largely homogenous culture across the world. It is also possible for certain cultures to be globalised, leading to youths being negatively influenced as they lose interest in the local culture. These global brands and pop culture are viewed as an advancement of foreign cultures and many people are uncomfortable with it. They perceive these influences to be forcing their beliefs, cultures and language upon the rest of the world, and eroding the local culture, which can lead to a loss of local identity and a sense of belonging to the country. As a result of that, it can affect the social cohesion of the nation, which will pose a problem for the governments around the world. OR Deforestation is also another impact of globalisation that poses a problem for governments around the world. Rainforests in many countries have been cut down to make way for development of industries, agriculture, housing and transportation. Some governments allow trees to be cut down at a rapid rate as economic activities such as forestry, mining and cattle ranching can generate revenue for the country. For example, the tropical rainforests in Indonesia are disappearing very quickly as they are being cleared by small-scale farmers and plantation owners to plant cash crops. 'Slash and burn' methods are also used by farmers to clear forests. With the rapid depletion of forests, problems like soil erosion, extinction of flora and fauna, increase in flooding and haze can occur. As such, the economic gains are achieved at the expense of the citizens and the region due to deforestation. Health issues can crop up due to the haze, while tourism may drop, affecting the economy of the country, which becomes an economic problem for the governments. Soil erosion and flooding may mean an increase in budget for the government to build or repair structures to prevent such environmental problems, which poses a financial issue for governments as well.	
4 L3 + explains the other factor. Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. See L3 for example.	7-8
5 L4 + Explains relative importance of the two chosen factors. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. Deforestation is more disastrous than loss of local culture as it poses more problems for governments than the loss of local culture. This is because deforestation leads not only to environmental issues, but also economic and health issues as compared to the loss of local culture which causes mostly social issues in the government. Furthermore, deforestation lasts longer in terms of its impact compared to the loss of local culture as government can resolve the issue by emphasising more on local cultures.	9-10

4a) Explain why the complacency of Venetians posed a problem for the Venetian government during the 15th – 18th century. [5]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Writes about the issue. The Venetian government faced many problems during the 15 th – 18 th century.	1
2	Describes the given factor. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. The complacency of Venetians posed a problem for the Venetian government during the 15 th – 18 th century. Having lived in peace and prosperity for decades, many Venetians became complacent. Their focus was no longer on security issues. They were more concerned about maintaining their wealth than the safety of the city-state. Nobles became less involved in important matters such as the administration and development of the city-state. Instead, they indulged in fine living by holding lavish parties and Carnevals that last for six months each time. In general, Venetians became distracted from their daily duties and productive work, choosing to live their lives with entertainment and arts.	2-3
3	L3: Explains how given factor relates to the issue. i.e. shows link between factor and its negative impact on Venice. Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers. The complacency of Venetians posed a problem for the Venetian government during the 15 th – 18 th century. Having lived in peace and prosperity for decades, many Venetians became complacent. Their focus was no longer on security issues. They were more concerned about maintaining their wealth than the safety of the city-state. Nobles became less involved in important matters such as the administration and development of the city-state. Instead, they indulged in fine living by holding lavish parties and Carnevals that last for six months each time. In general, Venetians became distracted from their daily duties and productive work, choosing to live their lives with entertainment and arts. This posed a problem for the Venetian government because such complacency affected not only commoners but the nobles working in the government. This led to a general decline of productivity which caused economic problems for Venice as money was spent carelessly without thoughts for Venice's future. As such, it was a problem and a hindrance for the Venetian government who had to keep the city-state growing and developing.	4-5

4b) Explain two other difficulties that posed a problem for the Venetian government during the 15th – 18th century. Which difficulty was more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Identifies other factor(s). Award 1 mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor. Economic competition/political threats/external threats.	1-2
2	Describes other factors. Award 3 marks for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing other factor. **	3-4

One difficulty that posed a problem for the Venetian government during the 15th – 16th century was the discovery of new sea routes by other countries. A Portuguese explorer, Vasco de Gama discovered a new sea route from Europe to the East by going around the Cape of Good Hope. This meant an alternative sea route that allowed the Portuguese to compete directly with the Venetians in the spice trade. Furthermore, since Venice's route via the Mediterranean Sea followed by an overland route was both time-consuming and dangerous, such a new sea route became a better alternative for traders. This discovery destroyed Venice's monopoly on the lucrative spice trade and reduced greatly the large profits which Venetians traders had been earning. AND/OR Another difficulty that posed a problem for the Venetian government during the 15th – 18th century was foreign threats faced by Venice. As a small city-state, Venice switched allies often as a strategy to maintain her sovereignty and protect her overland trade routes in Europe. Such a strategy did not work in Venice's favour in the long run as major European powers grew tired of Venice's acts of switching alliances. Eventually, in response to Venice's strategy and her rise in power, a military alliance, the League of Cambrai, was formed among major European powers. They sought to reduce the power of Venice through military campaigns.	
3 Explains one factor. Award 5 marks for explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. One difficulty that posed a problem for the Venetian government during the 15th – 18th century was the discovery of new sea routes by other countries. A Portuguese explorer, Vasco de Gama discovered a new sea route from Europe to the East by going around the Cape of Good Hope. This meant an alternative sea route that allowed the Portuguese to compete directly with the Venetians in the spice trade. Furthermore, since Venice's route via the Mediterranean Sea followed by an overland route was both time-consuming and dangerous, such a new sea route became a better alternative for traders. This discovery destroyed Venice's monopoly on the lucrative spice trade and reduced greatly the large profits which Venetians traders had been earning. Given the fact that Venice rose to power through trade, the discovery of new sea routes posed a problem for the Venetian government. The Venetian government needed to find ways to protect their monopoly of the spice trade in order to sustain their country economically. As such, the discovery of new sea routes was a problem for the Venetian government as it threatened the city-state economically. OR Another difficulty that posed a problem for the Venetian government during the 15th – 18th century was foreign threats faced by Venice. As a small city-state, Venice switched allies often as a strategy to maintain her sovereignty and protect her overland trade routes in Europe. Such a strategy did not work in Venice's favour in the long run as major European powers grew tired of Venice's acts of switching alliances. Eventually, in response to Venice's strategy and her rise in power, a military alliance, the League of Cambrai, was formed among major European powers. They sought to reduce the power of Venice through military campaigns. This posed a problem for the Venetian government as they had to respond to such military threats. Taxes were raised in order to finance the employment of its mercenary armies and replenish its supply of	5-6

weapons as Venice fought against the League of Cambrai. This led to an economic decline for Venice as resources were drained and trade routes in mainland Europe were disrupted. Politically, Venice also suffered as Venetians could not maintain political control over her territories during the military campaigns. The Venetian government had to cope with foreign threats both politically and economically. (Other factors are acceptable)	
4 L3 + explains the other factor. Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. See L3 for example.	7-8
5 L4 + Explains relative importance of the two chosen factors. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. Foreign threats was a more significant difficulty faced by the Venetian government as it affected not only the economic development of Venice but also the political strength of Venice as a maritime power during that period of time. The discovery of new sea routes affected Venice economically only but foreign threats drained Venice economically while affecting them politically as well. Not only trade was disrupted, Venice had to contend for its political influence and position in Europe and thus foreign threats was a more significant difficulty faced by the Venetian government that later contributed to its eventual downfall.	9-10

End of Answer Scheme

TABLE OF SPECIFICATIONS ('O' LEVEL Elective Social Studies)			
Section A	Topics	AO 1 + 2 (mark allocation)	AO 1 + 3 (mark allocation)
1a	Effectiveness of Singapore's education system		7
1b			7
1c			5
1d			8
1e			8
Section B	Section B	AO 1 + 2 (mark allocation)	AO 1 + 3 (mark allocation)
2a	Challenges to bonding Singapore	5	
2b		10	
OR			
3a	Impact of globalisation	5	
3b		10	
OR			
4a	Decline of Venice	5	
4b		10	
	Total	15	35

2016

Social Studies Papers

EXAMGURU

1	Zhenghua Secondary School
2	Naval Base Secondary School
3	Hua Yi Secondary School
4	Fuhua Secondary School
5	Punggol Secondary School
6	Saint Hilda's Secondary School
7	Jurong Secondary School
8	St. Margaret's Secondary School
9	Chung Cheng High School (Main)
10	Macpherson Secondary School



ZHENGHUA SECONDARY SCHOOL
MID YEAR EXAMINATION 2015
SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS/FIVE NORMAL ACADEMIC
COMBINED HUMANTIES
SOCIAL STUDIES

COMBINED HUMANTIES

2204/01

Paper 1 Social Studies

11 May 2015

1 hour 45 minutes

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: Source Based Case Study
Answer ALL the questions in this section.

Section B: Structured Essay Question.
Answer ONLY ONE question in this section.

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

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

This Social Studies component is worth 50% of the Combined 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 Roy Tan

This document consists of 7 printed pages.

[Turn over]

Section A (Source-based Case Study)

Answer ALL questions.

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.

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why did the cartoonist draw this cartoon? Explain your answer.

[6]

(b) Study Source B and C.

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

[7]

(c) Study Source D.

How useful is Source D in helping you to understand the threat of ISIS? Explain your answer.

[7]

(d) Study Source E.

How far can you trust Source E about the threat posed by ISIS? Explain your answer.

[8]

(e) Study Source F.

Can Source F prove that ISIS is a big threat to the world? Explain your answer.

[7]

Issue: Has ISIS become the real threat to the world?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

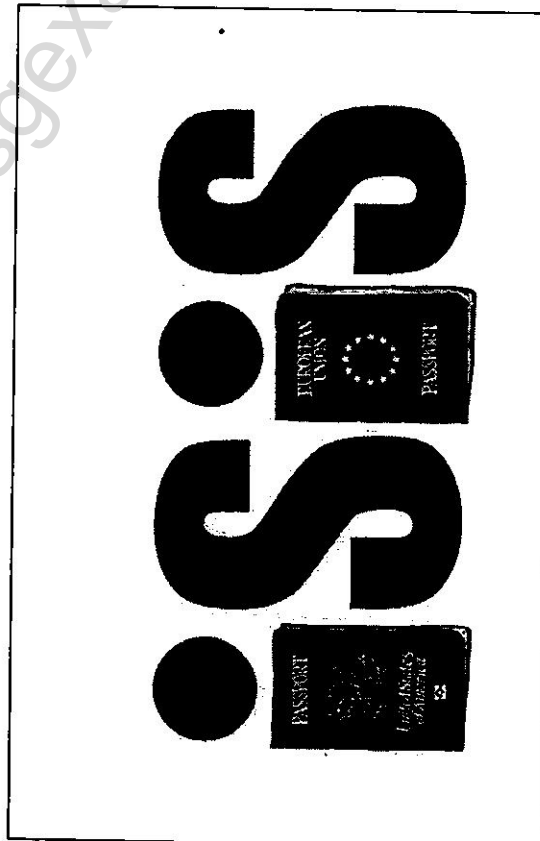
Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

With its multi-pronged assault across central and northern Iraq in the past one and a half weeks, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) has taken over from the Al-Qaeda organisation founded by Osama bin Laden as the most powerful and effective extreme terrorist group in the world. Isis now controls or can operate with impunity in a great stretch of territory in western Iraq and eastern Syria, making it militarily the most successful jihadi movement ever.

Led since 2010 by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, it has proved itself even more violent and sectarian* than Al-Qaeda, led by Ayman al-Zawahiri, who is based in Pakistan.

*sectarian: people or group that is strongly believes in his own religion and intolerant of other religion

Source A: A cartoon drawn by a western cartoonist.



3

Source B: An Internet news article from the UK media, The Guardian on the assault on ISIS by USA.

The US military confirmed that the Syrian town of Kobani had been retaken from ISIS. Lieutenant-General James Terry, the commander of the task force that has been leading air strikes against ISIS, said: "Kurdish ground forces, supported by our air strikes, were successful in retaking the town." Earlier this week activists and Kurdish officials said Kobani was almost cleared of ISIS fighters, who once controlled almost half of the town. The failure to capture Kobani was a major blow to ISIS. Their hopes for an easy victory dissolved into a costly siege under relentless air strikes by coalition forces and an assault by Kurdish militia that cost the lives of about 1,000 fighters. The US and several Arab allies have been targeting ISIS positions in Syria since late September. *Kurdish: ethnic Iranian people who are allied with the US forces in the fight against ISIS.

Source C: Comments made by a top Libyan army officer on ISIS.

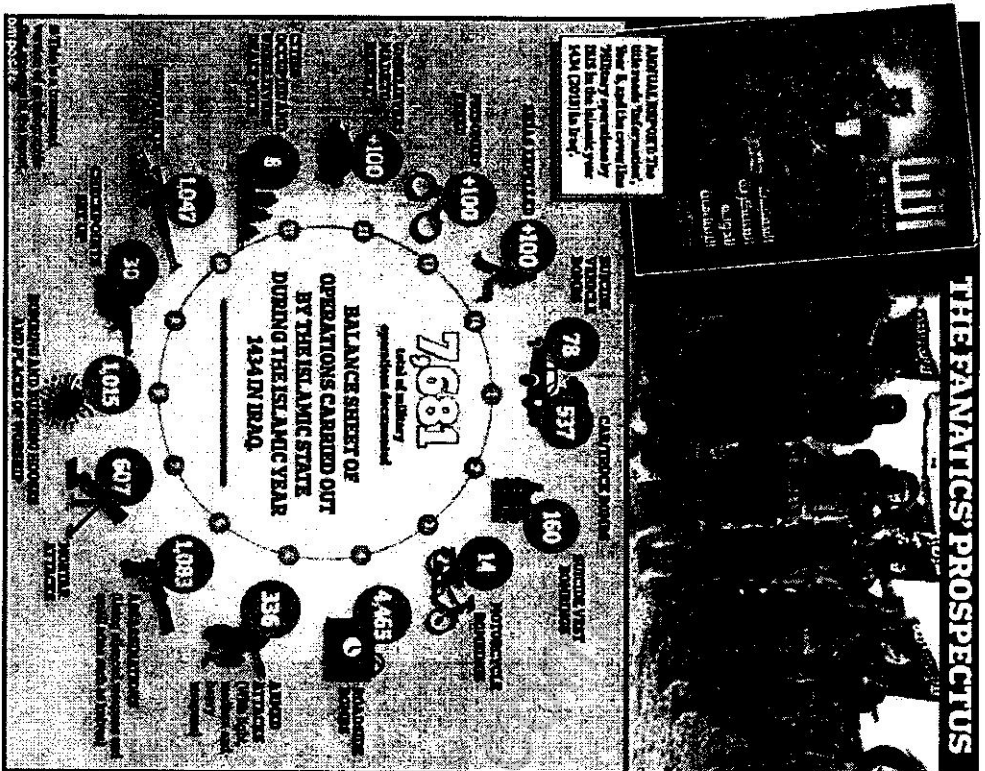
"Islamic State fighters will infiltrate Europe next if the militant group is not forced out of Libya". Libya needs weapons and ammunition from Western leaders to take out ISIS, or the group will continue to spread across Muslim nations and into Europe. We want weapons and ammunition only. We have the men. The army is increasing in number every day. ISIS will "spread in even the European countries if [the West] does not offer real help to the Libyan people, especially the Libyan army. The militants will head with the illegal migrants to Europe, where corruption and destruction will spread just like Libya. But there it will be hard to confront them."

*Libya: A North African country that suffers from attacks from ISIS and civil wars.

Source D: A news article by the Daily Mail (UK) on the situation in the region of Mosul where heavy fighting took place.

Al-Sufi, who is the aide of ISIS leader Al-Baghdadi, perished along with an explosives expert and the military chief in nearby town Tel Afar, near Mosul. The confirmation of the deadly strike demonstrates that the US is clearly targeting ISIS's leadership. While the significance of Al-Sufi's death for Al-Baghdadi and ISIS is not yet clear, the loss of his right-hand man cannot be underestimated. The presence of Al-Sufi in Mosul shows that Al-Baghdadi could be worried about losing Mosul to a combination of US airstrikes and Kurdish and Iraqi counter attacks. Sending his right-hand man there to oversee the fight would go a long way to confirming this, but regardless, Al-Sufi's death is a blow to the ISIS hierarchy.

4



***Islamic State: another name for ISIS.**

67

Source F: A news article on the alliance between the terrorist group Boko-Haram* and ISIS.

Boko Haram's leader, Abubakar Shekau, announced in an audio message last week that the Islamist terror group was going to ally with ISIS. In an audio message purportedly from an ISIS spokesman, it announced that the pledge of allegiance from Nigerian-based Boko Haram has been accepted by ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. The message says that the Islamic State, has expanded to western Africa and congratulated "our jihadi" brothers "there."

The spokesman of ISIS, Abu Mohammed al Adhmani, encourages people to join fighters in Africa if they cannot make it to Iraq or Syria. Baghdadi has already accepted pledges of allegiance from other jihadist groups in the Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan and North Africa.

***Boko-Haram: An active Islamic terrorist group based in Nigeria**
*jihadi: religious war

Bibliography:

Source A: <http://www.westernjournalism.com/isis-passports/>
Source B: <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jan/31/isis>

Source B: <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jan/31/isis-kobani-islamic-state-syria>

Source C: <http://www.lbjtimes.com/isis-will-spread-europe-if-ilbya-threat-not-stopped-wams-ilbyan-army-chief-1853644>

Source E: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2661007/15-000-fighters-1-000-sunmi-cameras-ushered-out.html#ixzz3VDLWwA66>

assassinations-4-000-IEDs-How-isis-publishtes-annual-report-detailing-reign-terror-Middle-East.html
http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world-news/hear-boko-haram-pledge-allegiance-5292109

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Section B: (Structured Essay Question)

Answer ONE question

2. (a) Explain how important are international efforts to combat terrorism and ensure security for the country. [5]
- (b) Explain two other measures that can combat terrorism and to ensure security for the country. Which of the measures is more effective? Explain your answer. [10]
3. (a) Explain how diversifying the economy in an important strategy for Singapore's globalization. [5]
- (b) Explain two other strategies for Singapore's globalization. Which strategies is more effective? Explain your answer. [10]
4. (a) Explain how foreign threats caused the fall of Venice. [5]
- (b) Explain two other causes that led to the fall of Venice. Which cause is more serious? Explain your answer. [10]

End of Paper

7

Social Studies Answer Scheme

Issue: Has ISIS become the real threat to the world?

Source-Based Question

- 1a. Study Source A.
Why did the cartoonist draw this cartoon? Explain your answer. [6]

L1	Description only e.g. The cartoon shows an EU passport and USA passport.	1
L2	Message or Impact, unsupported (Never quote) 2m if AVA(Author, verb, audience) is not right 3m if AVA is right e.g. The cartoonist draws this cartoon to warn the world that the ISIS threat is spreading as they are able to recruit members from these developed countries as well. OR e.g. The cartoonist hopes that the governments around the world, especially USA and Europe, to pay more attention to the activities of ISIS militants within their homelands and take the necessary precaution.	2-3
L3	Message or Impact, supported 4m if AVA(Author, verb, audience) is not right 5m if AVA is right e.g. The cartoonist draws this cartoon to warn the world that the ISIS threat is spreading as they are able to recruit members from these developed countries as well. From Source A, we can see that the word ISIS is spelt with the passport of USA and EU, which tells me that people from USA and Europe are joining ISIS in their terrorism activities. OR e.g. The cartoonist hopes that the governments around the world, especially USA and Europe, to pay more attention to the activities of ISIS militants within their homelands and take the necessary precaution. From Source A, we can see that the word ISIS is spelt with the passport of USA and EU, which tells me that people from USA and Europe are joining ISIS in their terrorism activities.	4-5
L4	Explains purpose, with support	6

8

	<i>6m for well-explained purpose, supported with clear evidence</i>	
	e.g. The cartoonist draws this cartoon to warn the world that the ISIS threat is spreading as they are able to recruit members from these developed countries as well. From Source A, we can see that the word ISIS is spelt with the passport of USA and EU, which tells me that people from USA and Europe are joining ISIS in their terrorism activities. The cartoonist hopes that the governments around the world, especially USA and Europe, to pay more attention to the activities of ISIS militants within their homelands and take the necessary precaution.	

- 1b. Study Source B and C.
How different are Sources B and C? Explain your answer.
[7]

L1	Similarity/difference of provenance/source type/topic e.g. Both sources are about the activities of ISIS. e.g. Source C is a comment made by an American general but Source D is a comment made by a Libyan army officer.	1
L2	False matching <i>i.e. claiming a difference because one source says something which the other source does not say.</i> e.g. Source B shows ISIS is pushed back but Source C does not, so they are different.	2
L3	Similarity OR difference of content, unsupported <i>i.e. Did a basis of comparison correctly but did not quote from both sources.</i> e.g. Both Source B and C are similar because both sources indicate that different governments need to work together in order to eradicate the threat of ISIS.	3
L4	Similarity OR difference of content, supported (Quote from BOTH sources) <i>i.e. direct matching of content to make comparisons. Look for linking words such as 'however', 'similarly' etc.</i> <i>Award higher mark in level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. Both Source B and C are similar because both sources indicate that different governments need to work together in order to eradicate the threat of ISIS. As seen from Source B, the article mentions that "assault by Kurdish militia that cost the lives of 1000 fighters....US and several Arab	4 5 -

L5	Similarity AND difference of content <i>Award 6 marks for well-supported similarity and difference.</i> e.g. Source B and Source C are different because Source B indicates that the ISIS threat have been contained but Source C indicates that ISIS threat have not been resolved and could worsen if nothing is done. This can be seen in Source B as it mentions that "the failure to capture Kobani was a major blow to Isis." However Source C says "The militants will head with the illegal migrants to Europe, where corruption and destruction will spread just like Libya."	6
L6	Differences of purpose of sources e.g. The purpose of Source B and C are different because the purpose of the general in Source B is to convince the readers that the ISIS threat has been managed and contained by US. The general wants the world to know that the threat of ISIS are not as serious as it seems and want people to continue to trust US government in handling the situation. The evidence can be seen from Source B as it mentions that "The failure to capture Kobani was a major blow to Isis. Their hopes for an easy victory dissolved into a costly siege under relentless air strikes by coalition forces and an assault by Kurdish militia". However, the purpose of the top Libyan army officer is to convince the Western governments that the threat of ISIS could be worldwide if not controlled. The evidence from Source C is "Islamic State fighters will infiltrate Europe next if the militant group is not forced out of Libya." The Libyan officer wants the western governments to do take more concrete actions and provide more support to Libya in the fight against ISIS.	7

- 1c. Study Source D.
How useful is Source D in helping you to understand the threat of ISIS? Explain your answer.
[7]

L1	Provenance/Undeveloped assertions about provenance e.g. It is not useful because it is just an article from Daily Mail.	1
L2	Misinterpretation of Source - Sees the threat increasing rather than being curbed. e.g. It is useful in showing that the threat of ISIS is growing because it shows that Al-Baghdad is a threat to the world.	2
L3	Useful OR Not useful, not supported	3

	<i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g Source D is useful in showing that the threat of ISIS is curbed because ISIS has lost an important personnel in their organisation. OR e.g. Source D is not useful in showing the threat of ISIS because it is just an area that ISIS has lost. Useful OR Not Useful, supported - Note: Accept Source D is useful as it shows that the threat of ISIS is due to the leadership that they have.	4
L4	e.g Source D is useful in showing that the threat of ISIS is curbed because ISIS has lost an important personnel in their organisation. Source D mentions that "Al-Sufi's death is a blow to the ISIS hierarchy." This shows that the threat of ISIS has been diminished. OR e.g. Source D is not useful in showing the threat of ISIS because it is just an area that ISIS has lost. It only mentions that ISIS lost the town of Mosul but did not mention whether ISIS forces have been eradicated or reduced in numbers.	5
L5	Useful AND Not Useful, supported	5
L6	L4 + Cross referencing to other sources <i>Award the higher mark in the level for Cross Referencing to both sides.</i> e.g. Source D is useful in showing that the threat of ISIS is curbed because ISIS has lost an important personnel in their organisation. Source D mentions that "Al-Sufi's death is a blow to the ISIS hierarchy." Cross-referencing to Source F, it supports Source D because Source F shows that ISIS influences is actually spreading worldwide. This can be seen from "Baghdadi has already accepted pledges of allegiance from other jihadist groups in the Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan and North Africa." Since Source F supports Source D, it makes Source D more credible and therefore useful.	6-7

- 1d. Study Source E.
How far can you trust Source E about the threat posed by ISIS? Explain your answer. [7]

L1	Provenance/Undeveloped assertions about provenance e.g. I can trust Source E because it comes from ISIS itself.	1
L2	Reliable OR Not reliable <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i>	2 - 3

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	e.g I can trust Source E about the threat of ISIS because it listed out the deeds done by ISIS. This can be seen in the report the amount of military operations such as 78 suicide vehicle bombs conducted by ISIS in 2013. OR e.g. I cannot trust Source E about the threat of ISIS because it comes from ISIS and is one-sided as it did not show any difficulties that ISIS is facing and did not highlight the failures of ISIS operations.	4
L3	Reliable AND Not Reliable	4
L4	L3 + Cross referencing to other sources <i>Award the higher mark in the level for cross referencing to both sides.</i> e.g. I can trust Source E about the threat of ISIS because it listed out the a lot of deeds done by ISIS. This can be seen in the report the amount of military operations such as 78 suicide vehicle bombs conducted by ISIS in 2013. Cross-referencing to Source C, it further supports Source E because Source C also explained how the threat of ISIS is growing. Source C mentions that "The militants will head with the illegal migrants to Europe, where corruption and destruction will spread just like Libya". Since Source C supports Source E, it makes Source E more credible and therefore I can trust Source E. e.g. I cannot trust Source E about the threat of ISIS because it comes from ISIS and is one-sided as it did not show any difficulties that ISIS is facing and did not highlight the failures of ISIS operations. Cross-referencing to Source B, it challenges Source E because Source B shows that ISIS are suffering a setback in their fight. Source B mentions that "The failure to capture Kobani was a major blow to Isis. Their hopes for an easy victory dissolved into a costly siege under relentless air strikes by coalition forces..". Since Source B challenges Source E, it makes Source D less credible and therefore I cannot trust Source E.	5 - 6
L5	Not reliable because of purpose <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> I cannot trust Source E as it is written by ISIS itself. This report was taken from ISIS and it only listed out the various "achievements" of ISIS without mentioning the area where ISIS have failed. It is trying to make ISIS look good so as to please the ISIS financial backers and also to demonstrate to the world that ISIS is a force to be reckoned with and would be appealing for others to join them.	7-8

- 1e. Study Source F.
Can Source F prove that ISIS is a big threat to the world? Explain your answer. [7]

12

L1	Provenance/Undeveloped assertions about provenance e.g. Source F cannot prove that ISIS is a big threat because it comes an unknown source.	1
L2	Reliable OR Not reliable, unsupported Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g Source F cannot prove that ISIS is a big threat because it only show a group joining forces with them. OR e.g. Source F can prove that ISIS is a big threat because the ISIS influences spread beyond Middle East.	2 - 3
L3	Reliable OR Not Reliable, supported Award Lower mark if never explain quote properly and weak answers. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g Source F cannot prove that ISIS is a big threat because it only show a group joining forces with them. Source F mentions that "pledge of allegiance from Nigerian-based Boko Haram has been accepted by ISIS leader". However that is just one group and Boko Haram may not be adding much to the threat of ISIS. OR e.g. Source F can prove that ISIS is a big threat because the ISIS influences spread beyond Middle East. Source F mentions that "Baghdadi has already accepted pledges of allegiance from other jihadist groups in the Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan and North Africa." This shows that ISIS have supporters beyond Middle East and could extend its operations worldwide.	4-5
L4	L3 + Cross referencing to other sources Award Lower mark if never explain quote properly and weak answers. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g Source F cannot prove that ISIS is a big threat because it only show a group joining forces with them. Source F mentions that "pledge of allegiance from Nigerian-based Boko Haram has been accepted by ISIS leader". However that is just one group and Boko Haram may not be adding much to the threat of ISIS. Cross reference to Source D, it challenges Source F that threat of ISIS is big because Source D shows that ISIS has been weakened. Source D mentions that "While the significance of Al-Suri's death for Al-Baghdadi and ISIS is not yet clear, the loss of his right-hand man cannot be underestimated" Thus when Source D challenges Source F, it makes Source F less credible and therefore Source F cannot prove that ISIS is a big threat. OR e.g. Source F can prove that ISIS is a big threat because the ISIS influences spread beyond Middle East. Source F mentions that "Baghdadi has already accepted pledges of allegiance from other jihadist groups in	6-7

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the Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan and North Africa." This shows that ISIS have supporters beyond Middle East and could extend its operations worldwide. Cross reference to Source C, it supports Source F by agreeing that the spread of ISIS influences could extend worldwide. Source C mentions that "Islamic State fighters will infiltrate Europe next if the militant group is not forced out of Libya". Thus when Source C supports Source F, it makes Source F more credible and therefore Source F can prove that ISIS is a big threat.	
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Section B (SEQ)

2(a) Explain how important are international efforts to combat terrorism and ensure security for the country. [5]

Levels	Descriptions	Marks
L1	Writes about international efforts i.e. with no description/explanation of how it is important.	1
L2	Describes how "international efforts" is an important for combating terrorism and ensure security. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. international measures' are important in combating terrorism and ensure security for the country. The Counter Terrorism Committee set up by the UN proves to be a failure. It was set up to ensure that all countries in the UN play their part in fighting the increasing trend of global terrorism by freezing any terrorist funds and by exchanging any information that may lead to an arrest of any terrorist organization. It had led to many arrests of terrorists as well as a huge amount of terrorist funds have been frozen.	2 - 3
L3	Explains how "international effort" is important for combating terrorism and ensure security.	4 - 5

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	Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers International measures' are important in combating terrorism and ensure security for the country. The Counter Terrorism Committee set up by the UN proves to be a failure. It was set up to ensure that all countries in the UN play their part in fighting the increasing trend of global terrorism by freezing any terrorist funds and by exchanging any information that may lead to an arrest of any terrorist organization. It had led to many arrests of terrorists as well as a huge amount of terrorist funds have been frozen. This will definitely handicapped the terrorist organisations and made it more difficult for them to organise any terrorist activities. However, it took a long time for the economic sanction to be felt which is not at all successful.
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2 (b) Explain two other measures that can combat terrorism and to ensure security for the country. Which of the measures is more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies other measures that can combat terrorism. Award 1 mark for identifying one approach and 2 marks for identifying two approaches. e.g. Two other approaches are the: 'international measures' and 'regional measures'.	1 - 2
L2	Describes other measures Award 3 marks for describing one measure and an additional mark for additional details. Award 5 marks for describing another measure e.g. 'Regional measures' are important in combating terrorism and ensure security for the country. ASEAN leaders view terrorism as a direct challenge to the achievement of peace, progress and prosperity in ASEAN. Thus in Nov 2001, ASEAN leaders adopted the 2001 ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism. They agreed to improve information and intelligence exchange on terrorists and terrorist activities. For example, in 2002, the Philippine police force arrested JI bomb-maker Fathur Rohman Al Ghozi, based on information provided to them by the Singapore govt. Fathur had been involved in the bombing of the Light Railway Train in Manila in 2000, which killed 22 people. He was also a lead character in the Al-Qaeda plot to bomb Western targets in Singapore, and at the time of his arrest, he was in possession of explosives meant for the attacks in Singapore.	3 - 5

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OR/AND e.g. National efforts by the government are important in combating terrorism and ensure security in Singapore. The Singapore Government has increased spending in response to growing terrorist threats with increased security deployments at strategic locations such as ports, airports, transport systems, business and entertainment districts and embassies to prevent terrorist attacks. This means that additional fiscal expenditure has to be set aside for emergency exercises such as the SCDF Exercise Northstar which involved more than 2000 personnel from 22 agencies simulating bomb explosions and chemical attacks. While these exercises are necessary preparation measures, they nevertheless incur planning cost and actual economic cost as 13 MRT stations were closed and train service disrupted for three hours. The Singapore Government is hard-pressed to introduce legislation that will protect its citizens by allowing police and intelligence agencies to impose inconvenient measures and conduct checks on individuals and visitors. Singapore adopted IATA guidelines on restrictions liquids in carry-on luggage for air travellers causing much inconvenience to personal freedom. More intensive immigration checkpoint security has resulted in intrusive surveillance and consequently delays in immigration clearance.	L3 Explains two other measures Award 6 marks for an explanation of one other measure, 7 marks for explanation of another measure and additional marks for any supporting detail up to 8 marks. e.g. 'Regional measures' are important in combating terrorism and ensure security for the country. ASEAN leaders view terrorism as a direct challenge to the achievement of peace, progress and prosperity in ASEAN. Thus in Nov 2001, ASEAN leaders adopted the 2001 ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism. They agreed to improve information and intelligence exchange on terrorists and terrorist activities. For example, in 2002, the Philippine police force arrested JI bomb-maker Fathur Rohman Al Ghozi, based on information provided to them by the Singapore govt. Fathur had been involved in the bombing of the Light Railway Train in Manila in 2000, which killed 22 people. He was also a lead character in the Al-Qaeda plot to bomb Western targets in Singapore, and at the time of his arrest, he was in possession of explosives meant for the attacks in Singapore. This has helped member countries to detect terrorist activities on their soil and enable the member countries to react in time to stop the terrorist attacks 6 - 8
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from happening, thus preventing casualties and damages to the infrastructures. AND/OR National efforts by the government are important in combating terrorism and ensure security in Singapore. The Singapore Government has increased spending in response to growing terrorist threats with increased security deployments at strategic locations such as ports, airports, transport systems, business and entertainment districts and embassies to prevent terrorist attacks. This means that additional fiscal expenditure has to be set aside for emergency exercises such as the SCDF Exercise Northstar which involved more than 2000 personnel from 22 agencies simulating bomb explosions and chemical attacks. While these exercises are necessary preparation measures, they nevertheless incur planning cost and actual economic cost as 13 MRT stations were closed and train service disrupted for three hours. The Singapore Government is hard-pressed to introduce legislation that will protect its citizens by allowing police and intelligence agencies to impose inconvenient measures and conduct checks on individuals and visitors. Singapore adopted IATA guidelines on restrictions liquids in carry-on luggage for air travellers causing much inconvenience to personal freedom. More intensive immigration checkpoint security has resulted in intrusive surveillance and consequently delays in immigration clearance. Such measures at national level is necessary because the local authority should be the most aware of the situation on the ground and be vigilant in the fight against terrorism. The chances of terrorism happening would be lowered. Also, terrorists may be deterred from carrying out their operations if they knew that the country is well prepared and makes it difficult for the terrorists.	L4 Relative importance of factors Award 9 marks for conclusion and comparison of the importance of factors and an additional mark for any supporting detail. In managing transnational terrorism, the efforts at national levels have greater success than regional efforts. National efforts have greater success because they tend to be more sensitive and knowledgeable about local cultures and practices, which is important in dealing with terrorist organisations and activities. Regional efforts take an umbrella approach which does not consider localised conditions, hence making them less effective and successful. However, despite regional and national efforts, the international community has not been completely successful in getting rid of the threat of transnational terrorism. The reasons include the ability of
	9 – 10

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	terrorists to evade security restrictions imposed by governments, and more importantly, terrorists' ability to continually recruit new operatives. Indeed, the terrorists continue to be able to recruit and influence people to their cause because ideas promoting terrorism and violence continue to be widely available, such as through the Internet. There must therefore be continuing and pervasive efforts to denounce these ideas and prevent people from falling for them.	
3(a)	Explain how diversifying the economy is an important strategy for Singapore's globalization.	[5]
Levels	Descriptions	Marks
L1	Writes about diversifying economy i.e. with no description/explanation of how it is important for Singapore's globalisation.	1
L2	Describes how diversifying economy is an important strategy for Singapore to manage globalisation. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. Singapore aspires to be Centre for technology-intensive, high value-added manufacturing activities such as Chemical engineering and pharmaceuticals. Singapore is also venturing into Life Science and A*STAR was set up for R&D. Institute of IMCB was established in 1987 to support biomedical R&D in Singapore. Singapore also attracts TNCs to set up high value-added manufacturing activities such as Seagate. It helps to generate jobs and affirms Singapore's position as manufacturing hub. Singapore also aims to be educational hub. International universities such as Stanford University have set up branches in Singapore. This creates a strong university sector that attracts talent. Singapore also aims to be tourism hub. 2 Integrated Resorts (IRs) will be built in Marina Bay and Sentosa. As Singapore cannot provide natural attractions, we have to man-made attractions. Hong Kong opened Disneyland in 2005 and Singapore will soon be losing out if we do not do anything to attract tourists.	2 – 3
L3	Explains how diversifying economy is an important strategy for Singapore to manage globalisation. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers e.g. Diversifying economy is an important strategy for Singapore to manage globalisation. Singapore aspires to be Centre for	4 – 5

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technology-intensive, high value-added manufacturing activities such as Chemical engineering and pharmaceuticals. Singapore is also venturing into Life Science and A*STAR was set up for R&D. Institute of IMCB was established in 1987 to support biomedical R&D in Singapore. Singapore also attracts TNCs to set up high value-added manufacturing activities such as Seagate. It helps to generate jobs and affirms Singapore's position as manufacturing hub. Singapore also aims to be educational hub. International universities such as Stanford University have set up branches in Singapore. This creates a strong university sector that attracts talent. Singapore also aims to be tourism hub. 2 Integrated Resorts (IRs) will be built in Marina Bay and Sentosa. As Singapore cannot provide natural attractions, we have to man-made attractions. Hong Kong opened Disneyland in 2005 and Singapore will soon be losing out if we do not do anything to attract tourists. <u>The impact of diversifying the economy is that developing many sectors of the economy will reduce Singapore's dependence on a single industry. Should any sector of the economy slow down, the other sectors can continue to generate revenue.</u>

3(b) Explain two other strategies for Singapore's globalization. Which strategies is more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies two other strategies for Singapore's globalization. Award 1 mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying two factors. e.g. Two other strategies are 'nurturing growth of SME' and 'venture abroad'.	1 - 2
L2	Describes other factors Award 3 marks for describing one factor and an additional mark for additional details. Award 5 marks for describing another factor. e.g. Nurturing growth of SMEs is important because they are important job providers for locals, such as Polar Café. SMEs also support the operations of TNCs by supplying them with components in the manufacturing process. They also enhance the attractiveness of Singapore as a regional manufacturing and services hub. However, Many SMEs are not successful because they are not able to compete with big corporations. They also do not have the expertise in using advanced technology. There is also a shortage of skilled professionals as many SMEs are family business. SMEs also face small domestic market as they do not have the capital to venture abroad. To ensure SMEs continue to contribute to	3 - 5

Singapore's economy, bank loan schemes are provided. Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (ASME) was set up in 1986 to provide help to SMEs. New companies have tax exemption by the government on their first \$100 000 for 3 years.

OR/AND

e.g. Singaporeans are encouraged to venture abroad and regionalize. Singapore provides expertise and capital to develop industrial parks in host countries. In return, host countries provide land and labour for Singapore.

OR/AND

Singapore needs to expand market reach through economic cooperation. Singapore has a small domestic market because of its small population. Singapore government has to sign Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with other countries to expand our market. Singapore also sets up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) with other countries. SEZ is a geographical region in a country that has less stringent economic laws than those in other parts of the country. SEZs are zones of rapid economic growth by using tax and business incentives to attract foreign investment.

OR/AND

Managing resources efficiently is also crucial for Singapore. Singaporeans need to continue to learn and upgrade their skills in order to stay relevant in this globalizing world. Singapore also needs more local entrepreneurs who are willing to take risks in their business ventures. Hence, local entrepreneurship and technopreneurship are promoted. Singapore government also welcomes foreign talents with good paper qualification and specialized skills. Foreign talent can bring in overseas business contacts. They help to create more business opportunities and jobs in Singapore and add diversity to the cultural landscape of Singapore and make it more cosmopolitan. Singapore must also learn to manage her limited land resource properly. Singapore cooperated with ASEAN on the Indonesia haze issue in 1997. At international level, Singapore signed an international agreement that restricts the use of harmful ozone depleting substances. People must adopt environment-friendly ways. The general public must be instilled with a sense of responsibility and personal interest to keep the surrounding clean. Students in schools are introduced to recycling and waste minimisation programme. Clean and green week and "Bring Your Own Bag Day" are introduced to educate the general

public.	
L3 Explains two other strategies Award 6 marks for an explanation of one other strategy, 7 marks for explanation of another strategy and additional marks for any supporting detail up to 8 marks. e.g. Nurturing growth of SMEs is important because they are important job providers for locals, such as Polar Café. SMEs also support the operations of TNCs by supplying them with components in the manufacturing process. They also enhance the attractiveness of Singapore as a regional manufacturing and services hub. However, Many SMEs are not successful because they are not able to compete with big corporations. They also do not have the expertise in using advanced technology. There is also a shortage of skilled professionals as many SMEs are family business. SMEs also face small domestic market as they do not have the capital to venture abroad. To ensure SMEs continue to contribute to Singapore's economy, bank loan schemes are provided. Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (ASME) was set up in 1986 to provide help to SMEs. New companies have tax exemption by the government on their first \$100 000 for 3 years. <u>The impact of nurturing the growth of SMEs is to ensure Singapore's economic stability and less reliance on foreign companies to generate income for the country.</u> OR/AND Singaporeans are encouraged to venture abroad and regionalize. Singapore provides expertise and capital to develop industrial parks in host countries. In return, host countries provide land and labour for Singapore. <u>The impact of venturing abroad promotes regional development and political good ties. Eg: Suzhou Industrial Park (Partnership with China). It also ensures that Singapore's economic growth is maintained. However, Singaporeans may lose touch and feel less attracted to Singapore and become less emotionally rooted.</u> OR/AND Singapore needs to expand market reach through economic cooperation. Singapore has a small domestic market because of its small population. Singapore government has to sign Free Trade	6 – 8

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Agreements (FTAs) with other countries to expand our market. Singapore also sets up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) with other countries. SEZ is a geographical region in a country that has less stringent economic laws than those in other parts of the country. SEZs are zones of rapid economic growth by using tax and business incentives to attract foreign investment. <u>The impact of expanding market reach through economic cooperation is to ensure economic stability and building friendly economic ties with other countries for more business transactions.</u> OR/AND Managing resources efficiently is also crucial for Singapore. Singaporeans need to continue to learn and upgrade their skills in order to stay relevant in this globalizing world. Singapore also needs more local entrepreneurs who are willing to take risks in their business ventures. Hence, local entrepreneurship and technopreneurship are promoted. Singapore government also welcomes foreign talents with good paper qualification and specialized skills. Foreign talent can bring in overseas business contacts. They help to create more business opportunities and jobs in Singapore and add diversity to the cultural landscape of Singapore and make it more cosmopolitan. Singapore must also learn to manage her limited land resource properly. Singapore cooperated with ASEAN on the Indonesia haze issue in 1997. At international level, Singapore signed an international agreement that restricts the use of harmful ozone depleting substances. People must adopt environment-friendly ways. The general public must be instilled with a sense of responsibility and personal interest to keep the surrounding clean. Students in schools are introduced to recycling and waste minimisation programme. Clean and green week and "Bring Your Own Bag Day" are introduced to educate the general public. <u>The impact of managing resources efficiently is to ensure that nothing is wasted and all the resources are put to good use in order to ensure that Singapore maximizes opportunities and overcome challenges in a globalizing world.</u>	
L4 Relative importance of factors Award 9 marks for conclusion and comparison of the importance of factors and an additional mark for any supporting detail. One can conclude that managing the resources efficiently is the most effective because Singapore is a small nation with limited resources. In order to expand effectively overseas, we need to make sure that	9 – 10

22

the resources in Singapore itself is effectively use so that we can better market ourselves to the outside world.

4(a) Explain how foreign threats caused the fall of Venice [5]

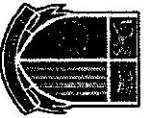
Levels	Descriptions	Marks
L1	Writes about foreign threats. i.e. with no description/explanation of how it affects the country.	1
L2	Describes the foreign threats Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. Another external event that led to Venice's decline is the expansion of the Ottoman Empire. It acquired territories along the coast of the Adriatic Sea and launched attacks at Venetian territories. Venice had to use its galleys to fight off these attacks, thus disrupting the use of galleys for trading purposes. Venice also had to face the League of Cambrai, a military alliance against Venice formed by the major powers of Europe. These states resented Venice's influence in the region and aimed to reduce the power of Venice and divide its territories amongst them.	2 – 3
L3	Explains how foreign threats caused the fall of Venice. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers E.g. Another external event that led to Venice's decline is the expansion of the Ottoman Empire. It acquired territories along the coast of the Adriatic Sea and launched attacks at Venetian territories. Venice had to use its galleys to fight off these attacks, thus disrupting the use of galleys for trading purposes. Venice also had to face the League of Cambrai, a military alliance against Venice formed by the major powers of Europe. These states resented Venice's influence in the region and aimed to reduce the power of Venice and divide its territories amongst them. The cost of the wars drained and weakened Venice resources, making it difficult for Venice to sustain the military actions. It was eventually defeated by Napoleon's army, leading to its downfall.	4 – 5

4(b) Explain two other causes that led to the fall of Venice. Which cause is more serious? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies two other causes that led to the fall of Venice. Award 1 mark for identifying one cause and 2 marks for identifying two causes. e.g. Two other approaches are the: 'political problems and the 'social problems'	1 – 2
L2	Describes other impacts Award 3 marks for describing one impact and an additional mark for additional details. Award 5 marks for describing another impact. e.g. Venice also faced internal problems that were responsible for its decline. Political challenges such as the <u>weakening of the government</u> due to rotation of leadership duties led to <u>competent officers leaving office</u> and incompetent ones taking over their places. In the 15 th century, two nobles who were previously scholars, <u>Niccolò da Canal</u> and <u>Antonio Grimani</u> , were appointed to lead the Navy against the Ottoman Empire even though they lacked adequate naval expertise or military experience. They caused Venice to sustain heavy losses in battles. <u>Corruption</u> also took root in the government as nobles were willing to sell their votes during the selection of high posts. Positions were also sold by poor nobles to raise funds. OR/AND Social challenges were also internal problems responsible for the decline of Venice. The Venetians had lived in peace and stability for a long time and they became complacent, more concerned about wealth than maintaining the security of the city-state. The nobles became less involved in important matters such as the administration and development of Venice, while indulging in lavish parties and celebrations that involved the whole city. Gambling halls flourished and nobles became addicted to gambling.	3 – 5
L3	Explains two other causes Award 6 marks for an explanation of one other cause, 7 marks for explanation of another strategy and additional marks for any supporting detail up to 8 marks. e.g. Venice also faced internal problems that were responsible for its decline. Political challenges such as the <u>weakening of the</u>	6 – 8

	government due to rotation of leadership duties led to incompetent officers leaving office and incompetent ones taking over their places. In the 15th century, two nobles who were previously scholars, <u>Niccolò da Canal</u> and <u>Antonio Grimani</u>, were appointed to lead the Navy against the Ottoman Empire even though they lacked adequate naval expertise or military experience. They caused Venice to sustain heavy losses in battles. <u>Corruption</u> also took root in the government as nobles were willing to sell their votes during the selection of high posts. Positions were also sold by poor nobles to raise funds. As a result, leadership was determined by how much nobles could afford to pay and not by their leadership abilities. Thus, policies made by incompetent leaders were for the purpose of preserving their power, prestige and wealth, rather than for the interest of Venice and this ultimately caused Venice's decline. OR/AND Social challenges were also internal problems responsible for the decline of Venice. The Venetians had lived in peace and stability for a long time and they became complacent, more concerned about wealth than maintaining the security of the city-state. The nobles became less involved in important matters such as the administration and development of Venice, while indulging in lavish parties and celebrations that involved the whole city. Gambling halls flourished and nobles became addicted to gambling. <u>With the nobles distracted and uninterested in governing the country, Venice was in a state of decline.</u>	
L4	Relative importance of factors Award 9 marks for conclusion and comparison of the importance of factors and an additional mark for any supporting detail. I feel that internal problems such as the political challenges Venice had to face were the most responsible for the decline of Venice. Good governance had been vital in ensuring that Venice prospered in the past. Now with incompetent and corrupted leaders in power, they would not place the nation's interest before self. With them unable to implement policies to adapt to changes and maintain security in the face of external events such as the maritime competition and foreign threats, Venice was doomed to fall sooner or later.	9 – 10

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NAVAL BASE SECONDARY SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 1 2015
SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS / 5 NORMAL (ACADEMIC)

Name: _____ () Class: _____

COMBINED HUMANITIES
Paper 1 Social Studies **2204/01**
5 May 2015

Setters: Ms Tang Kheng Choy
Ms Sabrina Chan 1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, index number and class at the top of the page.
Write in dark blue or black pen.

Section A
Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B
Answer one question. Begin your answer on a fresh sheet of paper.
Write all answers on the writing paper provided.

Hand in Sections A and B together.

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

This document consists of 6 printed pages, including the cover page.

[Turn over

1

2

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates

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.

1 (a) Study Source A.

What is the message of the source? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

Why did the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation publish this cartoon? Explain your answer. [7]

(c) Study Source C.

How reliable is this source in showing the life of the Tamils in post-war Sri Lanka? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) Study Sources D and E.

How similar are they? Explain your answer. [8]

(e) Study Source F.

How useful is the source in showing that the government was committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities? Explain your answer. [8]

Is the Sri Lankan government committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Sri Lankan Civil War was an armed conflict between the mostly-Sinhalese Sri Lankan government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) which started on 23 July 1983.

In May 2009, the Sri Lankan government defeated the Tamil Tigers and brought an end to the civil war. The war had cost many lives, including more than 10,000 civilians. Then-President of Sri Lanka, Mahinda Rajapaksa, appointed a commission of inquiry known as Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC). One of its key objectives was to promote reconciliation among all communities.

In September 2013 the government held elections for a semi-autonomous council in the island's Tamil-majority north. The Tamil National Alliance (TNA) won 30 seats in the 38-member council and now forms the first functioning provincial government in the north.

Is the Sri Lankan government committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities? Read the following sources to find out more.

Source A: An extract from the 2011 *Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) Report*, commissioned by then President of Sri Lanka.

To appreciate the challenge confronting the Sri Lankan army, account must also be taken of the fact that military operations had to be conducted against an enemy who paid little heed to the safety of the civilian population and in fact made the civilian population very much a part of such strategy... This appeared to have led to a situation where the Sri Lankan army had been compelled to resort to return fire in response to LTTE attacks from within the No-Fire Zone... the Army had never initiated attacks in the Safety Zones and return fire was in response to LTTE attacks.

Source B: A cartoon from the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO), a Tamil political party, about the peace process in Sri Lanka in 2012



Source C: An extract from a news article from the *International Business Times* about the plight of the Tamil minorities in Sri Lanka in 2012.

Three years after the civil war between the Sri Lankan government and Tamil separatists, tens of thousands of Tamils in the country lack national identity cards (NIC), making it difficult for them to access public services like banking facilities, and subjecting them to police and army harassment. In Sri Lanka, all citizens aged 16 or above are required to carry an NIC – however, in 2009 during the final days of the deadly conflict between the Sri Lankan armed forces and the rebel Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), many Tamils were displaced from their homes by the fighting and lost everything, including their identity papers.

ANSWER SCHEME FOR SECTION A – SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

1(a)	Study Source A. What is the message of the source? Explain your answer.	[5]
L1	Gives relevant content but no message Eg: The Sri Lankan civil war was between the security forces and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).	1
L2	Message: to say what happened Award the higher mark for a more developed answer. Eg: The message of the source was that the LTTE was violent/aggressive. (2 marks) The evidence is "Sri Lankan army had been compelled to resort to return fire in response to LTTE attacks". This shows that the LTTE was to be blamed for causing deaths/conflict and they were hence violent/aggressive. (3 marks)	2-3
L3	Message: to justify / convince i.e. These answers are aware that the government wants to justify its actions during the war Award a higher mark for a more developed answer. Eg: The message of the source was to justify the Sri Lankan army's actions during the war. (4 marks) The evidence is "Sri Lankan army had been compelled to resort to return fire in response to LTTE attacks", which shows the LTTE was the cause of all the violence and aggression justifying the Sri Lankan army's return of fire in order to deal with the LTTE. (5 marks)	4-5

1(b)	Study Source B. Why did the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation publish this cartoon? Explain your answer. Note: This question asks 'why.' Only answers which provide a reason can therefore be rewarded.	[7m]
L1	Answers based on provenance Eg: They published the cartoon because of the peace process in Sri Lanka. OR Generalised answers not using source content or context Eg: They published the cartoon because it was important.	1

L2	Because of the context (what was happening in Sri Lanka at the time) i.e. no use of source context Award 2 marks for general context and 3 marks for specific context. Eg: They published this cartoon because the relationship between the Sri Lankan government and Tamils were not good (2 marks). OR They published this cartoon because the Sri Lankan government was trying to reconcile its relations with the Tamil minority after the civil war (3 marks).	2-3
L3	Message: to say what happened Eg: They published this cartoon to tell the Tamils in Sri Lanka that progress in solving the problems between the government and the Tamil minority was slow.	4
L4	Message: to criticise i.e. These answers are aware that the organisation wants reconciliation efforts to take place more quickly. Award a higher mark for a more developed answer. Eg: They published this cartoon to criticise the Sri Lankan government for being slow / not being committed in reaching political solutions to reconcile with the Tamil minority (5 marks). The Sri Lankan President riding on a snail labelled "political solutions" with loose reins, which shows that the government, represented by the president, was slow in reaching political solutions to reconcile with the Tamil minority because he did not seem to want to hasten the process (5 marks).	5-6
L5	Purpose: to win support Note: purpose in the intended impact of the message on the behaviour of the audience. Eg: The Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO) [creator] published this cartoon at the time when the Sri Lankan government was supposed to be putting effort in the peace process / reconciling with the Tamil minorities (context) to criticise [verb] the Sri Lankan government for being slow in reaching political solutions to reconcile with the Tamil minority [issue/message] to the Tamils in Sri Lanka [audience]. The evidence is the Sri Lankan President riding on a snail labelled "political solutions" with loose reins, which shows that the government, represented by the president, was slow in reaching political solutions to reconcile with the Tamil minority because he did not seem to want to hasten the process. The Indian foreign minister is also shown offering her help to hasten the process but is being ignored by the Sri Lankan president, which shows that the government was not committed to reconciliation / the peace process. [evidence and explanation] This is so that the Sri Lankan and Tamil viewers of the website can pressurise their various governments into helping to hasten the reconciliation process and help the different communities in Sri Lanka achieve a better life through reconciliation. [outcome]	7

(c)	Study Source C. How reliable is this source in showing the life of the Tamils in post-war Sri Lanka? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Provenance (reliable) E.g. It is reliable because it is taken from an international newspaper and not biased to any groups in Sri Lanka. OR It is not reliable as it is taken from an international newspaper and does not know what is going on in Sri Lanka.	1
L2	Use of contextual knowledge (reliable / not reliable) E.g. Yes, the source is reliable in showing the life of the Tamils in post-war Sri Lanka because I know that many Tamils were displaced during the Sri Lankan conflict, and the source also says the same thing.	2
L3	Reliable because of the information the source provides E.g. Yes, the source is reliable in showing the life of the Tamils in post-war Sri Lanka because it shows that life of Tamils after the war was difficult/did not improve/get better as it was not easy for Tamils to "access public services like banking facilities", which are facilities which citizens should rightfully enjoy, and "subjecting them to police and army harassment", which shows that despite the war having ended, the life of Tamils was still difficult.	3
L4	Reliable / not reliable based on source content, with cross-reference to other sources. Award 4m for cross-referencing to reliable OR not reliable, supported. Award 5m for cross-referencing to reliable AND not reliable, supported. Reliable E.g. Source C shows that the life of the Tamils in post-war Sri Lanka because it shows that life of Tamils after the war was difficult/did not improve/get better as it was not easy for Tamils to "access public services like banking facilities", which are facilities which citizens should rightfully enjoy, and "subjects them to police and army harassment", which shows that despite the war having ended, the life of Tamils was still difficult. Using Source E as cross-reference: Source C is reliable as it is supported by Source E, which also shows us that the life of Tamils after the war was difficult/did not improve/get better. It showed the President of Sri Lanka surrounded by skulls with a caption saying "We know what to do for Tamils", suggesting that the Tamils are still subjected to violence as represented by the skulls.	4-5

	Living around. Since Source E supports Source C, Source C must be true and hence reliable in showing the life of Tamils in post-war Sri Lanka. AND/OR Unreliable E.g. Source C shows that the life of the Tamils in post-war Sri Lanka was difficult as it was not easy for Tamils to "access public services like banking facilities", which are facilities which citizens should rightfully enjoy, and "subjects them to police and army harassment", which shows that despite the war having ended, the life of Tamils was still difficult. Using Source D as cross-reference: However, Source C is unreliable as it is contradicted by Source D which shows me that the life of Tamils has improved. The evidence is "the region has enjoyed unprecedented economic growth and young Tamils... working in modern jobs" showing that Tamils were able to benefit economically and were able to be employed, and hence life for Tamils has improved. Since Source D contradicts Source C, Source C must be untrue and hence not reliable in showing the life of Tamils in post-war Sri Lanka.	
L5	Reliable because of purpose of source A critical analysis of provenance, with an intended purpose and outcome. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. E.g. Source C was published by an international newspaper known as <u>International Business Times</u> [creator] at a time when the <u>Sri Lankan conflict had ended</u> and the <u>Sri Lankan government had to take action to reconcile with the Tamil minorities</u> [context] Being an international newspaper, its purpose was to <u>convince</u> [verb] the world [audience] that even though the <u>Sri Lankan conflict had ended</u> , life of the Tamils remained difficult. [message/issue] This is evident in "making it difficult for them to access public services like banking facilities, and subjects them to police and army harassment", which highlights the plight of the Tamils in Sri Lanka, being unable to enjoy their rights as citizens of Sri Lanka like using bank facilities. They are even given a hard time by law enforcement because of their lack of identity papers, which was caused by the war. This shows that the life of Tamils remained difficult. [evidence and explanation] This is so that the world can <u>pressurise the United Nations</u> to take stronger measures to help the reconciliation process in Sri Lanka in order to help the Tamils lead a better life. [outcome] Being a business newspaper, the target audience are businessmen who might want to know the present condition of Sri Lanka. Hence it probably wanted to provide its audience with an informed decision to invest in a country. Therefore, the source is reliable in showing the life of Tamils in post-war Sri Lanka.	6-7
(d)	Study Sources D and E: How similar are they? Explain your answer.	[8]
L1	Use of content but no valid matching	1

Eg. Source D says that there was evidence of prejudice and discrimination against the Tamils but Source E says they do not require lessons on human rights from anybody.	L2 Similarities OR/AND Difference of Source Type/ Provenance/Topic Eg. Source D and E are different in type as Source D is a textual source and Source E is a pictorial source. Source D and E are similar in topic as both sources are talking about Tamils in Sri Lanka. Source D and E are similar in origin as they are both from news agencies.	2
L3 Similarities OR Differences of content <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> Similarity: Sources D and E are similar in showing that <u>the Tamils do not enjoy equal rights as the Sinhalese</u>. (3 marks) The evidence from Source D is "all around us there was evidence of prejudice and discrimination against Tamils", which shows that the Tamils do not have equal rights as the Sinhalese/there is no equality. Similarly in Source E, the President of Sri Lanka has skulls belonging to Tamils at his feet, which shows that Tamils are being singled out and treated harshly. Therefore, this shows that Tamils do not have equal rights as the Sinhalese/there is no equality. OR Difference: Source D and E are different in showing the government's efforts in reconciliation with the Tamil minorities. Source D shows that the government is committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities but Source E shows that the government is not committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities. (3 marks) The evidence from Source D is "the Sri Lankan government has heavily invested in the reconstruction of Jaffna", which is a Tamil-dominated area. It has also resulted in "unprecedented economic growth" in the region, which "benefitted at least some Tamils", which shows that the government is committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities. On the other hand, the evidence from Source E is "we know what to do for Tamils... We do not require lessons on human rights from anybody", which suggests that the human rights of the Tamils were being violated/the government is unconcerned/ignoring the rights of the Tamils. The Sri Lankan President's refusal to accept help UN help shows its lack of commitment in ensuring Tamils are treated justly. (4 marks)	L4 Similarity AND Difference of content <i>Award 6 marks for well-supported difference and similarity.</i>	5-6
L5 Similarity in purpose <i>Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers.</i> Eg. Sources D and E are similar in purpose. Source D is by an international news agency [creator] taken from the internet [location] at a time when the Sri Lankan civil war had ended but the Tamils were still not enjoying		7-8

equal status with the Sinhalese. [context] It was created to convince [verb] the world [audience] that although the situation in Sri Lanka has improved for the Tamils, the Sri Lankan government needs to do more to improve the lives of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. [issue/msg] The evidence is "benefitted at least some Tamils", which shows that life has improved for Tamils, and "but they remained keenly aware of their minority status in a country where the government and the army are controlled by the Buddhist Sinhalese majority", which shows that Tamils are still being treated differently from the majority Sinhalese, showing that the government still needs to do more to improve the lives of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. [evidence and explanation] The source was created so that the world would acknowledge the efforts of the Sri Lankan government and they would continue putting effort to improve the lives of the Tamils. [outcome] Similarly, Source E by an Indian news and opinion magazine [creator] taken from a website [location] at a time when the Sri Lankan war had ended and the Sri Lankan government rejected foreign assistance in reconciliation with the Tamils. [context] It was created to criticise [verb] the Sri Lankan government for their inhuman treatment of the Tamils in Sri Lanka [issue/message] to the world. [audience] The evidence is the President of Sri Lanka throwing skulls, representing the dead Tamils, at a man who represents the world. The President also remarked that they did not "require lessons on human rights from anybody". These two pieces of evidence show that the human rights of the Tamils were violated by the Sri Lankan government, which hence shows that the government treated the Tamils inhumanly. [evidence and explanation] The source was created so that the world would exert more pressure on Sri Lanka to treat the Tamils better and address the potential human rights violation of the Tamils in order that the true reconciliation can take place. [outcome]	
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(e) Study Source F. How useful is the source in showing if the government was committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities? Explain your answer.	[8]
L1 Useful/not useful based on provenance <i>E.g.</i> It is useful as it is by the BBC, an international news agency known to the world.	1
L2 Useful/not useful because of the information it provides <i>Answers are based on source information but have no support.</i> <i>E.g.</i> It is useful as it tells us that the report was flawed at every level. OR It is useful as it tells us that the government did its best to protect civilians/Tamil Tigers had no respect for human life.	2
L3 Useful because it suggests that the government was not committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities <i>Award the higher mark to a more developed answer</i> <i>E.g.</i> Yes, it is useful as it shows that the government was not committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities. The evidence is "this commission was widely dismissed by	3-4

	international human rights groups that it was flawed at every level" which shows that the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) report, which was ordered by the Sri Lankan President who is the head of the government, was inaccurate or biased. This therefore shows that the government was not serious about the LLRC, nor was it committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities.	
L4	Explains the extent of usefulness by cross-referencing to relevant sources <u>Award 5m for showing that source is useful OR not useful using cross-reference.</u> <u>Award 6m for showing that source is useful AND not useful using cross-reference.</u> E.g. Useful + Source B as cross-reference Source F is useful because it is true, as it is supported by Source B. Source F shows that the government was not committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities. The evidence is "this commission was widely dismissed by international human rights groups that it was flawed at every level", which shows that the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) report, which was ordered by the Sri Lankan President who is the head of the government, was inaccurate or biased. This therefore shows that the government was not serious about the LLRC, nor was it committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities. Similarly, Source B shows that the government was not committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities as it shows the Sri Lankan President controlling the reins of a snail, which is labelled "political solutions", which clearly shows that he has no intention of achieving reconciliation quickly in order to alleviate the conditions of the Tamil minorities, and thus not committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities. As Source B supports Source C, Source C is reliable and therefore useful. AND/OR Not useful + Source D as cross-reference Source F is not useful because it is untrue, as it is contradicted by Source D. Source F shows that the government was not committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities. The evidence is "this commission was widely dismissed by international human rights groups that it was flawed at every level", which shows that the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) report, which was ordered by the Sri Lankan President who is the head of the government, was inaccurate or biased. This therefore shows that the government was not serious about the LLRC, nor was it committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities. On the other hand, Source D shows that the government was committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities, as the source states that "the Sri Lankan government has heavily invested in the reconstruction of Jaffna" which resulted in "unprecedented growth" and "modern jobs" for young Tamils. This clearly shows that the Sri Lankan government made effort to provide the Tamils with a better life, and hence shows that they were committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities. As Source D contradicts Source F, Source F is unreliable and therefore not useful.	5-6
L5	Critical analysis of provenance, with an intended purpose and outcome <u>Award the higher mark for more developed answers</u> E.g. The source is useful in showing us if the government was committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities because, as an international news agency (creator) without interests in Sri Lanka publishing this source at a time when Sri Lanka's civil war had ended and the government was being accused of discriminating against the Tamils (context) in a news	7-8

report [location], it exposed [verb] the LLRC report to the world as a biased and inaccurate report ordered by the Sri Lankan President in a bid to shift the blame of loss of lives and violation of human rights completely to the LTTE. [issuemessage] The evidence is this commission was "widely dismissed by international human rights groups that it was flawed at every level", which shows that the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) report, which was ordered by the Sri Lankan President who is the head of the government, was inaccurate or biased. This therefore shows that the government did not take the truthfulness of the report seriously and therefore shows it was not committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities, but merely trying to shift blame to the LTTE. [evidence and explanation] By doing so, the international audience [audience] would then be helped to pressurise the United Nations into being more involved in the reconciliation process to help the Tamils in Sri Lanka back on their feet knowing that the LLRC was inaccurate [outcome] Because it is free of vested interest in Sri Lanka, the source has no reason to be biased and hence useful in showing that the government was not committed to reconciliation with the Tamil minorities.	
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2a Explain how the policy of Medisave meets the healthcare needs of Singaporeans. [5]

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	Writes about healthcare in Singapore i.e. with no description / explanation of Medisave	1
L2	Describes Medisave Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. Under the Medisave scheme, a certain amount of money from workers' CPF contributions every month is channeled into their Medisave accounts. This amount of money can be used to pay hospital bills and certain medical treatment when needed.	2-3
L3	Explains how Medisave help to keep healthcare affordable e.g. Under the Medisave scheme, a certain amount of money from workers' CPF contributions every month is channeled into their Medisave accounts. This amount of money can be used to pay hospital bills and certain medical treatment when needed. The Medisave scheme helps pay for the individual's medical and hospitalisation expenses, thereby developing personal responsibility. By encouraging Singaporeans to have money in their Medisave accounts, they are better able to pay for healthcare. In this way, the people share the costs of healthcare with the government. The government need not depend on raising taxes to pay for healthcare costs.	4-5

2b Explain two other ways of keeping healthcare in Singapore affordable. Which of the two is more Important? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies other factor(s) that keep healthcare affordable Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2m for identifying another factor. e.g. Two other ways of making healthcare affordable are the medifund scheme and promoting a healthy lifestyle.	1-2
L2	Describes other factor(s) that keep healthcare affordable Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor. e.g. With Medifund, the government gives money to start a fund and	3-4

	the interest from the fund is allocated to hospitals. OR e.g. Promoting a healthy lifestyle is one way to cope with rising costs of healthcare for both the government and individuals. Schools and workplaces have programmes to emphasise the need to maintain good health. For example, regular physical exercises and a well-balanced diet are encouraged.	
L3	Explains one other factor that keeps healthcare affordable i.e. shows link between factor and affordability Award 5m for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. e.g. With Medifund, the government gives money to start a fund and the interest from the fund is allocated to hospitals. This fund would help needy Singaporeans who despite Medisave, Medishield and government subsidies still cannot afford to pay for their medical expenses. Thus no Singaporean should be in a situation where he is not given healthcare because he cannot afford it.	5-6
L4	L3 plus Explains another factor that keeps healthcare affordable i.e. shows link between factor and affordability Award 7m for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. e.g. L3 + Promoting a healthy lifestyle is one way to cope with rising costs of healthcare for both the government and individuals. Schools and workplaces have programmes to emphasise the need to maintain good health. For example, regular physical exercises and a well-balanced diet are encouraged. Having a healthy lifestyle would mean that a person is in good health and if that is so, he will not need medical treatment and the person can save on medical expenses.	7-8
L5	L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen factors in keeping healthcare affordable i.e. not just why they are important but explains why one is more, and the other less, important. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answer. e.g. L4 + I think that promoting a healthy lifestyle is more important for all Singaporeans in keeping healthcare affordable. With each and every one in the general population in good health, there would be less need to seek medical treatment and hence less money is spent on medical expenses. Medifund is of less importance to the general population as it targets at those who cannot afford to pay for hospital care, i.e. the really needy who have little means to pay for healthcare.	9-10

3a Explain how common space provided by educational institutions help to promote social cohesion in Singapore. [5]

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	Writes about social cohesion i.e. with no description / explanation of how common space provided by educational institutions promote social cohesion in Singapore.	1
L2	Describes the common space provided by educational institutions Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. Educational institutions play a key role in achieving social cohesion in Singapore. Educational institutions are open to every Singaporean regardless of race, language or religion. Students from different races and religions study together. Implementation of Co-Curricular Activities in schools helps to promote closer bonds among youths from all ages. The variety of activities conducted during CCAs provides opportunities for students to work closely with each other.	2-3
L3	Explains how the common space provided by educational institutions help promote social cohesion i.e. shows link between common space provided by educational institutions and how it helps to promote social cohesion. e.g. Educational institutions play a key role in achieving social cohesion in Singapore. Educational institutions are open to every Singaporean regardless of race, language or religion. Students from different races and religions study together. The daily interaction that takes place among students during lessons and school activities provides an opportunity for friendships to be cultivated and strengthened. Implementation of Co-Curricular Activities in schools helps to promote closer bonds among youths from all ages. The variety of activities conducted during CCAs provides opportunities for students to work closely with and understand each other. Students of different races and religions come together to play games and work on a task. All these help to create opportunities for the youths to interact and build teamwork among them. Students learn to appreciate one another's talent and respect each other as individuals, rather than segregate themselves in racial groups. Racial mixing in the early stages makes it easier for them to work together in harmony when they go out to work in the society, thus promoting social cohesion in Singapore.	4-5

4b Explain two other ways in which common space helps to promote social cohesion in Singapore. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies other common space that help to promote social cohesion Award 1m for identifying one common space and 2m for identifying another common space. e.g. Other common space that help to achieve social cohesion includes, public housing, National Service, activities organised by IRCCs and HCs and events organised by grassroots organisations.	1-2
L2	Describes other common space of the Award 3m for describing one common space and an additional mark for describing another common space. e.g. Another area where common space is created for the various races to interact is National Service. Since it was introduced, all 18-year-old males have to be called up for full-time service whereby they are trained to defend Singapore. NS provides opportunities for Singaporeans from all walks of life, race or religion to come together and unite in a common shared commitment to defend the country. OR e.g. Public housing has also played a part achieving social cohesion in Singapore. This is due to the ethnic integration housing by ensuring a general mix of races in the housing estates. The government uses its housing programme to bring the different races together instead of having them live in different residential areas. There is also a mix of small and big flats to ease out the social tension. Living together in the same neighbourhood provides opportunities for the different ethnic groups to live, work and play together through sharing facilities.	3-4
L3	Explains one common space and how it promotes social cohesion in Singapore Award 5m for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. e.g. Another area where common space is created for the various races to interact is National Service. Since it was introduced, all 18-year-old males have to be called up for full-time service whereby they are trained to defend Singapore. NS provides opportunities for Singaporeans from all walks of life, race or religion to come together and unite in a common shared commitment to defend the country. Whilst undergoing training, the young men work in teams to accomplish tasks. In addition, they will have shared experiences of	5-6

<u>going through military training during NS, which will help strengthen the bonds among the men, and develops enduring friendships. This provides opportunities for togetherness and social bonding</u>		
L4	L3 plus Explains another common space and how it promotes social cohesion Award 7m for an explanation of a second consequence and an additional mark for any supporting detail. e.g. L3 + Public housing have also played a part achieving social cohesion in Singapore. This is due to the ethnic integration housing by ensuring a general mix of races in the housing estates. Racial groups settled into the same estate and this means that public housing brings the races together. The government uses its housing programmer to bring the different races together instead of having them live in different residential areas. This leads to better social cohesion. There is also a mix of small and big flats to ease out the social tension. Living together in the same neighbourhood provides opportunities for the different ethnic groups to live, work and play together through sharing facilities. When people of different races live together in an estate or block, they tend to mix as they have to share the same facilities such as schools, community centres and markets. Such interaction will bring the residents closer and encourage racial tolerance and understanding.	7-8
L5	L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen consequences i.e. not just why they are important but explains why one is more, and the other less, important. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answer. e.g. L4 + In conclusion, I think that public housing is the more significant method of developing common space to achieve social cohesion in Singapore. This is so as the majority of Singaporeans live in public housing provided by HDB. Therefore, most people in Singapore will have the opportunity to interact and form bonds with others through this medium. In comparison, the National Service only affects the male citizens of the country. Therefore its impact is not as far reaching as public housing.	9-10

4a Explain how the Iraq-Kuwait war affected Iraq's military capability. [5]

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	Writes about Iraq-Kuwait war i.e. with no description / explanation of impact on Iraq's military capabilities	1

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L2	Describes the impact on Iraq's military capabilities Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. The destruction of Iraqi military capability was an important impact of the Iraq-Kuwait war. Before the invasion of Kuwait, Iraq was one of the undisputed military powers in the Middle East. It had at its disposal one million soldiers who were feared by many countries in the region. However, by the end of the war, Iraqi military capabilities had been destroyed.	2-3
L3	Explains the impact of Iraq-Kuwait war on Iraqi military capability i.e. shows link between the actions of the Coalition forces during the campaign to free Kuwait (Operation Desert Storm) and the destruction of Iraq's military capabilities. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. The Iraq-Kuwait conflict had an impact on Iraq's military capability. In the course of the liberation of Kuwait by the Coalition forces, the once mighty Iraqi military which was feared by many in the region, was decimated. Iraq lost about one-third of her military strength in the conflict, largely to the Coalition forces' use of state-of-the-art weapons in the campaign known as "Operation Desert Storm". Once the Coalition forces had command of the air, they were able to carry out a sustained bombing campaign against the Iraqi ground forces, inflicting heavy losses on them, causing morale to sag. Thousands of fleeing Iraqi armoured vehicles, trucks, tanks and troops were destroyed along the road which later came to be known as the Highway of Death. Thus, in this way, the Iraqi military might was broken and its leaders were forced to accept defeat.	4-5

4b Explain two other consequences of the Iraq-Kuwait War. Which of the two is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies other consequence(s) of the Iraq-Kuwait War Award 1m for identifying one consequence and 2m for identifying another consequence. e.g. Two other consequences of the Iraq-Kuwait War were: political instability in Iraq / suffering of the Iraqis / environmental catastrophe / displacement of foreign workers / human cost and economic losses of Kuwait. [Any two consequences]	1-2
L2	Describes other consequence(s) of the war on Iraq	3-4

•	Award 3m for describing one consequence and an additional mark for describing another consequence. e.g. <i>One other consequence of the Iraq-Kuwait war was the impact on Kuwait. During the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, more than 1,000 Kuwaiti civilians were killed and thousands of others tortured. The Kuwaitis were treated harshly to force them to flee their own country. In their place, Iraqis came to live in houses abandoned by fleeing Kuwaitis. Museums, hospitals, shops and homes were also looted by Iraqi soldiers.</i> OR e.g. <i>Environmental catastrophe was an important impact of the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. When it became obvious to Iraq that they were losing the battle against the coalition forces, Iraqi forces set fire to Kuwaiti oil wells and dumped about 1 million barrels of oil into the Persian Gulf.</i>	
L3	Explains one other consequence of the Iraq-Kuwait conflict Award 5m for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. e.g. <i>e.g. One other consequence of the Iraq-Kuwait war was the impact on Kuwait. During the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, more than 1,000 Kuwaiti civilians were killed and thousands of others tortured. The Kuwaitis were treated harshly to force them to flee their own country. In their place, Iraqis came to live in houses abandoned by fleeing Kuwaitis. Museums, hospitals, shops and homes were also looted by Iraqi soldiers. As a result of the war, Kuwait which was invaded by Iraq suffered tremendous losses of innocent civilian lives. Fleeing Kuwaitis also lost their homes causing immense suffering as they tried to seek refuge from the cruel invaders.</i>	5-6
L4	L3 plus Explains another consequence of the Iraq-Kuwait War Award 7m for an explanation of a second consequence and an additional mark for any supporting detail. e.g. <i>L3 + Environmental catastrophe was an important impact of the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. When it became obvious to Iraq that they were losing the battle against the coalition forces, Iraqi forces set fire to Kuwaiti oil wells and dumped about 1 million barrels of oil into the Persian Gulf. This led to an environmental disaster as marine life was greatly threatened. It also cost millions of dollars to put out the fires and clear the oil slick from the Persian Gulf.</i>	7-8
L5	L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen consequences	9-10

i.e. not just why they are important but explains why one is more, and the other less, important. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answer. e.g. <i>L4 + In conclusion, environmental damage was the more important consequence of the war because of the scale of the damage – it affected the entire region unlike the destruction of Kuwait which affected the victims in the country. Moreover, the effects of environmental damage in terms of the threat posed to marine life, would last for many years to come, thus impacting future generations. Hence, environmental catastrophe is the worst consequence of the war.</i>	
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Name:	Index Number:	Class:
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HUA YI SECONDARY SCHOOL

4E5N

Mid-Year Examination 2015

4E5N

COMBINED HUMANITIES

2204/1

Paper 1 Social Studies

27 April 2015

Candidates answer on the Writing Paper provided.
Additional Materials: 4 pieces of Writing Paper each. 1 hr 45 mins

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Name, Class and Index Number on all the work you have done.

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

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

Answer both Section A and Section B on a fresh piece of writing paper.

Section A

Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer one question.

At the end of the examination, fasten all answers to Sections A and B separately.

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

The total marks for this paper is 50.

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

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Setters: Mdm Adlin and Mr Alphonsus Ang

[Turn Over]

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

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.

1a) Study Sources A and B.

How far does the Chinese spokesman in Source A agree with the [6]
cartoonist in Source B? Explain your answer.

b) Study Source C.

What is the intended message of the general? Explain your answer. [7]

c) Study Source D.

Why do you think the cartoonist drew this cartoon? Explain your answer. [7]

d) Study Source E.

How useful is Source E as evidence about the territorial disputes between [7]
China and India? Explain your answer.

e) Study Source F.

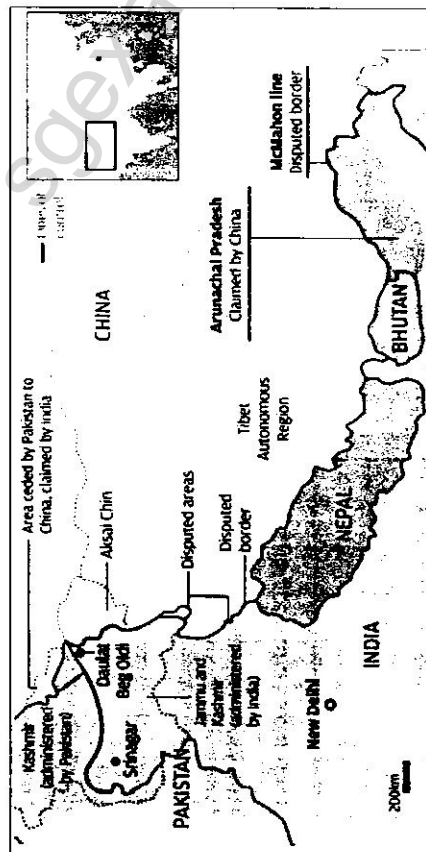
How far do you believe Source F as evidence that the territorial disputes [8]
between China and India can be resolved? Explain your answer.

Can the territorial disputes between China and India ever be resolved?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

China and India share a long border and a number of disputed regions lie along this border. The 1962 Sino-Indian war was the only major modern war fought between India and China which ended almost as abruptly as it began. The cause of the war was a dispute over the sovereignty of the widely separated Aksai Chin border region on the western end and Arunachal Pradesh border region on the eastern end of the Himalayas Mountain.

At the core of the disagreement is the McMahon Line, an imprecise boundary drawn in 1914 by British colonial officials and representatives of the then independent Tibetan state. China refuses to recognize that line, and still bases much of its territorial claims on the maps of the long-vanished Qing dynasty.



Map of the areas of disputed regions, Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh as well as the McMahon line

Unable to reach an agreement on disputed territory along the Himalayan border, the Chinese launched attacks across the McMahon Line on 20 October 1962. Chinese troops advanced in both disputed regions, taking control of what they claimed to be rightfully theirs. The war ended when the Chinese declared a ceasefire on 20 November 1962, and simultaneously announced its withdrawal from the disputed area.

Fifty years later, despite many rounds of talks, the two countries have yet to resolve their decades-old dispute over the 2,100-mile-long border. Aksai Chin is claimed by India while Arunachal Pradesh is claimed by China. Study the following sources to see if the territorial disputes between China and India can be resolved peacefully.

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Source A: An extract from an interview by Chinese foreign ministry spokesman in response to India's decision to build a road on Arunachal Pradesh, 15 October 2011.

Before final settlement is reached, we hope that India will not build a road on Arunachal Pradesh and further complicate the situation. We should jointly safeguard the peace and tranquility of the border area and create favourable conditions for the final agreement of the border conflict.

The boundary issue between China and India is left by colonial past. We need to deal with this issue properly. There is a dispute about the eastern part of the China-India border. China is highly attentive to the situation. As a neighbour and friend of India, we hope we can exercise restraint and focus on dialogue rather than force.

Source B: A cartoon on the disputed area of Arunachal Pradesh by a Chinese cartoonist published in *The Economist*, a London-based news magazine, 20 October 2011.



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Source C: From an excerpt of an interview with General JJ Singh, governor of Arunachal Pradesh, 17 April 2012.

It is important to solve the China-India border dispute and for that to occur, some give and take is necessary. By and large, the McMahon Line will help resolve the boundary of the two countries but some inconsistencies might have to be amicably resolved. There is no reason for conflict as both China and India have agreed to resolve the issue peacefully. Our Chinese friends should come here and find out for themselves what the people in Arunachal feel about China and India. Nobody here wants to be part of China.

Source D: A political cartoon from The National Herald, an Indian newspaper agency, on China and India holding economic talks, 23 October 2013.



Source E: A report by an Indian journalist on Mail India Online, an online news site, 28 November 2013.

India has signalled its readiness to let its Aksai Chin region remain in Chinese hands in exchange for recognition of Arunachal Pradesh as part of its territory. In other words, India is willing to give up its claims to Aksai Chin if China does the same for Arunachal. This is being considered a bargaining point of India. The 16th round of boundary negotiations between ministers from both countries also ended on a disappointing note, with India contesting the Chinese assertion that the boundary was never demarcated. The Indian government also says that both sides should, in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding, make adjustments to their views on the territorial issue so as to arrive at a consensus.

Source F: Adapted from a newspaper report on the speech made by Chinese President Xi Jinping in response to calls to discuss territorial issues, South China Morning Post, 18 November 2014.

President Xi Jinping vowed yesterday never to use force to achieve Beijing's goals, including in territorial disputes, just days after US President Barack Obama warned of the dangers of outright conflict in Asia. In an international address, Xi said his giant developing nation needed peace. "A review of history shows that countries that attempted to pursue development with force always failed. This is what history teaches us. China is dedicated to upholding peace. Peace is precious and needs to be protected," he said.

But he added: "We must always be on high alert against the factors that may deprive us of peace."

Xi said he was open to dialogue with India who has voiced willingness to negotiate.

Section B (Structured-Essay questions)

Answer one question.

2. **Managing Healthcare: A Case Study of Singapore**
 - (a) Explain how Medisave helps to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other ways of keeping healthcare in Singapore affordable. Which do you think is more effective? Explain your answer. [10]
3. **Managing Peace and Security: Regional and International Conflict**
 - (a) Explain how the economic impact of transnational terrorism can adversely affect Singapore. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other impacts of transnational terrorism that can adversely affect Singapore. Which do you think is more serious? Explain your answer. [10]
4. **Sustaining Economic Development In A Globalising World**
 - (a) Explain how venturing abroad helps Singapore overcome the challenges of a globalising world. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other strategies that are used by Singapore to overcome the challenges of a globalising world. Which do you think is more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

- End of paper -

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Source A <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/India/China-alarmed-tells-India-not-to-complicate-border-situation-with-new-road/articleshow/44826891.cms>
- Source B <http://www.cagle.com/tag/india-china-border/>
- Source C <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-17738147>
- Source D <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/indiahome/indianews/article-2515187/India-ready-let-China-Aksal-Chin-neighbour-country-drops-claim-Arunachal-Pradesh.html#ixzz3ThwYq9>
- Source E <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/indiahome/indianews/article-2515187/India-ready-let-China-Aksal-Chin-neighbour-country-drops-claim-Arunachal-Pradesh.html#ixzz3ThwYq9>
- Source F <http://www.scmp.com/news/china/article/1642128/china-will-never-use-force-achieve-goals-xi-vows?page=all>

 4E5N	HUA YI SECONDARY SCHOOL Mid-Year Examination 2015 COMBINED HUMANITIES Paper 1 Social Studies 2204/1
ANSWER SCHEME	

Section A (Source-based Case Study) (35 marks)

1a) Study Sources A and B.

How far does the Chinese spokesman in Source A agree with the cartoonist in Source B? [6]
Explain your answer.

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Yes/ No, no valid comparison (mention only either A or B) <i>Award 1 mark for one content detail and 2 marks for more content details of no valid comparison.</i> e.g. No, the spokesperson would have disagreed as he mentioned that India should not take further actions that may complicate the situation. No, the cartoonist shows that India was intending to build roads in the disputed territory. Yes, the cartoonist would have agreed as he showed China and India reaching a peace pact to keep the border dispute at bay. Yes, the spokesperson said that both countries will work together to ensure peace and stability.	1-2

	OR Yes/ No based on provenance e.g. No, a government spokesperson would never agree with a political cartoonist. [L1/1]	
L2	Agree or disagree based on parts of content of A and B which agree and parts which disagree Award 3 marks for a weak explanation of a valid comparison/contrast and 4 marks for more developed answer. e.g. Source A would agree with Source B as both mention about how both China and India must work together to reach to a consensus in solving the territorial dispute of Arunachal Pradesh/ are resorting to peace talks. The spokesperson in Source A mentioned about how they should jointly safeguard the peace and tranquillity of the border area and create favourable conditions'. This is supported by the cartoonist's opinion in Source B which showed both Indian and Chinese leaders shaking hands in agreement to a pact, indicating commitment to restore peace as seen from the 'Confidence Building Measures' sign. [L2/4] OR e.g. Source A disagrees with Source B regarding India's intention on the dispute issue. In Source A, it is seen that the spokesperson is hinting at India to keep the dispute issue at 'dialogue' and not resort to complicating the situation by building a road. This implies that according to the Chinese spokesman, China is aware of India's intention of building a road on Arunachal Pradesh. This is different from Source B as it is seen that China is unaware of India's intention of constructing a road at Arunachal Pradesh and has gone ahead to committing to a pact/ agreement. This is seen from the Indian leader's thought about building 'a road on the slopes would be good' which is unknown to the Chinese leader. [L2/4]	3-4
L3	Agree and disagree based on parts of content of A and B which agree and parts which disagree Award 5 marks for a weak explanation of both valid comparison and contrast and 6 marks for more developed answer.	5-6
L4	Agree based on viewpoint of A and B that both are uncertain about the outcome of the negotiations. e.g. The spokesperson in Source A would have agreed with the cartoonist in Source B as both sources expressed uncertainty with regards to the outcome of the negotiation. Source A mentions that China "hopes" that both parties will avoid resorting to force and instead use dialogue to resolve the dispute. This shows that they are not certain that India will comply. Similarly, Source B is uncertain about whether the negotiations will be	6

successful because in the cartoon, India is portrayed as still wanting to build a road in the disputed area which would jeopardize the negotiations. Thus, the cartoonist is trying to say that while India appears to want to resolve the dispute, they have intentions to make constructions on the disputed land. Thus, the cartoonist is uncertain about the outcome.	
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10) Study Source C.

What is the intended message of the general? Explain your answer.

[7]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Answers based on provenance OR generalised answers not using source content or context e.g. The general was addressing the issue of the disputed areas of conflict between China and India.	1
L2	Answers based on context Award 2 marks for general context and 3 marks for specific context of clashes between countries over the dispute.	2-3
L3	Answers showing valid messages, using content of Source C alone Award 4 marks for weak message based on content and 5 marks for more developed message. e.g. He wants to relay a message/ hints/ explains that the dispute can be resolved if both parties come to a consensus. This is supported by 'some give and take is necessary' in order to solve the China-India border dispute. He also wants his Chinese counterparts to know that the people of Arunachal Pradesh identify themselves with India and not China. The evidence is that 'nobody here wants to be part of China', suggesting that Arunachal Pradesh should belong to India.	4-5
L4	Answers showing message based on wanting to persuade the audience with supporting evidence Award 6 marks for a weak explanation of a message and 7 marks for more developed message. e.g. The general wants to persuade his Chinese counterparts that the people of Arunachal Pradesh identify themselves to India and not China. This is seen	6-7

	from the evidence that states, 'Nobody here wants to be part of China.' I can infer that the Arunachal's sense of belonging is to India. He wants to convince the Chinese government that China and India should come to a compromise and that the former should relinquish the territorial claims to Arunachal Pradesh for the long withstanding dispute to be resolved as the people of this disputed region do not identify themselves as Chinese and that they should adhere to the McMahon line that was set up by the British. [L4/5] e.g. The general wants to persuade the international audience that the people of Arunachal Pradesh identify themselves to India and not China. This is seen from the evidence that states, 'Nobody here wants to be part of China.' I can infer that the Arunachal's sense of belonging is to India. Thus, he wants to persuade the international community to support India's claim of Arunachal Pradesh and to help pressure China into relinquishing its claims over the territory. [L4/7]
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1c) Study Source D.

Why do you think the cartoonist drew this cartoon? Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Answers based on provenance e.g. The cartoonist drew this to show the China-India talks on 23 October 2013. [L1/1] OR Generalised answers not using source content or context e.g. He drew this because it was what the cartoonist believed about the territorial disputes/ He wants to update the readers about the China-India talks through the eyes of a cartoonist/ let others know about his view on the issue. [L1/2] OR Misinterpretation of source, with details e.g. He drew this to show the bull is caged up, hinting that the dispute has been solved./ He is hinting that the leaders of China and India are matadors preparing to compete in a bull fight.	1-2
L2	Answers based on context (no use of source content)	2-3

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	Award 2 marks for general context and 3 marks for specific context of clashes between countries over the dispute. e.g. The cartoonist drew this cartoon because of the territorial disputes between China and India that have yet to be resolved. [2] e.g. The cartoonist drew this cartoon because there were many rounds of talks between China and India and yet, the disputes over the disputed border regions have yet to be resolved. [3]	
L3	Message: based on content of Source D only Award 3 marks for partial interpretation of cartoon (either caged bull or leaders rolling out carpets) and 4 marks for a full interpretation of cartoon. e.g. The cartoonist drew this cartoon because he wants to express his view that the reason behind why the territorial disputes takes so long to be resolved is due to the fact that the leaders of both countries do not bring up the matter during their economic talks. This is evident in the cartoon where the raging 'bull' representing 'border disputes and security issues' is locked away. This implies that the sensitive issue of border disputes is kept aside to avoid sparks of anger as seen from the raging bull which is waiting to be released. The leaders would rather choose to have economic talks than discuss about the territorial disputes. OR e.g. The cartoonist also wants to show that India and China only discuss about the economic terms of negotiations during their economic talks as seen from India wanting China's infrastructure and manufacturing expertise and China wanting India's pharmaceutical and internet technology. They only discuss about issues that will bring about a 'win-win situation'.	3-4
L4	Message with judgment made on China/ India/ talks i.e. talks are ineffective Award 4 marks for an undeveloped message and 5 marks for a well-developed message. e.g. The cartoonist drew this because he is <u>condemning</u>/criticising the talks carried out by the leaders from India and China as <u>ineffective</u> in making attempts to resolve border disputes. He is hinting that the talks are not about resolving the border disputes which are actually locked away as seen from the raging bull but rather about economic benefits that both countries can gain from each other. This is seen from the red carpets that are being rolled out by the leaders which seems to indicate that they are welcoming each other.	4-5
L5	Purpose: to win support (L4 + Impact) Award 6 marks for a weak answer at purpose and 7 marks for a well-developed purpose with outcome on audience.	6-7

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	Note: Purpose is the intended impact of the message on the behaviour of the audience. e.g. L4 + The cartoonist drew this cartoon because he wants to convince the Indian public that the political leaders of both countries must come to terms to discuss about the border issues which are more urgent in nature. He is hinting that the border disputes have been away from the limelight of the discussions for some time and that it is time that the leaders bring up the matter. If they do not settle the dispute then it may cause future trouble and damage. This is seen from the raging bull which is being kept in a wooden enclosure, waiting to be released. He is trying to convince the Indian public to not blindly accept and support the economic cooperation between the two countries, but to continue to request for the government to settle the territorial dispute which is more urgent/important. Answer must also include the implications of a raging bull: A raging bull would worsen the tense situation, its explosive nature would cause further calamity/aggravate the already tense situation.	
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d) Study Source E.

How useful is Source E as evidence about the territorial disputes between China and India? Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Undeveloped assertions e.g. It is not useful as it is from an Indian journalist so it could be a biased opinion. (L1/1) If students mentioned 'biased opinion against Chinese gov- L1/2. OR Answer based on provenance e.g. It is useful as it is said by an Indian journalist who is doing a coverage of the territorial dispute between China and India./ It is useful as it is a first-hand source. (L1/2)	1-2
L2	Useful because of the information it provides about the disputes <i>Award 3 marks for a weak answer (no inference made) and 4 marks for a more fully developed answer (inference made).</i> e.g. Source E is useful as it tells me that the dispute is taking a long time to be resolved. The result of the 16th round of negotiations did not come to any agreement as seen from 'boundary negotiations... ended on a disappointing note' in Source E which implies that China and India were not able to reach a	3-4

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	consensus, with India contesting China's claim that the boundary at the border regions of Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin was 'never demarcated'. It is also useful in telling me about India's positive stand in trying to reach a mutual understanding in solving the dispute. The source says that "India has signaled its readiness" to resolve the dispute by arriving at a compromise. OR Limited usefulness because of what it does not say about the disputes e.g. It is limited in its usefulness as it does not tell me about China's stand in the negotiations. The source only tells me about India's positive stand in trying to reach a mutual understanding in solving the disputes. (L2/3)	
L3	Both aspects of L2 (Useful and not useful, based on content) e.g. Source E is useful as it tells me that the result of the 16th round of negotiations did not come to any agreement as seen from 'boundary negotiations... ended on a disappointing note.' China and India were not able to reach a consensus with India contesting China's claim that the boundary at the border regions of Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin was 'never demarcated'. It is also useful in telling me about India's positive stand in trying to reach a mutual understanding in solving the disputes. However, its usefulness is limited as it does not tell me about China's stand in the negotiations. The source only tells me about India's positive stand in trying to reach a mutual understanding in solving the disputes.	5
L4	Useful/ Not useful because it is reliable/ unreliable, based on cross-reference to other sources <i>Award 5 marks for a weak cross-reference made and 6 marks for a well-developed answer.</i> ** Cross-referencing without addressing issue (L3/4) e.g. [Useful] Source E is useful as evidence about the territorial disputes between China and India, specifically how India wanted control over the eastern territory of Arunachal Pradesh and this was one of the sources of dispute. The source mentioned that India is ready to let Aksai Chin to remain in Chinese hands in exchange for recognition of Arunachal Pradesh as part of theirs. Thus, India wants Arunachal so much so that it "is willing to give up its claims to Aksai Chin". Source E is supported by Source A which states that China is aware of "a dispute about the eastern part of the China-India border" which is where Arunachal Pradesh is located. Furthermore, the Chinese spokesperson requests that India does not "build a road" there and "further complicate the situation". This shows that India was interested in controlling the land so as to develop it through the building of a road. Since Source A supports Source E in stating that India's desire is to gain control over Arunachal Pradesh, Source E is reliable. Thus, it is useful as evidence of the	6

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L5	territorial dispute between China and India. [6 marks] OR e.g. [Not useful] Source E is not useful as evidence that the territorial disputes between China and India is hard to be solved as it shows me only India's positive stand in trying to reach a mutual understanding in solving the dispute. The source mentioned that India is ready to let Aksai Chin to remain in Chinese hands in exchange for recognition of Arunachal Pradesh as part of theirs. This was, however, contested by China. Source E shows India's readiness and China's unwillingness to solve the issue. This is refuted by Source B which shows otherwise. In Source B, India is not keen to resolve as seen from the president's intention to build a road at Arunachal Pradesh and China's willingness in committing to a peace pact. Since Source B does not support Source E, Source E is not reliable and thus, not useful in telling me about China and India's role in the dispute. [6 marks] OR Not useful because it is unreliable, based on intent of author/ language used Award 6 marks for a well-developed answer. e.g. However, the reliability is reduced as the writer is biased towards India and portrays India in a positive light when he says "the Indian side says that both sides should, in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding, make adjustments to their views on the territorial issue." By doing so, he hopes to persuade the international audience that India is actively seeking to resolve the conflict through compromise and that it is not India's fault that the dispute is yet unresolved. Thus, he hopes to persuade them to support India in the dispute and to pressure China into being more flexible and more willing to compromise in order to resolve the dispute. Thus, Source E is not useful as evidence in showing the territorial disputes. [6 marks]
L5	L4 + still useful because of an enhanced reliability (as evidence of how the Indian journalist views the disputes) [Answers which argue useful as evidence of territorial disputes, but without addressing L4, award L4/6] e.g. Although the source is less reliable, it is still useful as it helps me to understand the sentiments of the people in India towards China. They wanted the international audience to view China as the aggressor in the dispute and that India is not to be blamed for the prolonged disputes.

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1e) Study Source F.

How far do you believe Source F as evidence that the territorial disputes between China and India can be resolved? [8]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Undeveloped provenance / bias/content e.g. Yes, I believe Source F as evidence as it is said by the Chinese President himself, Xi Jinping. He is a credible political figure. Therefore, I trust him. [L1/2] OR No, I do not believe this source as evidence that the territorial dispute is easy to resolve as it is said by the Chinese President himself, Xi Jinping, and that he may be biased/ it may be propaganda. [L1/2] OR Describes the source but no link to whether territorial dispute can be resolved, with assertion e.g. President Xi Jinping is responding to the world with respect to the territorial disputes. Therefore, I believe the source as evidence that the disputes can be resolved. [L1/1]	1-2
L2	Yes, explained by source content: Judgment of cause and effect Award 3 marks for a weak answer and 4 marks for a well-supported answer. e.g. Yes, I believe Source F because it tells me that China is willing to negotiate in discussions about territorial disputes and not use force. It is mentioned that "China is dedicated to upholding peace" especially in the context of his nation's economic development. The President's readiness and willingness to negotiate (cause) implies that the disputes can be resolved (effect).	3-4
L3	No, explained lack of reliability: detect bias from content e.g. I do not believe Source F as in his speech, President Xi Jinping would definitely provide reasons to garner support from international audience to help his own country. From the source, we can see that he speaks well of the Chinese government and that he said that China vowed to never use force to achieve its goals. From this, I can tell that he is biased as he paints his own country in a positive light. Hence, Source F is not reliable and I do not believe it as evidence that the disputes can be resolved.	5

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Section B (structured essay questions) (15 marks)
Answer one question (15 marks)

L4	Yes, because it is reliable / No, it is not reliable: explained by cross-reference and addressing resolution is easy to attain <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> ***Note: cross-referencing without addressing resolution – L2/3 e.g. <u>Yes</u> , I believe Source F because it tells me that China is willing to negotiate in discussions about territorial disputes and not use force. It is mentioned that “China is dedicated to upholding peace” especially in the context of his nation which is developing economically at the moment. The President’s readiness and India’s willingness to negotiate implies that the <u>dispute can be resolved</u> . This is supported by Source C which mentioned that both “China and India have agreed to resolve the issue peacefully.” This strengthens Source F’s claim in showing that the disputes can be resolved and thus, Source F is a reliable source. OR e.g. <u>No</u> , I <u>do not believe</u> Source F as evidence because it tells me that China is willing to negotiate in discussions about territorial disputes and not use force. It is mentioned that “China is dedicated to upholding peace” especially in the context of his nation which is developing economically at the moment. The President’s readiness and India’s willingness to negotiate implies that the <u>dispute can be resolved</u> . This is different from Source E which revealed China’s unwillingness to hand Arunachal Pradesh to India when India has signaled its readiness to hand Aksai Chin to China. Since Source E shows that the disputes cannot be resolved, it <u>does not support</u> Source F and thus, <u>making</u> Source F not reliable.	6-7
L5	Not reliable based on intended purpose e.g. I <u>do not believe</u> Source F as in his speech, President Xi Jinping would definitely <u>provide reasons to garner support from international audience to help his own country</u> . From the source, we can see that he speaks well of the Chinese government and that he reassures the international audience that China vowed to never use force to achieve its goals. As a President, he would have to make a <u>biased claim</u> so as to sway the sentiments of the international audience to support him. Hence, Source F is <u>not reliable</u> due to his hidden motive and I do not believe it as evidence that the disputes can be resolved.	8

2(a)	Explain how Medisave helps to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore.	[5]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Writes about healthcare in Singapore. i.e. with no description/ explanation of concept of Medisave. e.g. The healthcare industry in Singapore has been providing quality service to people in Singapore. One of the concerns in keeping healthcare affordable in Singapore is that the subsidies provided by the government should benefit patients who need them most.	[1]
L2	Describes Medisave. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. Medisave was introduced in 1984 to encourage self-reliance by making Singaporeans take responsibility for their own health. A certain amount of money from the workers’ Central Provident Fund (CPF) contributions every month is channelled to their Medisave accounts. This amount can be used to pay hospital bills and certain medical treatments like chemotherapy and medication to control high blood pressure.	[2-3]
L3	Explains how Medisave helps to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore. i.e. shows link between Medisave and affordable healthcare in Singapore. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. L2 + With Medisave, CPF members pay a portion of their hospital bills from their own savings and the rest from their Medisave. This enables Singaporeans to cope with high medical bills and not feel the strain of paying the entire sum from their own pocket. This is how Medisave helps keep healthcare costs affordable in Singapore.	[4-5]
2(b)	Explain two other ways of keeping healthcare in Singapore affordable. Which do you think is more effective? Explain your answer.	[10]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Identifies other way(s) that help keep healthcare in Singapore affordable. e.g. The other two ways of keeping healthcare affordable in Singapore is community help and means testing.	[1-2]
L2	Describes other way(s) that help keep healthcare in Singapore affordable.	[3-4]

	<i>Award 3 marks for describing one way and an additional mark for describing another way/ describing one way well.</i> e.g. [Community help] The government also works with the community as the government cannot run all healthcare services. For example, some patients may need medical care after being discharged from hospital. The government gives grants to voluntary welfare organisations to run services such as community hospitals and nursing homes for these patients. Next, the government also gives grants to organisations such as Singapore Anti-Tuberculosis Association (SATA) that provide healthcare support services to the poor. OR [Means testing] Another way to help keep healthcare affordable in Singapore is through means testing. One of the concerns in keeping healthcare affordable in Singapore is that the subsidies provided by the government should benefit patients who need them most. There is a need to check the patients who are receiving more subsidies from government are the deserving ones and one way is to check the income of the patient's household through Means Testing. This way of checking whether the patient is able to pay for their healthcare is called means-testing.		
L3	Explains one other way that helps keep healthcare in Singapore affordable. i.e. shows the link between the way and affordable healthcare in Singapore. <i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other way and an additional mark for supporting detail.</i> e.g. L2 + [Community help] With grants from the government, the community has played a useful role in providing support for those who need step-down healthcare services by catering to the needs of specific groups of people such as the poor. In this way, the healthcare has been made affordable for people in Singapore.	L3	[5-6]
L4	L3 plus Explains another way that helps keep healthcare in Singapore affordable. i.e. shows the link between the way and affordable healthcare in Singapore. <i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of second way and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> e.g. L3 + [Means testing] As a result, resources would be more fairly distributed if those who cannot afford to pay for healthcare get the most subsidies. In the same way, those who are well-to-do will get less subsidies as they could afford to pay for the services on their own. In this way, healthcare in Singapore is made affordable for the poor as the well-to-do will not be taking	L4	[7-8]

L5	away the resources from those who really need them, like the people with lower income. L4 plus Explains the relative effectiveness of the two chosen ways that help keep healthcare in Singapore affordable. i.e. not just why they are effective, but explains why one is more, and the other less, effective. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. L4 + In conclusion, I feel that means-testing is the more effective way in keeping healthcare affordable in Singapore as through this system, healthcare costs are kept low in terms of the patient's stay in government hospitals as well as community hospitals. Hence, through means-testing, more Singaporeans receive step-down healthcare support after being discharged from public hospitals that is more affordable.	[9-10]
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3(a)	Explain how economic impact of transnational terrorism can adversely affect Singapore.	[5]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Writes about transnational terrorism in general. i.e. with no description/ explanation of economic impact. e.g. Transnational terrorism occurs when there is unlawful use of force and indiscriminate violence by internationally linked groups against persons and properties in different parts of the world. Transnational terrorism is difficult to track as terrorist groups do not operate openly or in a fixed location.	[1]
L2	Describes economic impact of transnational terrorism. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. Economic impact can also result from terrorist attacks. When terror strikes, the tourism industry takes a hit as tourists would not want to travel to any place that is perceived as unsafe. For example, after the 9-11 attack, the airline industry lost a lot of business as people were afraid of flying due to security issues. This not only impacted America but all over the world. Singapore's airline industry was greatly affected as flights to the USA suffered a loss in business.	[2-3]
L3	Explains how economic impact of transnational terrorism can adversely affect Singapore. i.e. shows link between economic impact and how it affects Singapore negatively.	[4-5]

	<i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. L2 + As a result of transnational terrorism, not only is tourism-affected, the Singapore government has to spend a lot of money on increased security measures and emergency exercises when the money could be set aside to develop other aspects of the country.	
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3(b)	Explain two other impacts of transnational terrorism that Singapore can be adversely affected by. Which do you think is more serious? Explain your answer.	[10]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Identifies other impacts of transnational terrorism that Singapore can be adversely affected by. e.g. The other two impacts are social and political impacts of transnational terrorism.	[1-2]
L2	Describes other impact(s) of transnational terrorism. <i>Award 3 marks for describing one impact and an additional mark for describing another impact / describing one impact well.</i> e.g. [Social Impact] Social impact can be very varied, ranging from people's lives being disrupted due to fear of an attack, to social cohesion in Singapore being threatened due to increased suspicion people may have of other racial or religious groups. OR [Political Impact] The political impact of transnational terrorism includes Singapore government having to tighten various controls such as border security. In Singapore, legislation aimed at countering terrorism has been introduced. The border security measures involve greater checks on travellers' identities and belongings, slowing down immigration process as a result.	[3-4]
L3	Explains one other impact of transnational terrorism that can adversely affect Singapore. i.e. shows the link between the impact and how it affects Singapore adversely. <i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other impact and an additional mark for supporting detail.</i> e.g. L2 + [Social Impact] Social impact of transnational terrorism can adversely affect Singapore as acts of terrorism can create suspicion and tension among the various ethnic and religious groups in Singapore. Even with various efforts in instilling social harmony in Singapore by the government and community groups, a terrorist attack can create hatred and distrust among the citizens	[5-6]

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L4	which can potentially harm the nation's peace instantaneously. L3 plus Explains another impact that can adversely affect Singapore. i.e. shows the link between the impact and how it affects Singapore adversely. <i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of second impact and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> e.g. L3 + [Political Impact] Political impact of transnational terrorism can adversely affect Singapore as the intrusive legislation aimed at countering terrorism has led to critics arguing that these measures and laws infringe on individual freedom and personal privacy. There is a debate on the 'trade-off' between security and freedom. Such an act of disagreement might lead to severe damage in the trust that the people have of the government, thus weakening the political situation in Singapore.	[7-8]
L5	L4 plus Explains the relative seriousness of the two chosen impacts in affecting Singapore adversely. i.e. not just why they are serious, but explains why one is more, and the other less, serious an impact. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. L4 + The social impact of transnational terrorism is more serious in affecting Singapore negatively due to its more damaging impact. Transnational terrorism may create tension and suspicion amongst people in Singapore and this leaves a more long-term effect on generations of citizens. It is difficult for a country to govern its people when the population itself is not united. If there is social cohesion and tolerance, only then will the leaders in Singapore be able to get the support of its citizens in implementing and executing the various security policies. On the other hand, political stability can only be restored if Singapore is able to gain the trust of people. Thus social impacts are more serious than political impact as the basis of any society is social harmony.	[9-10]

4(a)	Explain how venturing abroad helps Singapore overcome the challenges of a globalising world.	[5]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Writes about globalisation/ globalising world in general. i.e. with no description/ explanation of globalization. e.g. Globalisation is defined as the process by which people, their ideas and their activities in different parts of the world become interconnected or integrated. Singapore has to keep up with other countries in this globalising world.	[1]

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L2	Describes venturing abroad. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. Venturing abroad helps Singapore to overcome the challenges of a globalising world. With limited land and resources, Singapore has to look beyond its national boundary. This is achieved through regionalization, which involves investing in nearby countries that have abundant land, lower labour costs and new markets. The Singapore government and government-based companies aim to provide the infrastructure, expertise and money to develop industrial parks in host countries. In return, the host country can provide land and labour for Singapore companies. For instance, Singapore-based companies provide expertise and capital to develop the Suzhou Industrial Park in China and the International Tech Park in Bangalore, India.	[2-3]
L3	Explains how venturing abroad helps Singapore overcome the challenges of a globalising world. i.e. shows link between venturing abroad and how this strategy helps Singapore overcome the challenges of a globalising world. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. L2 + This helps Singapore to overcome challenges as the spread of investments ensures that Singapore's economic growth is maintained even if the markets and investment opportunities in one particular region are weakened. It also enhances Singapore's competitiveness as it opens new markets for trade, allowing revenue to be generated. In this way, Singapore is able to keep up with other nations like China and India in terms of economic progress.	[4-5]

4 (b)	Explain two other strategies that are used by Singapore to overcome the challenges of a globalising world. Which do you think is more effective? Explain your answer.	[10]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Identifies other strategies are used by Singapore to overcome the challenges of a globalising world. e.g. The other two factors are nurturing the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and diversifying the economy.	[1-2]
L2	Describes other strategy(ies) that help Singapore overcome challenges of a globalising world. <i>Award 3 marks for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing</i>	[3-4]

	<i>another factor/ describing one factor well.</i> e.g. [Nurturing the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)] Nurturing SMEs helps to Singapore to overcome the challenges of a globalising world as SMEs play an important role in Singapore's economy by providing of jobs, support the operation of the TNCs and thus, enhance the attractiveness of Singapore. SMEs face problems such as being unable to compete with big corporations, lack of expertise in using advanced technology and they face a small domestic market. There are schemes from the government to help SMEs such as amend bankruptcy laws and loan schemes. OR [Diversifying the economy] Diversifying the economy helps to increase Singapore to overcome the challenges of a globalising world. Singapore aims to promote technology-intensive, higher value-added manufacturing activities in the electronics, chemical engineering and engineering fields, pharmaceuticals and Life Sciences. In addition, Singapore is also venturing areas like Research and Development (R&D) and Life Science. In R&D, Singapore is venturing into areas like life science which is the study of genetics. Thus, we have new products. Having vibrant service sectors such as education, healthcare, tourism and banking also play an important role in increasing Singapore's competitiveness. Singapore is also promoted as an education and healthcare hub. Many foreign universities have set up their branches here. People in the region are also coming to Singapore for their medical treatment. We are also venturing into area like tourism and integrated resorts. For example, building of the integrated resort at Marina Bay and Resorts World Sentosa.	[5-6]
L3	Explains one other strategy that helps Singapore overcome challenges of a globalising world. i.e. shows the link between the strategy and Singapore overcoming challenges of a globalising world. <i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for supporting detail.</i> e.g. L2 + [Nurturing the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)] SMEs help to increase Singapore's competitiveness as it helps to generate businesses in Singapore which, in turn, maintain Singapore's investment attractiveness to TNCs as a regional manufacturing and services hub. In this way, Singapore is able to keep up and remain competitive in a globalising world. This strategy helps Singapore to overcome the challenges of a globalising world.	[7-8]
L4	L3 plus Explains another strategy that helps Singapore overcome challenges of a globalising world. i.e. shows the link between the strategy and Singapore overcoming challenges of a globalising world. <i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of second factor and an additional mark for</i>	[7-8]

	any supporting detail. e.g. L3 + [Diversifying the economy] Diversifying the economy is an effective strategy to help Singapore overcome the challenges of a globalising world because it ensures that Singapore economy remains stable in the event of the downturn of a single industry like manufacturing. Singapore can still rely on the service industries to sustain economic growth, thus remaining competitive and overcoming challenges in this globalising world.	
L5	L4 plus Explains the relative effectiveness of the two chosen strategies that help Singapore overcome challenges of a globalising world. i.e. not just why they are effective, but explains why one is more, and the other less, effective. <i>A word the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. L4 + Nurturing SMEs would be more effective in helping Singapore overcome the challenges of a globalising world as compared to diversifying the economy. While Singapore's domestic economy needs to be strong and vibrant through its diverse range of economic sectors like tourism, education and manufacturing industries, it is the SMEs that form the <u>core</u> of a successful diversified economy. These small and medium enterprises act as a stable cornerstone for our economy before foreign investors are willing to invest in Singapore with their diverse economic activities.	[9-10]

Prepared by MdM Adlin and Mr Alphonsus Ang (9 April 2015)

sgexamguru.com



Futures Secondary	Futures Secondary	Futures Secondary	Futures Secondary	Futures Secondary
Futures Secondary	Futures Secondary	Futures Secondary	Futures Secondary	Futures Secondary
Futures Secondary	Futures Secondary	Futures Secondary	Futures Secondary	Futures Secondary
Futures Secondary	Futures Secondary	Futures Secondary	Futures Secondary	Futures Secondary

2204/01

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Section A: Answer all parts of Question 1
Section B: Answer one question.

Write your answers on the writing paper provided.
Hand in the question paper and your answer scripts to Section A and Section B separately.

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.

PARENT'S SIGNATURE	FOR EXAMINERS USE	HIGHEST MARK	LOWEST MARK
	/ 50		

Vetters: Ms Deepa/Mr Fong/Mrs Wendy Ng

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages including this cover page

1

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

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.

1 (a) Study Source A

What is the purpose of the cartoonist in drawing this cartoon? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) Study Source B.

Does the professor think that ASEAN can solve the haze problem? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source C.

How far is Source C useful in understanding Indonesia's effort in solving the regional haze issue? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) Study Source D.

Are you surprised by the comments of Mrs Kahrani in this source? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) Study Sources E and F.

Both Source E and Source F have different views towards the ability of Indonesia to solve the regional haze problem. Whose view is more reliable here? Explain your answer.

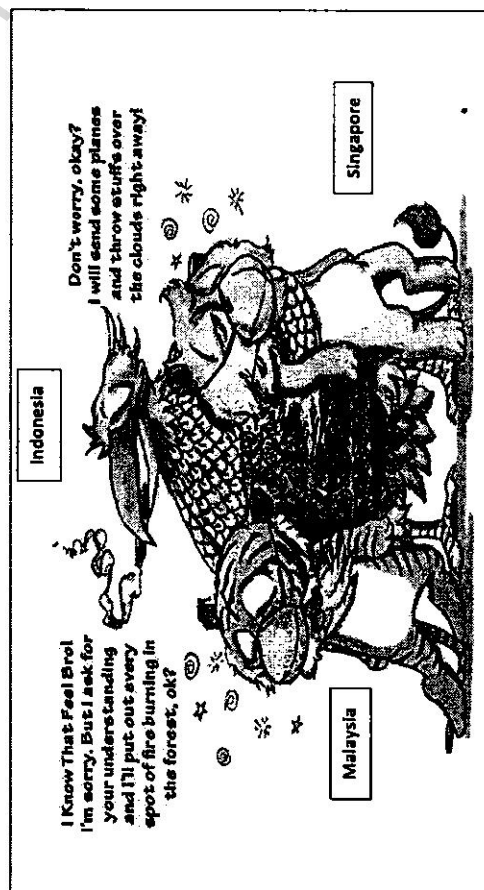
Can the haze issue be solved effectively?

Background Information

A prolonged spell of haze had affected Singapore in 2015, with forest fires in neighbouring Indonesia contributing to the hazy conditions for more than one and a half months. The haze issue has plagued the nation for the past 40 years. In recent years, 3 countries, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore as well as ASEAN itself have been trying to resolve the haze issue. Indonesia herself has been trying to resolve the issue by deploying resources to put out the fire and enforcing laws to stop companies involved from worsening the situation. However, it has been hindered by several problems like weak administration, the inability of ASEAN to intervene and administer legal enforcement on the errant companies, as well as the force of nature.

With all these problems at hand, can the haze issue ever be resolved?

Source A: An online cartoon drawn by a Singaporean during the haze period.



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Source B: A comment by Dr Ooi Kee Beng, deputy director of Singapore-based Institute of Southeast Asian Studies on the haze dilemma faced by ASEAN.

ASEAN is a collective expression of the agendas of 10 countries, the domestic politics of many, which are in the divisive phase. One of ASEAN's principles is not to interfere in member nation's domestic affairs. Hence, exerting pressure is a difficult thing to do. What Malaysia can only do as a Chair, is to highlight the issue of the haze and offer-region wide assistance. Singapore's recent action in issuing preventive measure notices on 4 Indonesian companies deemed responsible for the haze seems to be the only "international legal limit, despite the ASEAN Transboundary Haze Agreement". It can request the company (without enabling the punishment or legal enforcement on any companies) to:

- Deploy fire-fighting personnel to extinguish or prevent the spread of any fire on land owned.
- Submit to NEA any plan of action to extinguish any fire on such land.

Source C: A response by Indonesian vice-president, Mr. H. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla, during an interview in New York, United States.

Previously, Singapore expressed frustration with Indonesia regarding the smog that has affected the country. The fires in Indonesia are worsened by the wind. Look at how long they have enjoyed fresh air from our green environment and forests when there were no fires. Could be months. Are they grateful? But when forest fires occur, a month at the most, haze pollutes their regions. Why should there be an apology?

We have done all that we can do. We have deployed a number of aircrafts, troops and funds for putting out the fire and carried out investigation. Since it has affected other countries, if they want to help, then go ahead. Companies from neighbouring countries were paying locals to clear lands using the slash-and-burn technique. It was the foreigners, who needed land between 1960 and 1970, who initially taught Indonesians how to destroy the forests. In the name of development, our forests were cut down.

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Source D: A comment by Mrs Kahirani, an Indonesian woman, who experiences the haze every year.

It has been like this for more than 15 years. Every year thousands of people are affected by ISPA (Acute Respiratory Infection). Last year, one of my friends suffered a miscarriage because of the haze; this year two people died because of shortness of breath.

Every year, regional administrations try to take action against offenders but never seem to be able to entirely put an end to such practices apparently due to the lack of investigative prowess and authority support. What upsets me is that some companies and officials conspire to allow land and forest fires to continue to happen.

Companies would rather pay a negligible fee for officials to keep their mouth shut than clearing land properly, which is a costly process. I know this happens because a relative did this once.

Source E: A CNN article written by CNN meteorologist Tom Sater, who studies about the causes and management of the Southeast Asian Haze.

Indonesia has strict plantation laws. A company found guilty of clearing land by burning can be fined up to 10 billion rupiah (US\$700,000), and management faces up to 10 years in jail.

Despite these strict laws, forest campaigners say that companies continue to flaunt the law.

"The process to punish companies is too slow and evidence collection was difficult. We can see that there is a close relationship between the private sector and the government in terms of corruption. Corruption process does not allow plantation companies to be punished," said Indradi, from Greenpeace Indonesia

The haze poses high economic cost to the country itself too. Indonesia has deployed more than 3,000 personnel, including military and police, to put out fires and investigate suspects involved in starting the fires. Indonesian aircrafts are water bombing and "cloud seeding". All these responses will be slow to solve the problem as the root is the corrupted system. This is one of the issues the government needs to seriously tackle.

Source F: An article from the Jakarta Post on President Jokowi's firefighting effort in Indonesia.

Indonesia has been stepping up efforts in deploying more police to help with firefighting and stepping up enforcement. Seven corporate executives in connection with illegal forest fires across Sumatra and Kalimantan were arrested on Wednesday, as part of a wide-ranging effort to arrest the haze crisis.

President Jokowi said plantation permits have to be reviewed and terminated if they were indeed destroying the ecosystem. In a meeting before the site visit, President Jokowi responded "We all know the problem. Everybody knows the problem. It all boils down to one question: Do we have the will? Are we serious? I am very serious. Forest fires have been ravaging Riau province for 17 years. That means deliberate neglect."

People say bad people have strong backing from local law enforcers and government officials. Good people have the backing of the President. Here at last is a president who translates words into action.

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

2 Healthcare in Singapore

- (a) Explain how self-reliance helps to manage the healthcare costs in Singapore? [5]
- (b) Explain two other ways that help to manage the healthcare costs in Singapore. Which one of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Bonding Singapore

- (a) Explain how the multi-racialism policy helps to foster national identity in Singapore. [5]
- (b) Explain two other measures that help to foster national identity in Singapore. Which one of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Sustaining Singapore's Growth in a Globalising World

- (a) Explain how nurturing the growth of SMEs increases Singapore's competitiveness in the globalising world. [5]
- (b) Explain two other strategies that can increase Singapore's competitiveness in the globalising world. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

----- END OF PAPER -----

Sources adapted from:
 Source A: <http://www.asiatraveltips.com/2015/09/14/0811637934/>
 Source B: <http://www.asiatraveltips.com/2015/09/14/0811637934/>
 Source C: <http://www.asiatraveltips.com/2015/09/14/0811637934/>
 Source D: <http://www.asiatraveltips.com/2015/09/14/0811637934/>
 Source E: <http://www.asiatraveltips.com/2015/09/14/0811637934/>
 Source F: <http://www.asiatraveltips.com/2015/09/14/0811637934/>
 Source G: <http://www.asiatraveltips.com/2015/09/14/0811637934/>
 Source H: <http://www.asiatraveltips.com/2015/09/14/0811637934/>
 Source I: <http://www.asiatraveltips.com/2015/09/14/0811637934/>
 Source J: <http://www.asiatraveltips.com/2015/09/14/0811637934/>

1	(a)	Study Source A.	[7]
		What is the purpose of the cartoonist in drawing the cartoon? Explain your answer.	
L1		Answers based on provenance It is because he is a Singaporean who might have been experiencing the haze in the region for the past years.	[1m]
L2		Because of the context. - To reflect the haze problem.[2m] - This is to reflect the serious haze problem created by the Indonesia as it affects countries across the border.[3m]	[2-3m]
L3		Answers based on what he wants to say – his message with a target audience and supported by evidence. <i>Pure Message with evidence only (no targeted audience) will score only L3/4. No evidence will score only L3/3. Complete answer – L3/5</i> - The purpose of the cartoonist is to convince the neighbours of Indonesia, especially Singapore and Malaysia, his criticism of the Indonesia government which has been all talk and no action making empty promises and not taking actions when it comes to putting out the fire. - The purpose of the cartoonist is to convince the neighbouring countries of Indonesia his criticism of the Indonesian government which is does not mean what it says when it comes to putting out the fires. - The purpose of the cartoonist is to convince the neighbouring countries of Indonesia his criticism of the Indonesian government - for lacking in sincerity /not genuinely wanting to put out its fire. - The cartoonist's purpose is to criticise the Indonesian government that it lacks in sincerity /not genuinely wanting to put out its fire/for all talk and no action in the putting out of the fire which had led to serious transboundary haze problem. Evidence: although Indonesia, as represented by the eagle, told the lion and the tiger, which represent Singapore and Malaysia	[4-5m]

	respectively, that he understands the feeling of being affected by haze and will put out "every spot of fire burning in the forests" the eagle is still smoking a cigar which causes the smoke, representing that the country is still contributing to the haze in the region.	
L4	Answers based on the purpose/motive of the speech The cartoonist's purpose is to convince (Y) the neighbours of Indonesia, mainly Singapore and Malaysia (A), that the Indonesian government lacks in sincerity /not genuinely wanting to put out its fire (M). This is evidenced from the cartoon drawn that although Indonesia, as represented by the eagle, told the lion and the tiger, which represent Singapore and Malaysia respectively, that he understands the feeling of being affected by haze and will put out "every spot of fire burning in the forests" and do cloud seeding, the eagle is still smoking a cigar which causes the smoke, representing that the country is still contributing to the haze in the region. His criticism about Indonesia is to convince (Y) the two neighbouring countries to pressurize Indonesia or work more closely with Indonesia to solve the haze problems so that people in the region do not have to suffer anymore (O) OR The cartoonist's purpose is to criticise Indonesian government (A) that it lacks in sincerity /not genuinely wanting to put out its fire/all talk and no action in the putting out of the fire which has led to serious transboundary haze problem. (M) This is evidenced from the cartoon drawn that although Indonesia, as represented by the eagle, told the lion and the tiger, which represent Singapore and Malaysia respectively, that he understands the feeling of being affected by haze and will put out "every spot of fire burning in the forests" and do cloud seeding, the eagle is still smoking a cigar which causes the smoke, representing that the country is still contributing to the serious haze in the region which is suffocating the two other countries, Malaysia (Tiger) and Lion (Singapore) as seen by the face mask on the two animals. His criticism about Indonesia is to convince (A) the Indonesian government to solve the serious cross-boundary haze problem so that people in the region do not have to suffer anymore. (O) Note: Purpose is the intended impact of the message on the behaviour of the audience. Award 6m for undeveloped answers with intended outcome, unsupported, and 7 marks for developed answers with intended outcome, supported by source evidence. 6/7 marks must have correct message/audience and outcome. **Note: audience can be Indonesia – criticise Indonesia (message)	[6-7m]

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	/convince them to solve the haze issue with the other two countries.	
(b)	Study Source B.	
	Does the professor think that ASEAN can solve the haze problem effectively? Explain your answer.	[6m]
L1	Yes/No based on misinterpretation. Yes. He thinks that ASEAN can solve the haze problem. He said that Malaysia as the ASEAN chair can highlight the haze problem and offer regional assistance to Indonesia.	[1m]
L2	No, based on correct interpretation of messages. No evidence. 2m for one message 3m for two messages - No. He does not think that ASEAN can solve the problem effectively because ASEAN is a regional organisation which member countries do not intervene directly in each other domestic problems when more can actually be done. - No. He does not think ASEAN can solve the issue effectively because law cannot be enforced in the haze issue.	[2-3m]
L3	No, based on correct interpretation of messages with evidence. 4m for 1 message with evidence 5m for 2 messages with evidence - No. He does not think that ASEAN can solve the problem effectively because ASEAN is a regional organisation which member countries do not intervene directly in each other domestic problems. This is evidenced from 'One of ASEAN's principles is not to interfere in member nation's domestic affairs. Hence, exerting pressure is a difficult thing to do.', implying that the principle of ASEAN is not effective in solving the haze problem. - No. He does not think ASEAN can solve the problem effectively because law cannot be enforced in this haze issue and the only legal action that can be carried out is one that is not effective legally. This is evidenced from 'Singapore's recent action in issuing preventive measure notices on 4 Indonesian companies deemed responsible for the haze seem to be the only "international legal limit". It can request the company (without enabling the punishment or legal enforcement on	[4-5m]

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	any companies)', which implies that ASEAN organisation cannot use any law to punish the companies that are causing the problems, hence not effective.	[6 m]
L4	No. Based on overall message. No. He does not think ASEAN can solve the haze issue effectively as the principle of ASEAN which does not allow direct intervention of other nation's domestic problems will not allow both Singapore and ASEAN Chair, Malaysia to exert any direct pressure and definitely does not have any legal power to enforce any legal actions against the companies in Indonesia. This is despite the problem crossing over to the two neighbouring nations. This is evidenced from the source 'One of ASEAN's principles is not to interfere in member nation's domestic affairs. Hence, exerting pressure is a difficult thing to do. What Malaysia can only do as a Chair, is to highlight the issue of the haze and offer-region wide assistance. Singapore's recent action in issuing preventive measure notices on 4 Indonesian companies deemed responsible for the haze seems to be the only "international legal limit", despite the ASEAN Transboundary Haze Agreement', implying that the a traditional practice/principle of ASEAN will not be able to solve the haze problem.	
(c)	Study Source C. How far is Source C useful in understanding Indonesia's effort in solving the regional haze issue? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Useful/Not useful, based on provenance - Useful because he is the Vice-President of Indonesia who should have some understanding of the effort. - Not useful as he is VP of Indonesia and will hence tend to side his country.	[1m]
L2	Useful/not useful based on content, plus evidence It is useful in helping us see that Indonesia is putting in certain measures to put out the fire, which allows us to understand that Indonesia did try to put in some level of effort to try to solve the regional haze issue. This can be seen from the evidence 'We have done all that we can do. We have deployed a number of aircrafts and	[2m]

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	troops and funds have been used', implying that resources have been deployed to their best effort.	
L3	Useful/not useful based on cross-references 3m for useful/not useful 4m based on useful and not useful Source C is useful in understanding Indonesia's effort in solving the regional haze issue as supported by Source E which shows Indonesia's effort in trying to solve the issue. Source C shows that Indonesia has implemented measures as best as they can to put out the fire which is evidenced from the source 'We have done all that we can do. We have deployed a number of aircraft, troops and funds for putting out of fire and investigation, which implies that resources have been deployed to their best effort. This is further supported by Source E which shows that Indonesia does contribute to haze management in the region by deploying extensive resources to extinguish fire. This is evidenced 'Indonesia deployed more than 3,000 personnel, including military and police, to put out fires and investigate suspects involved in starting the fires. Indonesian aircraft are water bombing and "cloud seeding"'. OR/AND It is not as useful in understanding Indonesia's extent of their effort in solving the regional haze issue as it does not mention the 'slow process in solving the haze as shown in other sources like Source D. Source C shows that Indonesia has implemented measures as best as they can to put out the fire which is evidenced from the source 'We have done all that we can do. We have deployed a number of aircraft, troops and funds for putting out of fire and investigation.' which implies that resources have been deployed to their best effort. However, this is not the case in Source D which shows the effort is lacklustre and process is slow as evidenced from the source 'but never seem to be able to entirely put an end to such practices apparently due to the lack of investigative prowess and authority support' implying that the government is not doing enough and not their best. Cannot cross-reference to Source A/ Source F as A and F are biased. Useful/not useful based on tone	[3-4]
L4	Useful/not useful based on tone It is not useful to use this source to understand the real effort as one can detect a defensive tone of the VP towards the efforts of the Indonesian government in solving the haze issue. He expressed that the Indonesian government has done its best and that the fire was due to nature's doing and not within Man's control. Hence,	[5m]

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	we are unable to have a better understanding of the effort as the VP due to his highly biased, defensive tone to show Indonesia has done all they can, thus painting a one-sided impression. This is evidenced by 'The fires in Indonesia are worsened by the wind. We have done all that we can do. We have deployed a number of aircrafts, troops and funds for putting out the fire and carried out investigation. Since it has affected other countries, if they want to help, then go ahead', implying that any external assistance from neighbouring countries' is due to unnecessary worries, and not because Indonesia has not done enough.	
L5	Useful/not useful based on his motive as a VP, based on biasness.	[6m]
L6	It is not useful because he is a VP of Indonesia and he would definitely want to defend for the efforts of his country in solving the haze problem so that others will not blame Indonesia for the haze. This is to seen can from his purpose of trying to convince (V) the world leaders from the developed countries/the Singapore and Malaysia governments (A) who may be criticizing Indonesia for the haze in Southeast Asia and other environmental problems, that Indonesia has already done their best and that it is not the entirely Indonesia's fault for the haze situation but foreigners play a bigger part. (M) This is evidenced by the source 'We have done all that we can do. We have deployed a number of aircraft, troops and funds for putting out of fire and investigation. Companies from neighbouring countries were paying locals to clear lands using the slash-and-burn technique. It was the foreigners, who needed land between 1960 and 1970, initially taught Indonesians how to destroy the forests. In the name of development, our forests were cut down. This is to convince the world leaders of the developed countries/the Malaysia and Singapore governments to cease blaming Indonesia for not doing enough and to reflect on the environmental problem too. (O)	
L6	L5+ Ultimately still useful because of perspective. However, the source can be ultimately useful in sharing a particular perspective of the haze management effort by the Indonesian authority.	[7m]
(d)	Study Source D.	
	Are you surprised by the comments of Mrs Kahitani in this source? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Surprised/not surprised based on provenance.	[1]

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	- Surprised as she is an Indonesia. - Not surprised as she is an Indonesian who has suffered from the haze for many years.	
L2	Surprised/not surprised based on what she said. 2m for message. 3m for message and evidence. Not surprised because she said that she has been experiencing this haze issue for more than a decade yet nothing seems to have been done to rectify the problems even though it is serious enough to cause loss of lives. This is evidenced by 'It has been like this for more than 15 years. Every year thousands of people are affected by ISPA (Acute Respiratory Infection), but never seem to be able to entirely put an end to such practices apparently due to the lack of investigative prowess and authority support.'	[2-3]
L3	Surprised/not surprised based on cross-reference 4m for surprised/not surprised 5m surprised and not surprised Surprised by what she said about the weak effort by the authority due to weak capability and support by the government. This is however not reflected/different from background information which shows that the Indonesia government has stepped up effort to arrest the problem as evident by 'deploying resources to put out the fire and enforcing laws to stop companies involved from worsening the situation'. The weak action of the government is however reflected in Source D's evidence 'Every year, regional administrations try to take action against offenders but never seem to be able to entirely put an end to such practices apparently due to the lack of investigative prowess and authority support.'	[4-5]
L4	Can use F as cross-referenced as this is a 'surprised' question? Surprised, based on provenance Not surprised as she is not the only one who recognises the corrupted practices of the authority in leading to the forest fire and haze problems. Both Source D and Source E state the same corrupted behaviours that cause the haze problem to perpetuate. This is evidenced in Source D 'upsets me most is the fact that some companies and officials conspire to allow land and forest fires to continue to happen'. Similarly, this corrupted behaviour is also mentioned in Source E which says 'Corruption process does not allow plantation companies to be punished.'	[6-7]

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try to defend for her country's actions and efforts. Instead, Ms Kahirani did not try at all to defend for her country's actions and draw an extremely negative picture of the situation by criticising the weak effort of the Indonesian government due to corruption (M) as evidenced from 'Every year, regional administrations try to take action against offenders but never seem to be able to entirely put an end to such practices apparently due to the lack of investigative prowess and authority support. Upsets me most is the fact that some companies and officials conspire to allow land and forest fires to continue to happen'. She is trying to criticise her government of their weak effort and serious corruption (M) and convince the Indonesian government (A) that more has to be done to resolve the haze issue as the effort is highly weak. (O) Undeveloped answers (without evidence) – 6 marks Fully developed answers with all the necessary criterion and evidence met – 7 marks.		
(e) Study Sources E and F.		
Both Source E and Source F have different views towards the ability of Indonesia to solve the regional haze problem. Whose view is more reliable here? Explain your answer.		[8]
L1	Reliability based on provenance Source E is more reliable because it is by CNN. Source F is less reliable because it is by Jakarta Post.	[1m]
L2	Reliability based on explained provenance Source E is more reliable because it is by CNN and as an external party which has no stake in the haze problem as well as the fact that it is written by an expert – meteorologist, it is more reliable. Source F is less reliable because Jakarta Post is an Indonesia media so it will be less reliable as it wants to protect Indonesia's reputation.	[2m]
L3	Answer based on provenance and supported content Source E is more reliable because it is by CNN and as an external party which has no stake in the haze problem as well as the fact that it is written by an expert – meteorologist, it is more reliable. It wrote a balanced article in this case by recognizing the efforts of the	[3m]

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Indonesia but also showing the lack of a strong government commitment that leads to the never-ending haze. This is evidenced from 'The haze poses high economic cost to the country itself too. Indonesia deployed more than 3,000 personnel, including military and police, to put out fires and investigate. All these respond will be slow to solve the problem as the root is the corrupted system. This is the one of the issues the government needs to seriously tackle'. Source F is less reliable because Jakarta Post is an Indonesia media so it will be less reliable. Based on how the media writes in this case, it is bias towards the effort of the government and show that the government, especially the President will be effective as evidenced from 'People say bad people have strong backing from local law enforcers and government officials. Good people have the backing of the President. Here at last is a president who translates words into action', implying that he will take actions to end the haze problem.		[4-5m]
L4	Answer based on content + valid cross-referencing Award 4m for cross-referencing to support stand for 1 source. Award 5m for cross-referencing to support stand for 2 sources. Source E is more reliable because the CNN article is supported by Source D. Both Source D and Source E reflect the same corrupted behaviour/administration that cause the haze problem to perpetuate. This is evidenced in Source D 'upsets me most is the fact that some companies and officials conspire to allow land and forest fires to continue to happen'. Similarly, this corrupted behaviour is also mentioned in Source E which says 'Corruption process does not allow plantation companies to be punished.' Source F is less reliable because article is contradicted by Source B in terms of the ability to enforce laws in this haze issue. Source F shows that the law has been enforced as evident by 'Seven corporate executives in connection with illegal forest fires across Sumatra and Kalimantan were arrested on Wednesday'. However, Source B shows that the legal limit in such haze issue can be at most carried out 'without enabling' the punishment or legal enforcement on any companies', implying that the haze issue may not be solved by law enforcement strictly/arrest may not amount to anything.	[7-8m]
L5	No, answer based on purpose, supported 7m for one purpose. 8m for two purposes.	

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Section B

Source E is more reliable because it is by CNN and as an external party which has no stake in the haze problem as well as the fact that it is written by an expert – meteorologist, it is more reliable. It educate the Americans with a balanced article by recognizing the major weakness in the government system that leads to the never – ending haze and yet also recognizes that the haze is a costly one for Indonesia herself too.(M) This is evidenced from ‘Corruption process does not allow plantation companies to be punished.’ And that ‘The haze poses high economic cost to the country itself too. Indonesia deployed more than 3,000 personnel, including military and police, to put out fires and investigate’. This is to convince(V) the Americans(A) the problem is not as simple as it looks and that the Indonesians are not ignoring the problem and it brings high cost to the country too(M), hence should lead to more understanding of the issue and refrain from only blaming the country.(O) AND Source F is less reliable because Jakarta Post is an Indonesia media so it will be less reliable as it wants to protect the reputation of its country and the President. Based on how the media writes in this case, it is bias towards the effort of the government and trying to convince the regional population who are affected by the haze that the Indonesian government, especially the President Jokowi will be effective(M) as evidenced from ‘People say bad people have strong backing from local law enforcers and government officials. Good people have the backing of the President. Here at last is a president who translates words into action’. This is to convince(V) that the regional population(A) who is affected by the haze to stop pointing their fingers at Indonesia for being ineffective /blame Indonesia for doing nothing and to convince their Indonesian to continue supporting the Indonesian government who will do its best in end the haze problem.(O)
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2 Healthcare in Singapore		
(a)	Explain how self-reliance helps to manage the healthcare costs in Singapore.	[5]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Writes without focus on the question. e.g. no description of the individual in managing healthcare needs of people in Singapore	1
L2	Describes given factor but without explaining them. Award 2 marks for any descriptions and an additional mark for any supporting detail	2-3
L3	Explain the given factor Award 4 marks for an explanation and an additional mark for any supporting detail	4-5

Self-reliance is whereby individuals are encouraged to take responsibility for their healthcare. One such way is through Medisave. A certain amount of money from the individual's Central Provident Fund (CPF) contributions every month is channeled into their Medisave accounts. Over the years, the use of Medisave has been extended to pay for certain expensive treatments. The money from the Medisave account can also be used to pay hospital bills. Individuals can also manage the affordability of their healthcare by purchasing Medishield which is a national healthcare insurance scheme. Individuals can make use of this Medishield to pay for large medical bills which Medisave does not cover such as long-term hospitalization or treatment of serious illnesses such as dialysis. Hence, by getting individuals to be take responsibility for their health and to pay for part of their medical expenses, people are naturally encouraged to stay healthy and make an effort to lead a healthy lifestyle. This would allow health care system to be efficient and affordable. By encouraging Singaporeans to have money in their Medisave accounts, they

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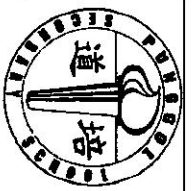
	are better able to pay for healthcare. In this way, people share the costs of healthcare with the government. Medisave helps to lighten the government's burden of paying for healthcare services and thus it becomes a shared responsibility. Healthcare costs can then be effectively managed in this way.	
(b)	Explain two other ways that help in managing healthcare costs in Singapore. Which one of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies other measure(s) that help manage healthcare costs Award 1 mark for identifying one reason & 2 marks for identifying two measures.	1-2
L2	Describes other factor (s) Award 3 marks for describing one factor and an additional mark for another factor.	3-4
L3	Explain one given factor Award 5 marks for one explanation and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Another approach that can play an important role in managing the healthcare will be the community. The community provides some healthcare support services to meet the needs of the people. This is so that the government does not have to bear the full responsibility of managing healthcare services in Singapore. For example, when some patients are discharged from hospitals and still require medical care, they can be sent to organisations such as voluntary welfare organisations (VWO) to be taken care of. These VWO's and some private organisations are given grants by the government to run their community hospitals, nursing homes and day rehabilitation centres for these individuals. The presence of organisations who set up care centres such as community hospitals, nursing homes and rehabilitation centres ensures that individuals have a variety of after care options to choose from based on their means, ensuring that healthcare affordability is managed in Singapore.	5-6
L4	L3 plus Explains other factor Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. The government plays an important role in ensuring that healthcare is made accessible and affordable to all who need it. An example is	7-8

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	the direct subsidies that are given to government hospitals, polyclinic and some nursing homes for the elderly to ensure that basic healthcare services are available for all Singaporeans. The government also provides different rates of subsidies to the different classes of wards in hospitals. For example, the Class C wards receive the most subsidies. Another initiative by the government would be the setting up of Medifund which is a way to provide help to those who are unable to pay for healthcare despite other measures such as Medisave and Medishield. The government's implementation of the abovementioned policies offsets the high cost of medical care that is incurred by its citizens. The policies act as a safety net to ensure that healthcare is made affordable to all who need it. The government also ensures that resources are allocated fairly and equally such that every individual in need of medical attention has access and can afford the treatments required. This will hence ensure that healthcare always remains affordable to the masses.	
L5	L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen measures that help to manage healthcare costs in Singapore. i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other less, important. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers	9-10

3	Bonding Singapore	
(a)	Explain how the multi-racialism policy helps to foster national identity in Singapore.	[5]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Discusses national identity in general/without focus on the question	1
L2	Describes multi-racialism policy Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.	2-3
L3	Explains how the multi-racialism policy helps to foster national identity. i.e. shows link between the reason and result in international	4-5

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Name:	Class:	Register Number:
 PUNGGOL SECONDARY SCHOOL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2016		
Subject:	Combined Humanities	Paper: 2204/1
Level:	Social Studies Secondary 4E/5N	Date: 6 May 2016
Setter:	Mr. Shanmugam	Duration: 1 hour 45 minutes
Vetter:	Mr. Bobby Goh	Parent's Signature:

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS	
Write your class, register number and name on all the work you hand in.	
Write in dark blue or black ink on both sides of the paper.	
You may use an HB pencil for any rough working.	
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.	
Section A	Answer all parts of Question 1.
Section B	Answer one question only.
Write your answers in 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.	

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	35
Section B	15
Total	50

This question paper consists of 5 printed pages including the cover page.

禮	義	廉	恥
PROPRIETY	RIGHTEOUSNESS	INTEGRITY	SELF-RESPECT

Section A (Source-based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

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 that 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.

- 1 (a) **Study Source A.**
What is the message of this cartoon? Explain your answer. [6]
using details of the cartoon.
- (b) **Study Source B.**
Does this source prove that President Bush was right in approving the Patriot Act? Explain your answer. [7]
- (c) **Study Source C and D.**
How different are these sources? Explain your answer. [8]
- (d) **Study Source E.**
Are you surprised by Source E? Explain your answer. [7]
- (e) **Study Source F.**
How useful is this source to show you that the Patriot Act should be removed as a law? Explain your answer. [7]

Issue: Does the Patriot Act protect Americans or violate their rights?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Since the September 11 attack, many countries introduced new laws to manage terrorism. The Patriot Act is a U.S. law that aims to strengthen domestic security and broaden the powers of law-enforcement agencies with regard to identifying and stopping terrorists. The Patriot Act was renewed on 2 June 2015 under President Obama with some amendments and it is valid through 2019.

The Patriot Act has been extremely controversial. Supporters claim that the Patriot Act has been useful in a number of investigations and arrests of terrorists, while critics counter that the act gives the government too much power, threatens individual freedom and undermines the very democracy it seeks to protect. Let us take a look at what the Patriot Act is, the support and criticism behind it and if the Patriot Act is really working.

Study the sources to find out whether the Patriot Act protects Americans or

violate their rights.

Source A A cartoon by an American cartoonist, on the Patriot Act. This cartoon appeared in a leading American newspaper in December 2005. The character on the right is US President George Bush.



Source B Extract from an interview with President George Bush, April 2004.

We must never forget the lessons of September 11. We have to ensure that the new laws reflect the new realities. We're now facing the first war of the 21st century. The terrorists will strike and kill innocent citizens without any conscience. So the fundamental question before us is how do we deal with the threat. The first thing we do is we find the terrorists before they kill us and we can achieve this only through the Patriot Act. This Act is directed against the terrorists and those who help them and not against the civil liberties of Americans.

Source C Extract from the website of 'Free Expression Network', an organisation based in the USA that champions freedom of speech, 2008.

The Patriot Act has created a climate against speech, debate, and holding different opinions in the very places intended to foster discussion and dialogue - schools, colleges and universities, and newspapers. On college campuses, and in high schools and even elementary (primary) schools, students and teachers face discipline if they question official US policy in response to terrorism. There is a climate of fear in USA. The Act may have assisted in arresting few suspected terrorists but the disadvantages outweigh the advantages.

Source D Extract from a television interview with Roslynn Mauskopf, a top law-enforcement officer, based in New York, January 2006.

We used the Patriot Act to arrest Mohammed Al-Moayad and Mohammed Zayed. Mohammed Al-Moayad was the self-proclaimed spiritual adviser to Osama bin Laden. Using the Patriot Act, we were able to convict these two individuals for funneling over US \$20 million to Al Qaeda. These two are now serving 75 and 45 years in prison, respectively. Without the Patriot Act, we would not have been able to file a case against these two master terrorist financiers, get them convicted and in the process keep Americans safe.

Source E Official statement of the American Civil Liberties Union, 2001. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is an organisation that champions the rights of the individuals.

While it contains provisions that we support, the American Civil Liberties Union believes that the Patriot Act gives law enforcement officers unnecessary and permanent new powers to violate the freedom of our citizens that go far beyond the stated goal of fighting international terrorism. We believe that the Patriot Act should stay for it can help prevent another September 11, but it has to be without those sections of the law that limit Americans' freedom.

Provisions: parts of the law

Source F Extract from the article 'The Patriot Act', which appeared in the Los Angeles Times, July 2004. This was the year of the Presidential Election in the United States.

Those who speak out find themselves shunned at work, harassed at school and even booted off Oscar Awards* stages. The Patriot Act has become a piece of cloth stuffed into the mouths of those who dare to ask questions. I think it's time for those of us who love this country to reclaim our rights from Dictator Bush who is using it to crush freedoms, both here at home and overseas. We should elect leaders who protect our rights and not destroy them.

*awards given to people in the movie industry

Section B

Answer one question.

2 Healthcare in Singapore

- (a) Explain how government subsidies help to make healthcare affordable for all Singaporeans. [5]

- (b) Explain two other ways of making healthcare affordable in Singapore. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Bonding Singapore

- (a) Explain how racial difference is a potential threat to Singapore. [5]

- (b) Explain two other threats Singapore faces. Which of them do you think is more damaging? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Deterrence

- (a) Explain how citizen armed forces ensure Singapore can deter aggressors. [5]

- (b) Explain two other ways of deterring aggressors. Which of them do you think is more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

End of Paper

SOCIAL STUDIES (4E/5N) – MID YEAR 2016 (updated based on MYE scripts)

SUGGESTED MARKING SCHEME

a) Study Source A. What is the message of this cartoon? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [6]		
L1	Describes the cartoon Award 1 mark for each point to a maximum of 2 marks. e.g. President Bush believes that the Patriot Act is good for Americans.	[1]
L2	Identifies a sub-message e.g. The Patriot Act protects the Americans.	[2]
L3	Valid interpretations Award 3 marks for a valid interpretation and 4 marks if the interpretation has support from the cartoon. e.g. The Patriot Act has taken away from the Americans their freedom. This can be seen by them being imprisoned by the Act.	[3-4]
L4	Purpose or motive, explained Award 6 marks for purpose explained e.g. The cartoonist is against the Patriot Act for it has taken away the rights of the Americans. He wants Americans to understand the true motivations of the Act and to get President Bush to end the Act.	[5-6]

b) Study Source B. Does this source prove that President Bush was right in approving the Patriot Act? Explain your answer. [7]	
L1	Answer based on provenance only e.g. It is from the President, so it must be reliable. [1]
L2	Content/Typicality e.g. As this is only the view of one man, it is difficult to conclude whether he was right in approving the Act. e.g. Yes, for the President tells that "The terrorists will strike and kill innocent citizens without any conscience." Thus the Patriot Act is needed to protect the citizens. (3m) [2-3]
L3	Cross-references to other source(s) Award 4 marks for 1 cross-referencing and another mark for 2 nd cross-referencing. e.g. Yes for we learn from Source D that "Without the Patriot Act, we would not have been able to file a case against these two master terrorist financiers and get them convicted." Or e.g. No for we learn from Source C that "The Patriot Act has created a climate chilling to speech, debate, and dissent in the very places intended to foster discussion and dialogue - schools, colleges and universities, and newspapers." [4-5]
L4	Doubts reliability, questioning writer's motive e.g. As it is from President Bush himself, he would naturally support the Act that he had passed. It is not objective and President Bush is using the media to get the American public not to listen to the critics but to support the government. [6-7]

c) Study Source C and D. How different are these sources? Explain your answer. [7]	
L1	Similarity in topic/provenance/source type e.g. Both are talking about Patriot Act. [1-2]
L2	Similarity or difference in content (unsupported) Award 3 marks for one similarity or difference Award 4 marks for two similarities or differences Similarity Both sources shows the benefits of the Patriot Act. OR Difference Both sources differ in the view of how the Patriot Act benefits the Americans. [3-4]
L3	Similarity or/and difference in content (supported) [5-6] Similarity Both sources shows the benefits of the Patriot Act. Source C acknowledges that the Act assisted in arresting few suspected terrorist. Similarly, in Source D the law enforcement officer states how the Act helped in arresting two terrorists. OR Difference Both sources differ in the view whether the Patriot Act benefits the Americans. Source C argues that because of Act, there is climate of fear against free speech and the environment is unsafe for the citizens. But Source D argues that because of Act, with the arrest of two terrorist, America is being kept safe.
L4	Difference in purpose [7-8] The Free Expression Network wants the government to cancel the Patriot Act as it prevents free speech and creates a climate of fear while in Source D the law enforcement officer wants to persuade the American audience that Patriot Act has served its objective of keep America safe and therefore wants the citizens to support the Act

government to remove those provisions that violate the rights of the individuals.

- d) **Study Source E**
Are you surprised by Source E. Explain your answer. [7]
- L1 Not surprised because of general situation. [1]
E.g. Not surprised because the statement was issued at the time when the Americans are discussing about the impact of Patriot Act on their freedom.
- L2 Surprised because of content link to issue of patriot act [2-3]
(Here, the answer does not take notice of the balanced view of the organisation and concludes that the organisation is either for or against Patriot Act)
Award 2 marks for answers without explanation.
Award 3 marks for answers, supported and explained
E.g. Surprised because organisation that champions individual rights supports Patriot Act.
Or
Not surprised because the organisation that champions will be naturally against the Patriot Act.
- L3 Not surprised, due to balanced view of the organisation [4]
E.g. I am not surprised because the organisation is fair in assessing the Patriot Act. It has says that the Act should stay to fight the terrorist but not go beyond that to undermine citizens' rights.
- L4 Not surprised, supported with cross reference. [5-6]
Award 5 marks for answers well support and explained.
E.g. Not surprised. Source D shows how effective the Patriot Act was in arresting two terrorist financiers. Hence, I am not surprised when American Civil Liberties Union supports those provision in the Act that can help prevent another Sept 11.
- L5 Analysis based on purpose of the source. [7]
(Here, the answer focuses on the balanced view and intended outcome of the statement)
E.g. Not surprised. This statement is from an organisation that champions individual rights. While they acknowledge that the Patriot Act has its merits in fighting international terrorism, as a union protecting civil liberties, it wants the

e) Study Source F. How useful is this source to show you that the <u>Patriot Act should be removed as a law</u> ? Explain your answer.		
L1	Useful based on provenance/source type. e.g. The source is useful because it is from a newspaper	[1]
L2	Useful/not based on content/limitation OR Not useful based on typically (2m) Award 3 marks for both content and limitation stated. e.g. This is a view of one newspaper. Based on this, I cannot conclude that the Patriot Act should be removed. (2m) e.g. This source is useful to show that the Act should be removed because the article says the Act has taken away the rights of American citizens. The evidence is "Those who speak out find themselves shunned at work, harassed at school, booed off Oscar stages (2m) e.g. However, the source does not mention about the effectiveness of this Act in protecting the American citizens (2m)	[2-3]
L3	Useful OR Not Useful based on content with cross reference. NOTE: Source E is not a valid source to argue for the removal of the Patriot Act. Use of Source E is deemed to be invalid as a supporting cross reference as the question asks about the removal of the Patriot Act. It can however, be used as a contradicting cross-referencing if explained properly. Useful e.g. This source is useful to show that the Act should be removed as a law because it shows the harmful consequences on the American's freedom of speech. Source F says that "The Patriot Act has become a muzzle, a piece of cloth stuffed into the mouths of those who dare to ask questions". Source C supports this by saying, "Sidewalk speakers have been attacked, journalists and cartoonists have been fired, and writers and entertainers publicly scolded for being insufficiently "patriotic," i.e. for expressing a dissenting opinion." This shows that Act should be removed. Not useful Eg. This source is not useful to show the Act should be removed as law. It	[4-5]

says that with this law Americans are not safe as it has crushed their freedom and rights. This is however, contradicted by Source B and D which say that Act has been an effective tool in keeping America safe by apprehending terrorist.	L6 Evaluates the usefulness of the source by commenting on tone/language or purpose/audience of source(s) <i>NOTE: It is acceptable to have answers evaluating the reliability (hence usefulness of Source F) via the route of tone (language use), purpose, content (reliability of content in itself), provenance explained, bias etc.</i> <u>The key is that the evaluation must be linked to the removal of the Patriot Act.</u> e.g. The tone is very angry against President Bush. As 2004 is the US Presidential Election Year and the writer says "We should elect leaders who protect our rights and not destroy them," the true intent is to call on Americans not to re-elect Bush for a second term of office and not merely just repealing the Act. Therefore, this source is not good enough to support the idea that the Patriot Act should be removed as a law.
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affordable. The government gives direct subsidies to polyclinics, hospitals and some nursing homes for the elderly to ensure that basic healthcare services are available to Singaporeans. In the year 2000, subsidies made one quarter of government spending on healthcare.

Subsidies are made more available to the lower income groups than to groups of Singaporeans who are better-off. As such, in a hospital, Class C wards receive the most subsidies because this would be the wards that houses people of the lower income group. However, some amount of subsidy will also be made available to other wards to ensure that healthcare will remain affordable to all Singaporeans

(b) Explain two other ways keeping healthcare affordable. Which do you think is more important? [8]

L1 Identifies other ways(s) of keeping healthcare affordable [1-2]
Award 1 mark for identifying one way and 2 marks for identifying another way.

L2 Describes other ways(s) of keeping healthcare affordable [3-4]
Award 3 marks for describing one way and an additional mark for describing another way.
e.g. Two other ways of keeping healthcare affordable are (ANY TWO)

L3 Explains one other way of keeping healthcare affordable. [5-6]
Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.

With Medifund, the government gives money to start a fund and the interest from the fund is allocated to hospitals. This fund would help fund needy Singaporeans who despite Medisave, MediShield and government subsidies still cannot afford to pay for their medical expenses. Thus no Singaporeans should be in a situation where he is not given healthcare because he cannot afford it. This thus ensures that healthcare is affordable to all Singaporeans

L4 L3 plus explain another way for keeping healthcare affordable [7-8]
Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.

L3 + Means testing is another way to ensure that healthcare is kept affordable. This involves checking whether the patients are able to pay for healthcare in order to ensure that the subsidies that the government provides benefit patients who really are in need of them. As of January 2009, means testing has been implemented for patients choosing

2 Healthcare in Singapore

(a) Explain how government subsidies help to keep healthcare affordable for Singaporeans. [5]

L1 Writes about healthcare i.e. with no description/explanation of providing subsidies [1]

L2 Describes government subsidies [2-3]
Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.

Providing subsidies is a way of helping to keep Singapore's healthcare affordable. The government gives direct subsidies to polyclinics, hospitals and some nursing homes for the elderly to ensure that basic healthcare services are available to Singaporeans. In the year 2000, subsidies made one quarter of government spending on healthcare.

L3 Explains how government subsidies help to keep healthcare affordable. [4-5]
Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.

Providing subsidies is a way of helping to keep Singapore's healthcare

Class	Name	Index No



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**2016 GCE O-LEVEL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION**

COMBINED HUMANITIES
Paper 1 Social Studies

2204/01

Level: Secondary 4 Express & 5 Normal Academic

Duration: 1 hour 45 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write all 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 one question

Hand in answers to Section A and Section B together.

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

This paper consists of 6 printed pages including the cover page

Section A (Source-based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates

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.

- 1 (a) **Study Source A.**
Why do you think the cartoon was drawn? Explain your answer. [6]
- (b) **Study Sources B and C.**
The two sources have contrasting views on Singapore's public transport system. Does it mean one of them is unreliable? Explain your answer. [7]
- (c) **Study Source D**
How useful is Source D as evidence about the rail transport system? Explain your answer. [7]
- (d) **Study Source E.**
Are you surprised by what the source says? Explain your answer. [7]
- (e) **Study Sources A-F.**
How far do the sources agree that Singapore's public transport system is effective? Explain your answer. [8]

Is Singapore's public transport system really effective?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

In Singapore, public transport covers a variety of transport modes such as bus, rail and taxi, with the rail network* as the backbone of the country's public transport system. Public transportation is an important means of transport for many living in Singapore with about 52.4% of Singapore residents using public transportation to go to school or work.

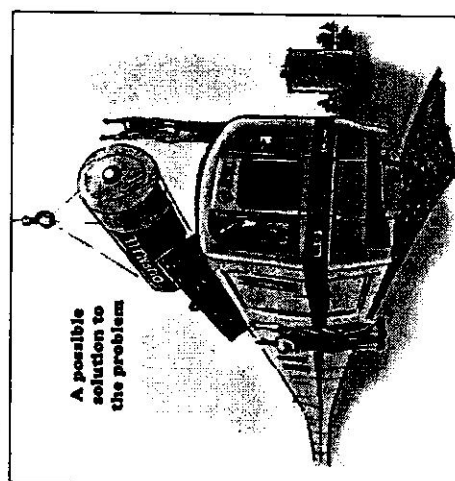
Singapore's public transport system has often been hailed as one of the best and most efficient in the world ahead of Hong Kong, Seoul, Shanghai and Tokyo. Foreign studies conducted have also cited Singapore's public transport system to have the capacity to meet the demands of increasing urbanization and to cope with future population growth of the country, with its modern features of infrastructure and easy connections to various modes of transport across the island.

However, in recent years there have been growing unhappiness and complaints towards the rise in public transport fares, overcrowding on buses and trains, and increased disruptions and breakdowns to the Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) trains, with the most major train breakdown on 7 July 2015, whereby two-way services on the North-South and East-West Lines came to a complete halt for several hours during evening rush hour period, affecting thousands of commuters, with many holding the Transport Ministry accountable for the breakdown.

*Rail network here refers mainly to Mass Rapid Transit train system.

Study the following sources to assess if Singapore's public transport system is really effective.

Source A A cartoon published on an independent Singapore news portal, 12 July 2015



Source B Adapted from a comment by a Singaporean living in Singapore in the Straits Times Forum, 23 December 2013.

Many have failed to consider how Singapore's transport system is more accessible and economical compared with those in other cities. I have travelled to major cities such as Jakarta and Los Angeles, and must admit that Singapore has got it right. Public transport here is still cheaper than in other cities. The easy mobility is a result of a highly accessible transportation network which has provided Singaporeans with a special sort of freedom that many people around the world lack. Singaporeans should remember this the next time they complain about the bus and rail transport system here.

Source C Adapted from a comment by a Singaporean in the Straits Times Forum, 27 December 2013.

We should compare the transport systems of cities similar to Singapore like Taipei or Hong Kong. Singapore pales in comparison with these cities. Hong Kong's MTR which is equivalent to our MRT, comes every 1 ½ minutes. Taipei's MRT comes just as quickly while ours has too many irregular intervals and is never on time. In Hong Kong, train announcements are audible even in tunnels. This helps in times of emergencies. However, Singapore's train network has announcements that can hardly be heard once the trains move. There is also a lack of information on services and delays. Hence, the government needs to act fast on the people's feedback.

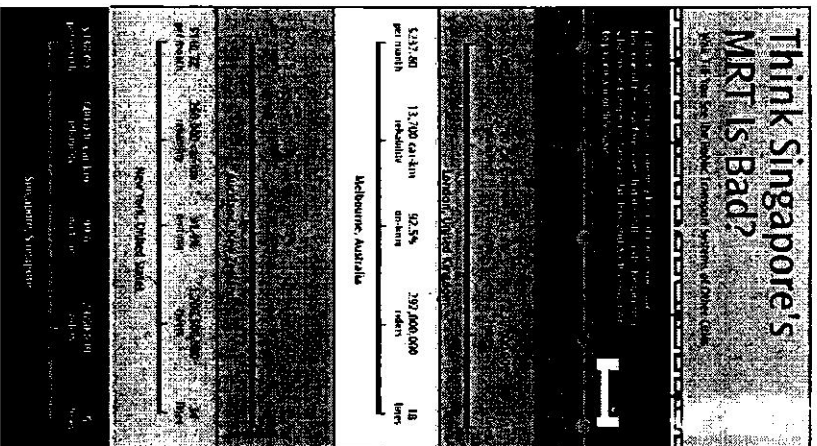
Source D Taken from the Land Transport Authority (LTA) facebook website on the continual implementation of the "Travel early, Travel free on the MRT" initiative, May 2015.

"Travel early, travel free on the MRT" sees commuters who travel into the city area before 7.45am on weekdays get free train rides, as part of the government's scheme at reducing the peak-hour crush. Those who get off trains in the city between 7.45am and 8am get a 50 cent discount on fares and can enjoy more comfortable rides. Free Pre-Peak Travel has been around for 2 years now, and we've seen a sustained reduction of 7-8% of commuters during the morning peak period, resulting in a more evenly distributed morning rail ridership.

Source E Extracted from a speech by Singapore's Transport Minister, 12 April 2016.

Yes, we have had disruptions and our MRT did experience disruptions exceeding 30 minutes, on 14 occasions last year. But we are working hard to settle this. I monitor this closely and I have some progress to report. The MRT Downtown Line has crossed 171 days of continuous service without any major disruption: 171 days, almost half a year, without any major incident. This is not a trivial achievement. We are continuously doing our best and ramping up our engineering and maintenance resources to prevent breakdowns. We have also made significant progress in ensuring a well-designed bus network to complement our rail network. We have enhanced bus service levels and increased capacity by adding 800 buses more on the roads, and will add another 200 next year. This has helped reduced human congestion on buses.

Source F An infographic published on a pro-government website, July 2014.



Section B

Answer any one question.

2 Bonding Singapore

- a) Explain how the policy of multi-racialism helps foster social cohesion in Singapore. [5]
- b) Explain two other ways that help foster social cohesion in Singapore. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Managing International Relations

- a) Explain how regional efforts can overcome the challenges of terrorism. [5]
- b) Explain two other efforts that can overcome the challenges of terrorism. Which of them do you think is more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Venice - A Great City-State of Its Time

- a) Explain how the government led to the fall of Venice. [5]
- b) Explain two other parties that led to the fall of Venice. Which party do you think was more responsible for the fall? Explain your answer. [10]

End of Paper

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SHSS Social Studies 4EXP & 5NA Prelim 2016 (Mark Scheme)

1	(a)	Study Source A.	6m
		Why do you think the cartoon was drawn? Explain your answer.	
		<u>Question Target: Inference + Purpose</u>	
L0		No direct response to question	0m
L1		Description/ Answers based on provenance /General answer not using source content or context	1m
L2		Reasons based on tone <u>or</u> context	2m
		It seemed to be portraying the rail transport system in Singapore negatively.	
		In the midst of growing unhappiness and complaints about increased disruptions to the Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) trains.	
		In response to the major breakdown of the on the North-South and East-West Lines came to a complete halt for several hours during evening rush hour period, affecting thousands of commuters, with many holding the Transport Ministry accountable for the breakdown	
L3		Message showing what the source wants to show. Award 3m for inference without support, Award 4m for inference with support	3-4m
		The cartoon was drawn to show that MRT trains lacked power /are slow thus the picture shows the need for a huge battery source to power it up so that it will not stall/breakdown. It shows train workers installing/lowering down a huge Duracell battery into a MRT train.	
		<i>Note: can accept mocking</i>	
L4		Answer based on the intended outcome of the source, supported Award 5m for incomplete (without tone/context), Award 6m for full complete answer.	5-6m
		The cartoon was drawn to show that MRT trains lacked power/slow thus the picture shows the need for a huge battery source to power it up so that it will not stall/breakdown. It shows train workers installing/lowering down a huge Duracell battery into a MRT train. It seemed to be mocking the rail transport system in Singapore/portraying the rail transport system in Singapore negatively. It hopes to convince the Singapore government/ Transport Ministry to quickly act on improving the MRT system, in the midst of growing unhappiness and complaints about increased disruptions to the Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) trains (situation not so specific- 5m) in response to the major breakdown of the on the North-South and East-West Lines came to a complete halt for several hours during evening rush hour period, affecting thousands of commuters, with many holding the Transport Ministry accountable for the breakdown (situation presented more specific- 6m).	
			
	(b)	Study Sources B and C	7m
		The two sources have contrasting views on Singapore's public transport system. Does it mean one of them is unreliable? Explain your answer.	
		<u>Question Target: Reliability</u>	
L0		No direct response to question. No references to the word "reliable/unreliable".	0m
L1		Answers based on provenance/Describes source	1m
		No as they are from both on the Straits Times forum.	
L2		Yes <u>OR</u> <u>AND</u> No based on source content , <u>OR</u> comparison Award 2m for one source and 3m for both sources Award 2m for difference unsupported, award 3m for difference supported	2-3m
		Source B is not unreliable. It is from a Singaporean who has travelled to other countries "I have travelled to major cities such as Jakarta and Los Angeles, and must admit that Singapore has got it right." Hence based on her experience she is able to conclude that Singapore's public transport system is better than these other cities.	
L3		Award L3/4 for purpose unsupported (no cross ref achieved) 	4m
		Valid cross reference Award 4m for incomplete cross-ref/ weak cross ref, award 5m for complete cross-ref	4-5m
L4		Source B is <u>not</u> unreliable [= reliable] as it agrees that public transport changes are not overly costly as it states that "Singapore's transport system is economical compared with those in other cities" and is "cheaper than in other cities." This is true and supported in Source F where it also reflects Singapore's public transport system cost to be the lowest amongst those reflected, that of \$138, and not exceptionally high, as compared to the other countries such as London's \$661.80, and USA's \$142.72 as shown in the infographic. Thus the source is reliable. (Focus on low transport fares)	
		<u>OR</u>	
		Source B is <u>not</u> unreliable [= reliable] as it recognises that Singapore's public transport system is convenient. It states that "The easy mobility is a result of a highly accessible transportation network". This is true and supported in the background information which states that it has "easy connections to various modes of transport across the island" thus it also stressed on convenience and ease of transportation for commuters. The source is thus reliable. (Focus on easy transport access)	

OR

Source C is unreliable as it seems to suggest that Singapore lags behind other cities like Hong Kong. It states that "We should compare the transport systems of cities similar to Singapore like Taipei or Hong Kong. Singapore pales in comparison with these cities". This is however not true and unsupported/contradicted in the background information which seems to "suggest that Singapore's public transport system is better than Hong Kong's as it states that "Singapore's public transport system has often been hailed as one of the best and most efficient in the world ahead of Hong Kong, Seoul, Shanghai and Tokyo." Thus Source C is unreliable.

(Focus on comparison with Hong Kong)

L5

L4+ Answer based on purpose

Award 6m for incomplete answer and 7m for complete answer.

6-7m

On questioning Source B, it seems reliable as it is from a Singaporean who instead of criticising and complaining about the transport fare hike, he/she actually is able to recognise that it is still generally lower than in other countries and that "Singapore has got it right" in terms of its public transport policy thus portraying it positively. The Singaporean perhaps hopes to convince fellow Singaporeans to be less critical/ be supportive of the public transport system at a time when there were growing unhappiness and complaints towards the rise in public transport fares, overcrowding on buses and trains, and increased disruptions of MRT trains. Thus Source B can thus be seen as reliable.

Note: Source B is reliable as it is from a Singaporean who is not complaining about the transport fare hike but rather praising it. They state that Singapore has got it right in terms of its public transport policy.

On questioning Source C, it may be less reliable as the background does cite that many Singaporeans are already unhappy with the government about Singapore's public transport system due to its fare hike, overcrowding on buses and trains and increased disruption of the MRT trains to the residents, hence it is geared towards a negative picture of the public transport system as inefficient. The author perhaps wants to convince/persuade fellow Singaporeans to concerted put pressure on the Transport Ministry to make immediate improvements to the public transport system/to convince the Singapore government to act on the feedback given to improve on the public transport system, at a time when there were growing unhappiness and complaints towards it. Thus the source is thus less reliable.

Note: Source C is less reliable as it is from a Singaporean who is complaining about the transport fare hike, overcrowding on buses and trains and increased disruption of the MRT trains to the residents. They state that Singapore is less reliable than other cities like Hong Kong, Seoul, Shanghai and Tokyo.

1 (c) Study Sources D

7m

How useful is Source D as evidence about the rail transport system? Explain your answer.

Question Target: Utility

L0 No response to question. No references to the word "useful/not useful" or "reliable/unreliable". 0m

L1 Answer based on provenance 1m

L2 Answer based on source content/valid interpretation
Award 2m for inference without support or support without inference, 3m for inference with support 2-3m

Source D is useful as it acknowledges that the reason why government implemented the "Travel early, Travel free on the MRT" is to "reduce the peak-hour crush" which suggests congestion on the rail transport system.

L3 Purpose, unsupported 4m

L4 Answer based on cross-reference to other sources /background
Award 4m for incomplete cross-ref, award 5m for complete cross-ref 4-5m

Source D is useful as it acknowledges that the reason why government implemented the "Travel early, travel free on the MRT" is to "reduce the peak-hour crush" which suggests the rail transport system does face the challenge of congestion. This is also true and supported in the background information where it states that there is "overcrowding on buses and in trains" suggesting large number of commuters on board. Thus the source is reliable hence useful.
(Focus on overcrowding)

Note: Award 4m for incomplete cross-reference to other sources, award 5m for complete cross-reference to other sources.

L5 L4+ Detects purpose of the source

5m for weak purpose (incomplete without tone/purpose), 6m for strong purpose (complete answer) 5-6m

However on questioning the source's purpose, the source may be biased thus unreliable as it is from LTA which will naturally want to show the success of the initiative by portraying the positive results yielded from it. It states that "Free Pre-Peak Travel has been around for 2 years now, and we've seen a sustained reduction of 7-8% of commuters during the morning peak period, resulting in a more evenly distributed morning rail ridership" so as to convince more Singaporeans to travel early on MRT trains, at a time when the government was aiming to reduce congestion on trains. Thus the source may not be reliable hence not useful.

Note: Source D is useful as it acknowledges that the reason why government implemented the "Travel early, Travel free on the MRT" is to "reduce the peak-hour crush" which suggests congestion on the rail transport system.

L6

L5 + Argue extent of the source usefulness (based on author's purpose) 7m

However even though the source may be one-sided and unreliable, it is still useful in telling me that the rail transport system does face such severe overcrowding hence the need for the government act and to come up with such a strategy so to motivate and persuade Singaporeans to travel early to reduce crowd congestion during morning peak hours on the trains. Thus the source is still useful.

1 (d) Study Source E. 7m

Are you surprised by what the source says? Explain your answer.

Question Target: Surprise/Reliability

L0 No response to question. No references to the word "surprise/not surprise" or "reliable/unreliable". 0m

L1 Surprise/not surprise based on provenance 1m

I am not surprised as it is from the Transport Minister.

L2 Surprise/not surprise based on source content/valid interpretation 2-3m

Award 2m for inference without support or support without inference. 3m for inference with support

I am not surprised by what the source says as it states that the rail transport system has faced quite a number of disruptions "we have had disruptions and our MRT did experience disruptions exceeding 30 minutes, on 14 occasions last year."

I am surprised as one would expect the Minister to fully defend the public transport system and paint a positive image of it especially since he is the Transport Minister. But instead he does acknowledge that the rail transport system has faced quite a number of disruptions and that there are problems.

L3 Purpose, unsupported 4m

L4 Surprise/not surprise based on cross-reference to other sources 4-5m

Award 4m for incomplete cross-ref, award 5m for complete cross-ref /background

Based on cross referencing, I am not surprised by what the source says as the Minister agrees that the rail transport system has faced quite a number of disruptions by stating that "we have had disruptions and our MRT did experience disruptions exceeding 30 minutes, on 14 occasions last year." This is also true and supported in the background information which also states that "However, in recent years there have been growing unhappiness and complaints towards the rise in public transport fares, overcrowding on buses and in trains, and increased disruptions and breakdowns of the Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) trains." Thus I am not surprised as what the Minister says in the source is supported by the background information it is reliable.

(Focus on occurrence of MRT disruption/breakdown)

L5 L4+ Not surprise by detecting purpose of sources 6-7m

However on questioning the purpose of the Transport Minister's statement, I am not surprised as the Transport Minister is probably aware that there have been growing unhappiness and complaints towards Singapore's transport system. It is also clear that there have been breakdowns of the MRT trains. Hence he cannot deny this fact and proceeds to acknowledge the disruptions so as to avoid further backlash. He however continues to emphasize that he will persist to be diligent to monitor the situation and shared about recent progress and some improvements done to the public transport system such as how "The MRT Downtown Line has crossed 171 days of continuous service without any major disruption" and "We have enhanced bus service levels and increased capacity by adding 800 buses more on the roads, and will add another 200 next year." He essentially wants to assure Singaporeans that the Transport Ministry is working hard and doing their best to improve the transport situation for everyone so as to convince Singaporeans to be patient and to continue to support the government public transport system at a time when there were increasing criticisms about overcrowding on buses and trains, and increased disruptions of MRT trains. I am therefore not surprised by the source as the intention of his speech is clear.

1 (e) Study Sources A-F. 8m

How far do the sources agree that Singapore's public transport system is effective? Explain your answer.

L1 Writes about hypothesis, no valid source use / Identify the sources that agree and/ do not agree. 1-3m

Award 1m for one side, Award 2m for both sides
Award 3-3m max for students who merely agree and quote evidence but no inferences in source (one/both sides)

L2 Yes OR No (one side) supported by valid source use 3-5m

Award 3m for support from one source, Award 4m for support from 2 or more sources. Award 5m for support OR not support AND purpose

YES

Source B agrees that Singapore's public transport system is effective. Source B states that "Singapore has got it right. Public transport here is still cheaper than in other cities. The easy mobility is a result of a highly accessible transportation network." Thus the public transport system is moving in the right direction and is effective. Hence, I agree with Source B that Singapore's public transport system is effective.

Source D agrees that Singapore public transport system is effective.

Source D states that "Free Pre-Peak Travel has been around for 2 years now, and we've seen a sustained reduction of 7-8% of commuters during the morning peak period, resulting in a more evenly distributed morning rail ridership." Thus there are improvements to reduce human congestion on trains hence I agree that Singapore's public transport system is effective.

Source E agrees that Singapore's public transport system is effective. Source E states that "We have also made significant progress in ensuring a well-designed bus network to complement our rail network. We have enhanced bus service levels and increased capacity by adding 800 buses more on the roads, and will add another 200 next year. This has helped reduced human congestion on buses." Thus there are improvements made. Hence, I agree that Singapore's public transport system is effective.

Source F agrees that Singapore's public transport system is effective. The source shows that Singapore's rail transport system is one of the most reliable and punctual transport system in comparison to the other countries like London, Australia, USA. The infographic shows that it has achieved 99.6 % punctuality and the best reliability as it covers the most distance before a fault ensues. Hence, I agree that Singapore's public transport system is effective.

OR

No

Source A disagrees that Singapore's public transport system is effective as it shows the MRT train to be slow hence the need for greater power to operate it as shown by train workers trying to power it up with a huge battery. It is seen as "a possible solution to a problem". Thus I disagree with Source A that Singapore's public transport system is effective.

Source C disagrees that Singapore's public transport system is effective. Source C states that "Singapore pales in comparison with these cities (e.g. Taipei, Hong Kong). Hong Kong's MTR which is equivalent to our MRT, comes every 1 ½ minutes. Taipei's MRT comes just as quickly while ours has too many irregular intervals." Thus Singapore's public transport system has not matched up to cities like Hong Kong and Taipei. Hence, I disagree with Source C that Singapore's public transport system is effective.

L3

Yes and No (both sides), supported by valid source use

Award 5m for both sides, 1+1 explained

Award 6m for both sides, 1+2/ 2+1 explained

Award an additional mark for another source explained either side, up to max 7m.

5-7m

L3 + Evaluation of source based on reliability

8m

On questioning Source F, the source may be unreliable as it is found on a pro-government website hence it will naturally want to portray the public transport system positively by trying to show how reliable and affordable it is in comparison to other countries so as to convince Singaporeans to be less critical about the transport system at a time where there were growing unhappiness and complaints about the rise in public transport fares, overcrowding on buses and trains, and increased disruptions and breakdowns to the Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) trains. Thus the source may not be fully reliable.

(Do NOT repeat the reliability: purpose of sources which you have already done in your previous answers.)

Award 2m for the reliability: purpose of sources which you have already done in your previous answers.

Section B

2,3,4 (a)		
L1	Writes about the topic/issue i.e. with no description/explanation of given factor	[1]
L2	Describe the given factor Award 3m for a more fully developed answer	[2-3]
L3	Explains given factor Shows link between factor and question Award 5m for a more fully developed answer	[4-5]

2,3,4, (b)		
L1	Identifies other factor (a) Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor	[1-2]
L2	Describes other factor(s) Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor	[3-4]
L3	Explains one other factor i.e. shows link between factor and question Award 5m for an explanation of one factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail	[5-6]
L4	L3 plus Explains another factor i.e. shows link between factor and question Award 7m for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail	[7-8]
L5	L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen factors i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other less important Award 10m for more fully developed answers	[9-10]

ANSWERS

2a) Explain how the policy of multi-racialism helps foster social cohesion in Singapore. [5]

L1	Writes about the topic/issue i.e. with no description/explanation of given factor	[1]
L2	Describe the given factor Award 3m for a more fully developed answer	[2-3]
	Explains given factor Shows link between factor and question Award 5m for a more fully developed answer	[4-5]
	The policy of multi-racialism helps foster social cohesion in Singapore. The policy promotes equality among the races, with no special rights granted to any particular racial or religious group. Favouring a certain group of people because of their race or religion is prohibited by the Constitution. Since everyone is seen as a valued member of the Singapore society, a sense of national identity as Singaporeans is built. Singaporeans see themselves as equal and as one. This will help to overcome any conflicts or misunderstanding that may arise as a result of the multi-racial diversity, strengthening relations and fostering social cohesion.	

2b) Explain two other ways that help foster social cohesion in Singapore. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies other factor (s) Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor	[1-2]
L2	Describes other factor(s) Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor	[3-4]
L3	Explains one other factor i.e. shows link between factor and question Award 5m for an explanation of one factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail	[5-6]
	Developing common space is another effective way to manage ethnic diversity. Common space refers to the time and place that people come together to interact. One way to develop common space is through events and programmes organized by grassroots organizations such as People's Association. Through this interaction, understanding among Singaporeans from the different races can be deepened. One such programme for student is a home visit or home stay opportunity with a host family from another ethnic group. This allows participants to gain a better understanding of the cultures and customs of other races. Such activities aim to foster mutual respect so that over time, the different ethnic groups can cultivate strong friendship and bonds, hence fostering social cohesion.	
L4	L3 plus Explains another factor i.e. shows link between factor and question Award 7m for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail	[7-8]
	Self-help groups such as the Chinese Development Assistance Council	

L5	(CDAC), Singapore Indian Development Association (SINDA), Mandaki and the Eurasian Association play a part in safeguarding the interests of the minority groups in Singapore but they also help foster social cohesion. Self-help groups help the less fortunate members in their community to get aid in their studies, training for their jobs as well as give moral support to them. This helps Singaporeans to cope and compete with one another on an equal footing. By doing so, people from the minority groups will be able to improve their social and economic positions in the society and narrow the current gaps that exist amongst the different ethnic groups. Joint projects such as the joint tuition programme by the self-help groups have also enabled students from different ethnic groups to attend the same tuition classes in tuition centres run by CDAC, Mandaki and SINDA. This provides the opportunity for youths from different ethnic groups to interact and get along better with one another.	[9-10]
	L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen factors i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other less important Award 10m for more fully developed answers	

3a) Explain how regional efforts can overcome the challenges of terrorism. [5]

L1	Writes about the topic/issue i.e. with no description/explanation of given factor	[1]
L2	Describe the given factor Award 3m for a more fully developed answer	[2-3]
L3	Explains given factor Shows link between factor and question Award 5m for a more fully developed answer	[4-5]
	Regional effort in the form of collaborative efforts by ASEAN members can help manage transnational terrorism. ASEAN leaders concurred view terrorism as a major threat to regional peace and security. Thus in Nov 2001, ASEAN leaders adopted the 2001 ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism. They agreed to improve information and intelligence exchange on terrorists and terrorist activities. For example, in 2002, the Philippine police force arrested JI bomb-maker Fathur Rohman Al Ghazi, based on information provided to them by the Singapore govt. There is thus much sharing of information and intelligence on terrorist profiles and their activities amongst ASEAN members to better counter terrorism. The ASEAN Regional Forum was also used as a platform to discuss transnational terrorism issues and coordinate security efforts so that terrorist suspects cannot slip through the borders easily. In January 2007, ASEAN leaders also agreed to a list of measures that further committed their national security and law enforcement agencies to work closely to fight the terrorist threat together. Hence, ASEAN leaders can also help bring about better coordination and planning. Together they also target any terrorist threats posed to the region more promptly and effectively. Hence regional effort can help counter terrorism.	

3b) Explain two other efforts that can overcome the challenges of terrorism. Which of them do you think is more effective? Explain your answer. [10]	
L1	Identifies other factor (s) Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor
L2	Describes other factor(s) Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor
L3	Explains one other factor i.e. shows link between factor and question Award 5m for an explanation of one factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail
L4	L3 plus Explains another factor i.e. shows link between factor and question Award 7m for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail
L5	International efforts through the UN is an effective measure taken to overcome the challenges of terrorism. This is because it provides an international framework for collective action and enlarges our capabilities in the fight against terrorism. For example, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy provided for the very first time, a set of agreed upon concrete measures to prevent and combat terrorism. This strategy included the UN passing a series of resolutions aimed at getting all member countries to freeze the financial assets of terrorists and their supporters, denying them travel and safe haven, preventing terrorist recruitment and weapons supply, and cooperating with other countries in information sharing and criminal prosecution (thus far resulted in more than 4000 terrorist suspects arrested). By allowing more international resources to be channelled to fight terrorism through the sharing of expertise, information and advice on an international level, concerted international efforts through the UN is an effective strategy taken to overcome the challenges of transnational terrorism.
L6	L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen factors i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other less important Award 10m for more fully developed answers
4a) Explain how the government led to the fall of Venice. [5]	
L1	Writes about the topic/issue i.e. with no description/explanation of given factor
L2	Describes the given factor Award 3m for a more fully developed answer
L3	Explains given factor

Shows link between factor and question Award 5m for a more fully developed answer	
The Government led to the fall of Venice. Venice faced the treat of shrinking nobility as older families died and plagues in the country took more lives away. To retain family wealth and property, noble families arranged marriages amongst themselves. This caused wealth to be concentrated in the hands of a few families. Thus from 16th C, a small group of rich nobles dominated the government, making renewal of leadership a challenge. With power in the hands of a few, corruption was also inevitable. Some of these nobles later regarded their office as a matter of personal glory rather than service to the state. Most policies were meant to preserve the power, wealth and prestige of the nobles within the govt. than for the welfare of the state and its people. Hence, wrong government decisions were made that hindered the progress of Venice which led to its eventual deterioration. OR The Government led to the fall of Venice. Venice faced the treat of shrinking nobility as older families died from old age and some due to plagues in the country. To retain family wealth and property, noble families arranged marriages amongst themselves. This caused wealth to be concentrated in the hands of a few families, making renewal of leadership a challenge. Some of these nobles were not even competent or rightly suited for the area of their governance but because they wanted to retain their higher positions they persisted to hold on to their power. One effect of this was the appointment of navy and military leaders who had little or no experience in fighting a war. Due to the lack of competency in the Venetian army and navy, Venice suffered heavy losses against the Ottomans. Therefore, wrong government policies and decisions made by these incapable leaders proved detrimental for the welfare and progress of the city state.	
4b) Explain two other parties that led to the fall of Venice. Whom do you think was more significant? Explain your answer. [10]	
L1	Identifies other factor (s) Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor
L2	Describes other factor(s) Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor
L3	Explains one other factor i.e. shows link between factor and question Award 5m for an explanation of one factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail
The Ottoman Empire led to the fall of Venice. It was beginning to expand its influence in 13th C. By 15th C, it had replaced Genoa as Venice's greatest competitor for control of maritime control. And continued to pose a challenge to Venice for maritime and trade control in the 16th and 17th C by reducing its power in the region. The Ottomans had acquired territories along the Adriatic Sea which served to threaten Venice's control over the Adriatic Sea. Venetian territories were also bombarded by attacks by the Ottomans. Venice had to make use of their galleys which were originally used for trading purposes to fight off attacks from the Ottomans. Thus these galleys often could not be used for trading purposes, this meant loss of trading opportunities and loss of revenue which led to a decline in Venice's economy. Two other wars with the Ottomans in the 15th C also served to further drained Venice's resources and energy which meant that Venice could not channel these resources elsewhere for its development and signaled the	

	Severe weakening of the city state. Not a satisfactory answer	
L4	L3 plus Explains another factor <i>i.e. shows link between factor and question</i> Award 7m for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail The Venetian people led to the fall of Venice. They were partly responsible for the fall of Venice. The flourishing trade and past successes of Venice had seemed to make the people become lazy and complacent. They began to take the good life that they thought would always be enjoyed by Venice, for granted. The rich and including the poor began to indulge in the pursuit of leisure and even in gambling. Hence, the people became more distracted from their daily duties and were not efficient at work. This saw a drop in productivity and impacted the economy negatively. As a result, Venice seemed to lose its vitality and strength and was on its way to decline.	[7-8]
L5	Not a satisfactory answer L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen factors <i>i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other less important</i> Award 10m for more fully developed answers	[9-10]

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Section A: Source-Based Case Study

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

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.

- 1 (a) Study Source A.
Who is the cartoonist siding with – the extremists or Charlie Hebdo? Explain your answer. [7]
- (b) Study Sources B and C.
How far do you think the Muslim in Source C would have agreed with the American cartoonist in Source B? Explain your answer. [6]
- (c) Study Source D.
Why is this article published? Explain your answer. [6]
- (d) Study Source E.
Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer. [8]
- (e) Study Source F.
How useful is this source as evidence about the attitudes of the French community towards the Muslim in France? Explain your answer. [8]

What was the impact of the Charlie Hebdo shooting of January 2015?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Charlie Hebdo, French for Charlie Weekly, is a satirical (sarcastic and mocking another's weaknesses) French weekly newspaper that publishes cartoons, jokes and 'news' reports. The newspaper's tone is known to be rebellious and anti-religious, having published several controversial cartoons and articles that poke fun at different religions especially Catholicism, Christianity and Islam. Charlie Hebdo has offended many religions and many Muslim groups have attempted to sue them for publishing inflammatory cartoons of the Prophet Mohammed. However they are often unsuccessful in their attempts as Charlie Hebdo insists that they are criticising the extremists (people who hold extreme religious views especially one who advocates illegal, violent or other extreme action) and not Islam.

On the morning of 7 January 2015, two men who identified themselves as belonging to terrorist group Al-Qaeda forced their way into the offices of Charlie Hebdo in Paris. Armed with assault rifles, they killed the chief editor, the copy editor, 4 cartoonists and 2 writers. Witnessed said they heard the gunmen shouting "We have avenged the Prophet Muhammad" and "God is great". They also killed 3 other people and injured 11 others in the building. Several related attacks followed where a further 6 were killed and 11 wounded. France raised its terror alert to its highest level and conducted a massive manhunt. The suspects were tracked down on 9 January and were shot dead when they emerged from a building firing.

Study the following sources to assess the impact of the Charlie Hebdo shooting.

Source A: A cartoon from a French newspaper depicting the reactions of other cartoonists to the Charlie Hebdo shooting, 10 January 2015.



Source B: From an interview with the famous American cartoonist, Garry Trudeau, 10 April 2015.

Although Charlie Hebdo has always maintained it was attacking Islamic fanatics and not the general population, it has succeeded in provoking many Muslims throughout France as well as the most violent extremists. Ridiculing the Muslims who are impoverished, marginalised and victimised in France is almost never funny — it's just mean. By attacking the Muslims with crude, vulgar drawings, Charlie wandered into the realm of hate speech, which in France is only illegal if it directly triggers violence. Well, voila — the 7 million copies of Charlie's newspaper with an inflammatory cartoon of the Prophet Mohammed on the first page published following the shooting did exactly that, triggering violent protests against Charlie across the Muslim world, including one in Niger, in which ten people died.

Source C: From an interview with a Muslim who lives in France, 9 January 2015.

Like most Muslims, I choose to ignore Charlie's cartoons or criticise them when they did not make a difference between the Muslims and the extremists. Now, while I do not consider the guys of Charlie as free speech heroes, I do not think that they are racists. Their cartoons just have a very poor sense of humour and anti-religious zeal which targeted everyone from Catholics to Jews. While there were valid reasons to criticise Charlie, what happened is horrific. The animals who did that are a disgrace to Muslims and don't deserve to be called as such. Not to mention the fact that this attack is going to cause a backlash against Muslims... again.

Source D: From a Malay-language newspaper that is published in France, 3 June 2015.

A new Pew Research Center survey finds that 76% in France say they have a favourable view of Muslims living in their country, similar to the 72% registered in 2014. Meanwhile, the percentage with a very favourable opinion of Muslims has increased significantly from 14% last year to 25% today. Many people might find the results of the survey surprising, especially since much research suggests that the more people feel threatened by a group, the more likely they are to have negative attitudes toward that group. However, following the Charlie Hebdo attack in France there were widespread calls for unity and statements by national leaders making it clear that violent extremists do not represent Islam. Therefore, it is not surprising that many in France still view Muslims favourably.

Source E: From a British newspaper article, 10 January 2015.

Fearing that the Charlie Hebdo attack will lead to hostility and attacks against their community, the Muslim leaders have released a statement regarding the extremists who claimed they were avenging the Prophet Mohammed by shooting dead some of France's best-known cartoonists of the Charlie Hebdo. Although Charlie Hebdo has angered many Muslims by repeatedly publishing cartoons that ridiculed the Prophet, the Muslim leaders agreed that the people who carried out that attack in the name of Islam are not Muslims as the Prophet did not advocate violence against non-Muslims. The Muslim leaders urged all the Muslims of France to take part in upcoming marches to pay respect to the 12 victims of the Charlie Hebdo attack.

Source F: From a website which supports victims of anti-Muslim hate crimes, 9 January 2015. The infographic depicts that attacks committed against the Muslim in different regions of France.



Section A: Source-Based Case Study

1 (a) Study Source A.

Who is the cartoonist siding with – the extremists or Charlie Hebdo?

[7]

LEVEL	DESCRIPTIONS	MARKS
L1	Describes source/ No stand/ Answers siding extremists. e.g. The picture shows many pens pointing at a terrorist.	1
L2	Inference(s), unsupported. Award 3m for additional inferences e.g. Siding with Charlie Hebdo as: - The extremists cannot stop the other cartoonist from drawing/ writing about them/slam. - The other cartoonists are not afraid of the extremists. - The extremists are brutal. - The extremists are irrational.	2 – 3
L3	Inference(s), supported. Award 4m for inference, supported Award 5m for additional inferences, supported e.g. The cartoonist is siding with Charlie Hebdo as he is trying to tell me that the other cartoonists are not afraid of the extremists. The cartoon shows a pen lying in blood after being shot at by an extremist. This portrays the idea of staff members of Charlie Hebdo being killed by the extremist. After witnessing the scene, the other pens surround the extremists and appear to be ready to attack him. This shows that Charlie Hebdo has the support of the other cartoonists and they are going to draw or write negatively about killing committed by the extremists. The cartoonist is siding with Charlie Hebdo as he is trying to tell me that the extremists are brutal. The cartoon shows an extremist who has killed a pen which is not a dangerous weapon and is therefore unable to cause him any serious bodily harm. This shows that the extremists are ruthless as they attacked the cartoonists who are unable to cause them any bodily harm.	4 – 5
L4	Inference + feeling, supported. Award L2/3 for answers, unsupported e.g. The cartoonist is siding with Charlie Hebdo as he is angry with extremists for being so brutal. The cartoon shows an extremist who has killed a pen which is not a dangerous weapon and is therefore unable to cause him any serious bodily harm. This shows that the extremists are ruthless as they attacked the cartoonists who are unable to cause them any bodily harm.	6

L5	Purpose, supported. Award L2/3 for answers, unsupported e.g. The cartoonist is siding with Charlie Hebdo. He is drawing this cartoon to convince the other cartoonists that the extremists are being brutal in the Charlie Hebdo attacks. The cartoon shows an extremist who has killed a pen which is not a dangerous weapon and is therefore unable to cause him any serious bodily harm. This shows that the extremists are ruthless as they attacked the cartoonists who are unable to cause them any bodily harm. He hopes that the cartoonists can unite and draw or write negatively about the extremists. OR The cartoonist is siding with Charlie Hebdo. He is drawing this cartoon to warn the extremists that the other cartoonists are not afraid of the extremists. The cartoon shows a pen lying in blood after being shot at by an extremist. This portrays the idea of staff members of Charlie Hebdo being killed by the extremist. After witnessing the scene, the other pens surround the extremists and appear to be ready to attack him. This shows that Charlie Hebdo has the support of the other cartoonists. He wants the extremists to be aware that they cannot stop the other cartoonists from drawing or writing negatively about the extremists. OR The cartoonist is siding with Charlie Hebdo. He is drawing this cartoon to convince the international community that the extremists are being brutal in the Charlie Hebdo attacks. The cartoon shows an extremist who has killed a pen which is not a dangerous weapon and is therefore unable to cause him any serious bodily harm. This shows that the extremists are ruthless as they attacked the cartoonists who are unable to cause them any bodily harm. He wants the international community to support the cartoonists in drawing or writing negatively about the extremists.	7
L5	Inference + feeling AND purpose Award L2/3 for answers, unsupported e.g. The cartoonist is siding with Charlie Hebdo as he is angry with extremists for being so brutal. He is drawing this cartoon to warn the extremists that the other cartoonists are not afraid of the extremists. The cartoon shows a pen lying in blood after being shot at by an extremist. This portrays the idea of staff members of Charlie Hebdo being killed by the extremist. After witnessing the scene, the other pens surround the extremists and appear to be ready to attack him. This shows that Charlie Hebdo has the support of the other cartoonists. He wants the extremists to be aware that they cannot stop the other cartoonists from drawing or writing negatively about the extremists. (or any other purpose stated in L4)	

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far do you think the Muslim in source C would have agreed with the American cartoonist in source B? Explain your answer. [6]

LEVEL	DESCRIPTIONS	MARKS
L1	Content but no valid comparison/ Asserts based on provenance (no explanations) e.g. I don't think he would have agreed because the American cartoonist in source B says that Charlie Hebdo continues to publish their newspaper after the shooting.	1

	OR I don't think he would have agreed because he is a Muslim while the other party is an American cartoonist.	
L2	Assertions based on Provenance. e.g. I don't think he would have agreed because he is a Muslim living in France and he might give a better insight into the Charlie Hebdo shooting.	2
L3	Agree / Disagree: Valid Comparison of Content. Award 3m for answers, unsupported Award 4m for answers, supported e.g. I think the Muslim would have agreed with the American cartoonist as both of them do not support Charlie Hebdo in insulting the Muslims. The Muslim mentions that he chooses to "criticise them when they did not make a difference between the Muslims and the extremists" in their cartoons. The American cartoonist also mentions that "ridiculing the Muslims who are impoverished, marginalised and victimised in France is almost never funny – it's just mean." This shows that both authors do not like the materials published by Charlie Hebdo as they are not sensitive towards Muslims. OR I don't think the Muslim would have agreed with the American cartoonist as they think that the Charlie Hebdo shooting will result in different consequences. The Muslim said that the shooting will cause "a backlash against Muslims...again" where the Muslims will be attacked by people who harbor hatred towards them after the shooting. However the American cartoonist talks about the reaction of Charlie Hebdo who published 7 million copies after the killings to retaliate against the Islamic fanatics and this in turn caused "violent protests against Charlie Hebdo across the Muslim world". OR "Disagree = I don't think the Muslim would have agreed with the American cartoonist as their opinion differs in whether Charlie Hebdo deserves to be attacked by the extremists. (B: does not deserve, C: deserve)"	3 – 4
L4	Agree AND Disagree: Valid Comparison of Content. Award 4m for answers, unsupported Award 5m for answers, supported Both levels in L3	4 – 5
L5	Disagree: Valid Comparison of topic. Award L2/3 for failed tone e.g. I don't think the Muslim would have agreed with the American cartoonist. The Muslim is sympathetic towards Charlie Hebdo while the American cartoonist is angry with Charlie Hebdo. The Muslim said that while he does not consider Charlie as "free speech heroes", he does not think that they are racists. "While there are valid reasons to criticise Charlie, what happened is horrific". This shows that even though he does not like their publications, he does not think that they deserve to be killed. On the other hand, the American cartoonist says that "Charlie wandered into the realm of hate speech" with their "crude, vulgar drawings" which is not considered illegal in France as it did not trigger violence. He shows sarcasm by saying that Charlie did trigger a series of violent protests when they decided to publish 7 millions copies of their newspaper with an	6

	Inflammatory image of the Prophet Mohammed on its front page after the shooting. This shows that he is unhappy with Charlie Hebdo for not being sensitive to the Muslim and causing the violence reactions from the Muslim world.	
(c) Study Source D. Why is this article published? Explain your answer.		
L1	Describing source. e.g. The source is about a survey about the French community's attitude towards the Muslims in France.	1
L2	Inference(s), unsupported/ context Award 2m for context Award 3m for additional inferences e.g. Source D tells me that the Charlie Hebdo attack did not affect the way how French community viewed the Muslims. OR Source D tells me that the Muslims are not being ostracised by the French community after the Charlie Hebdo attack. OR Source D tells me that the national leaders have made efforts to instill harmony between the French community and the Muslims after the Charlie Hebdo attack.	2 – 3
L3	Inference(s), supported/ Impact. e.g. Source D tells me that the Muslims are not being ostracised by the French community after the Charlie Hebdo attack. Source D says that "78% in France say they have a favourable view of Muslims living in their country, similar to the 72% registered in 2014. Meanwhile, the percentage with a very favourable opinion of Muslims has increased significantly from 14% last year to 25% today." This shows that many people still view Muslims positively and do not think that they are associated with the Charlie Hebdo attack. OR The Malay-language newspaper wants the Muslims in France to feel assured that they will not be ostracized/ targeted/ attacked by the French community.	4
L4	Message(s) + Impact, supported e.g. The Malay-language newspaper is assuring the Muslims in France that they are not ostracised by the French community after the Charlie Hebdo attack (message). The source says that "78% in France say they have a favourable view of Muslims living in their country, similar to the 72% registered in 2014. Meanwhile, the percentage with a very favourable opinion of Muslims has increased significantly from 14% last year to 25% today." This shows that many people still view Muslims positively and do not think that they are associated with the Charlie Hebdo attack. The Malay-language newspaper wants the Muslims in France to feel assured that they will not be ostracised/ targeted/ attacked by the French community (impact). OR The Malay-language newspaper is assuring the Muslims in France that the	5

L5	national leaders have made efforts to instill harmony between the French community and the Muslims after the Charlie Hebdo attack (message). The source says that, "Following the Charlie Hebdo attack in France there were widespread calls for unity and statements by national leaders making it clear that violent extremists do not represent Islam. Therefore it is not surprising that many in France still view Muslims favourably." This shows that because of what the government has done, many people still view Muslims positively and do not think that they are associated with the Charlie Hebdo attack. The Malay-language newspaper wants the Muslims in France to feel assured that they will not be ostracised/ targeted/ attacked by the French community (impact). Message(s) + impact + context, supported e.g. This article was published after the Charlie Hebdo attacks where the Muslims in France were worried about the prosecutions they might face from the French community.	6
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(d) Study Source E.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer. [8]

LEVEL	DESCRIPTIONS	MARKS
L1	Describing source. e.g. The source is about Muslim leaders tell Muslims in France to take part in upcoming marches to pay respect to the victims of the Charlie Hebdo attack.	1
L2	Identifies what is and/or is not surprising but no explanation of why. e.g. I am surprised that the Muslim leaders tell Muslims in France to take part in upcoming marches to pay respect to the victims of the Charlie Hebdo attack.	2
L3	Surprised/ Not surprised: common sense reasoning. <i>Award 4m for answers for more fully developed answers</i> e.g. Valid issues: - Muslims condemned the extremists. - Muslims may be targeted by the community because of the Charlie Hebdo attacks. I am surprised that the Muslim leaders will fear that they will be ostracised/ attacked by the French community because of the Charlie Hebdo attack. I think that the French community will be able to differentiate between a Muslim and an extremist so I think that the Muslim leaders have nothing to fear. OR I am not surprised that the Muslim leaders condemned the extremists as they fear that the French community will associated all Muslims with the extremists and will ostracise/ attack them.	3 – 4
L4	Surprised/ Not surprised: explained through cross-reference. <i>Award 3m for one cross-referencing</i>	5 – 6

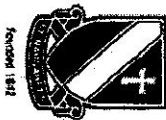
L5	Award 6m for two cross-referencing (for the same issue) <i>Award L3/3 for failed cross-referencing</i> e.g. Valid issues to cross-refer: - Muslims condemned the extremists. (valid sources to CR: C, D) - Muslims may be targeted by the community because of the Charlie Hebdo attacks. (valid sources to CR: C, D, F) Source E tells me that Muslim might be ostracised/ attacked by the French community because of the Charlie Hebdo attack. Source E says that the Muslim leaders had released a statement condemning the extremists as they feared that "the Charlie Hebdo attack will lead to hostility and attacks against their community". This shows that the acts of revenge may be carried out on the Muslim community. <u>I am not surprised</u> by source E as source F supports source E in telling that Muslim might be ostracised/ attacked by the French community because of the Charlie Hebdo attack. Source F tells me that there are many anti-Muslim attacks carried out in France after the Charlie Hebdo attacks. For example, shots were fired at prayer rooms and mosques were vandalised with anti-Islamic slogans. This shows that there were people who associated the Muslims with the extremists and carried acts of violence against the innocent Muslims. However <u>I am surprised</u> by source E as source D does not support it in saying that Muslim might be ostracised/ attacked by the French community because of the Charlie Hebdo attack. Source D tells me that that "76% in France say they have a favourable view of Muslims living in their country, similar to the 72% registered in 2014. Meanwhile, the percentage with a very favourable opinion of Muslims has increased significantly from 14% last year to 25% today." This shows that many people still view Muslims positively and do not think that they are associated with the Charlie Hebdo attack. Therefore they will not carry out any attacks against the Muslims. Not surprised: explained through provenance and purpose. <i>Award 6m for quality answers</i> e.g. I am not surprised that the Muslim leaders would want to convince the French community that they condemned the extremists (message) as they fear that the "Charlie Hebdo attack will lead to hostility and attacks against their community". They tried to disassociate themselves from the extremists by saying that "the people who carried out that attack in the name of Islam are not Muslims as the Prophet did not advocate violence against non-Muslims". And they even "urged all the Muslims of France to take part in upcoming marches to pay respect to the 12 victims of the Charlie Hebdo attack" to show that they are against the attack. As the purpose of Muslim leaders is to prevent the French community from showing hostility and carry out attacks on the Muslims, I am not surprised by the source.	7 – 8
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(e) Study Source F.

How useful is this source as evidence about the attitudes of the French community towards the Muslim in France? Explain your answer. [8]

LEVEL	DESCRIPTIONS	MARKS
L1	Describing source/ Assertion based on superficial evaluation of provenance e.g. The source is useful as it is from a website that supports victims of anti-Muslim hate crimes.	1
L2	Assertion based on content typically <i>Award 2m for typicality</i> <i>Award 2m for answers, unsupported</i> <i>Award 3m for answers, supported</i> e.g. Source F is not useful in telling me that the French community hates the Muslims hate the Muslims as it is only one infographic and this is not a representative of all the people in France. OR Source F is useful in telling me that the French community hates the Muslims. This is because Source F shows me that there are many anti-Muslim attacks carried out in France after the Charlie Hebdo attacks. For example, shots were fired at prayer rooms and mosques were vandalised with anti-Islamic slogans. This implies there were people who associated the Muslims with the extremists and carried acts of violence against the innocent Muslims. OR Source F is not useful in telling me about the attitudes of the French community towards the Muslim in France as it only tells me that many people in France hate the Muslims. Source F shows me that there are many anti-Muslim attacks carried out in France after the Charlie Hebdo attacks, for example, shots were fired at prayer rooms and mosques were vandalised with anti-Islamic slogans. However source F tells me nothing about the people who view the Muslims positively. Therefore the source is not useful.	2 – 3
L3	Both levels in L2	4
L4	Assertions based on cross-referencing <i>Award 4m for one cross-referencing</i> <i>Award 5m for two cross-referencing</i> e.g. Source F tells me that the French community hates the Muslims. This is because Source F shows me that there are many anti-Muslim attacks carried out in France after the Charlie Hebdo attacks. For example, shots were fired at prayer rooms and mosques were vandalised with anti-Islamic slogans. This implies there were people who associated the Muslims with the extremists and carried acts of violence against the innocent Muslims. Source E supports source F in telling me that there will be people who will hate the Muslims because of the Charlie Hebdo attack. Source E says that the Muslim leaders had released a statement condemning the extremists as they feared that 'the Charlie Hebdo attack will lead to hostility and attacks against their community'. This shows that the acts of revenge may be carried out on the Muslim community. As source E supports source F, source F is reliable and therefore useful. OR	5 – 6

	Source F tells me that the French community hates the Muslims. This is because Source F shows me that there are many anti-Muslim attacks carried out in France after the Charlie Hebdo attacks. For example, shots were fired at prayer rooms and mosques were vandalised with anti-Islamic slogans. This implies there were people who associated the Muslims with the extremists and carried acts of violence against the innocent Muslims. Source D does not support source E in saying that the Muslims are hated by the French community. In fact, source D tells me that that "76% in France say they have a favourable view of Muslims living in their country, similar to the 72% registered in 2014. Meanwhile, the percentage with a very favourable opinion of Muslims has increased significantly from 14% last year to 25% today." This shows that many people still view Muslims positively and do not think that they are associated with the Charlie Hebdo attack. As source D does not support source F, source F is not reliable and therefore not useful.	7
L5	Not useful based on provenance e.g. Source F is not useful in telling me that the French community hates the Muslims after the Charlie Hebdo attack as it is published on a website which supports victims of anti-Muslim hate crimes. As it supports Muslim victims, it will only highlight the hostility and attacks experienced by the Muslims and not their positive experiences. All the reports in the infographic portray the Muslims as victims of abuse, for instance, shots were fired at prayer rooms and mosques were vandalised with anti-Islamic slogans.	
L6	Extend of usefulness (Useful based on content + L6) e.g. Source F is useful in telling me that the French community hates the Muslims. This is because Source F shows me that there are many anti-Muslim attacks carried out in France after the Charlie Hebdo attacks. For example, shots were fired at prayer rooms and mosques were vandalised with anti-Islamic slogans. This implies there were people who associated the Muslims with the extremists and carried acts of violence against the innocent Muslims. Although source F is useful in telling me that French community hates the Muslims, it will only highlights the hostility and attacks experienced by the Muslims as it is published on a website which supports victims of anti-Muslim hate crimes. All the reports in the infographic portray the Muslims as victims of abuse, for instance, shots were fired at prayer rooms and mosques were vandalised with anti-Islamic slogans. As the source F will not tell me about the people who view the Muslims positively, the source is not completely useful in telling me about the attitudes of the French community.	8



ST. MARGARET'S SECONDARY SCHOOL.
Preliminary Examinations 2016

2

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

Study the sources carefully and 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.

CANDIDATE NAME

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CLASS

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REGISTER NUMBER

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COMBINED HUMANTIES:

2204/01

SOCIAL STUDIES

18 Aug 2016

Secondary 4 Express / Secondary 5 Normal Academic

1 hour 45 minutes

Total Marks: 50 Marks

Additional Materials:

Writing Paper
String

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Do not open this Booklet until you are told to do so.

Instructions to candidates:

Write your index number, class and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black ink.

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

Section A

Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer one question.

Begin your answer to each question on a fresh sheet of paper.

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

Attach Score Sheet to Section A (SBO).

Submit Sections A (SBO) and B (SEQ) separately.

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

1 (a) Study Source A

Why do you think the cartoonist drew this cartoon? Explain your answer.

[6]

(b) Study Source B

Are you surprised by what the source says about the South China Sea dispute? Explain your answer.

[7]

(c) Study Source C

Singapore is not one of the claimant countries of the disputed islands and territories in the South China Sea. Does it mean that the source is useless in what it says? Explain your answer.

[7]

(d) Study Source D

How far does this source prove that the US is not responsible for worsening the conflict in the South China Sea? Explain your answer.

[7]

(e) Study Source E and F

How different are these two sources? Explain your answer.

[8]

This question paper consists of 6 printed pages.

[Turn over]

Who is Responsible for Worsening the South China Sea Dispute?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The South China Sea dispute involves both island and maritime claims among several sovereign states within the region, namely Brunei, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of China, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. Non-claimant* countries, such as Singapore, want the South China Sea to remain as international waters, with the United States conducting freedom of navigation operations. Rival countries have quarrelled over the territories in the South China Sea for centuries, but tension has steadily increased in recent years.

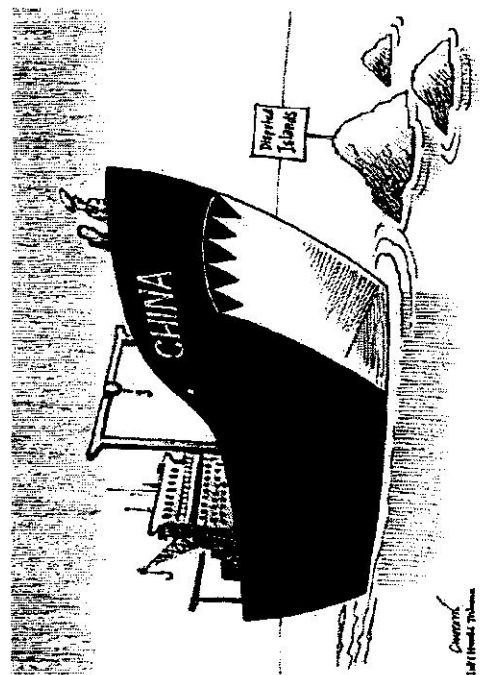
China has backed its expansive claims in the South China Sea with island-building and naval patrols, while the US says it objects to these claims and considers them to be unlawful. The frictions have sparked concern that the area is becoming a flashpoint with global consequences. Although largely uninhabited, the disputed islands and territories may have reserves of natural resources around them. The sea is also a major shipping route and home to fishing grounds that supply the livelihoods of people across the region. Beijing says its right to the area goes back centuries to when the islands were regarded as integral parts of the Chinese nation. Vietnam disputes China's historical account.

The other major claimant country in the region is the Philippines, which invokes its geographical proximity to some of the disputed islands as the main basis of its claim for those islands. Although China has tended to favour bilateral negotiations behind closed doors, other countries want international mediation.

*Non-claimant countries refer to those countries that have not claimed any of the disputed islands and territories in the South China Sea.

Study the following sources to find out who is responsible for worsening the South China Sea dispute.

Source A: A cartoon depicting the behaviour of China in the South China Sea. This cartoon was published in an American newspaper.



Source B: Adapted from comments made by Joseph Wang, chief scientist at a scientific research lab. These comments were posted on an online forum.

Since I'm Chinese I obviously am going to support my country. On the other hand, I would expect Vietnam and the Philippines and the other people involved to support their own too. But I don't think that there is anything that is worth blood being shed. So if the countries just keep talking to each other, things would work out. The danger is that the US has this bad habit of getting involved in complex diplomatic situations and making things worse. I'm hoping that the US is really careful about how it handles the South China Sea dispute. What I'm afraid is that once Vietnam and the Philippines believe that the US would get involved, they will see a chance to pull the US deeper into the conflict so that China would back down on its claims.

Source C: Adapted from a speech made by Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong at the Shangri-La Dialogue in 2015. He was commenting on the rising conflict in the South China Sea.

In the South China Sea, claimant countries are taking unilateral actions in the disputed areas, drilling for oil and gas, reclaiming land, setting up outposts, and reinforcing their military presence. Actions provoke reactions. Each country feels compelled to react to what others have done, in order to protect its own interests. Non-claimant countries cannot take sides on the merits of the rival claims even though they have a stake in the maritime disputes. Every state whose trade passes through the South China Sea, or whose ships and aircraft use the South China Sea has an interest in freedom of navigation. This includes Singapore, for whom the South China Sea is a vital [economic] life line. But these issues can and should be managed and contained, because if the present dynamic continues, it must lead to more tensions and bad outcomes.

Source D: Adapted from a view expressed by Ernest Bower, senior adviser and chairperson for Southeast Asia Studies at the Washington-based Centre for Strategic and International Studies.

The US does not have any territorial or maritime claims in the South China Sea. There are six disputants - Brunei, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam. The US is interested because its allies and partners are seeking help in convincing China, a large and powerful in Asia, that it [China] should not use its newly developing economic and military power to impose its will on its neighbours, and instead make and play by international rules. The US also wants to ensure that the principle of freedom of navigation is ensured in these critically important waters that carry nearly two-thirds of world trade and much of its energy resources to markets.

Source E: *Adapted from a statement released by the Embassy of the Philippines on the conflict in the South China Sea. This statement was published by the New York Times, a major newspaper in the United States.*

China's unilateral actions in the past years in the disputed areas of the South China Sea have raised the level of tensions and uncertainty to its current state. The Philippines turned to arbitration* as a last resort after our numerous efforts at direct talks were met with the impossible precondition of accepting China's claims in the South China Sea. Despite its non-appearance at the hearings at The Hague, China is and remains a party to the arbitration and is bound under international law by any decision reached by the tribunal. China's non-participation in the proceedings does not render the tribunal's proceedings invalid.

*arbitration: official process of settling an argument or a disagreement by somebody who is not involved

Source F: *Adapted from an online article published by the People's Daily, the official newspaper of the Chinese government.*

The Philippines has lately been "selling" the South China Sea arbitration case it unilaterally initiated to the international community while defaming China, claiming that China's non-acceptance of and non-participation in the arbitration undermines international rule of law. Such moves are best captured by a Chinese saying: the guilty party filing the suit first.

The Philippine side is misleading public opinion by playing the "victim" in the arbitration. It started in an attempt to cover up its moves that violate international law and trample upon international legal order in pursuit of illegal interests for itself. The Philippines chose to illegally occupy some of China's islands and reefs in the South China Sea first, and then, file the case against China instead. Its purpose is no other than to cover up its illegal moves. China is firmly committed to upholding and building the international rule of law.

Answer one question.

Section B (Structured Essay Question)

Answer both parts to ONE of the questions below

- 2 Healthcare in Singapore
 - (a) Explain how encouraging self-reliance helps to manage healthcare in Singapore. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other measures that help to manage healthcare in Singapore. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3 Conflict in Sri Lanka
 - (a) Explain how the 'Sinhala Only' policy caused conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other causes of conflicts between the Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4 Impact of Terrorism on Countries
 - (a) Explain the economic impact of transnational terrorism on countries in the world. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other impacts of transnational terrorism on countries in the world. Which of them do you think do you think is more serious? Explain your answer. [10]

---- End of Paper ----

Copyright acknowledgments

Source A: <https://globecartoon.wordpress.com/2013/06/04/south-china-sea-a-disputed-island/>
 Source B: <https://www.quora.com/how-do-Chinese-people-think-about-the-line-dotted-line-over-the-South-China-Sea>
 Source C: <http://www.pmc.gov.sg/mediacentre/press-releases/press-releases-minister-hsien-hoong-shang-14-dialogue-28-may-2015>
 Source D: <http://www.dw.com/en/a-look-at-the-us-stance-on-the-south-china-sea-dispute/a-18491589>
 Source E: <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/06/08/opinion/the-philippines-view-of-the-south-china-sea-dispute.html>
 Source F: <http://ca.chinastateembassy.org/eng/zq/cpov1327105.htm>

Study 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 resources 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.

- 1 (a) Study Source A.
Does the cartoonist support the re-employment policy in Singapore? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [6]
- (b) Study Source B and C.
How similar are these two sources? Explain your answer. [7]
- (c) Study Source D.
Why did Prime Minister Lee make this speech? Explain your answer. [7]
- (d) Study Source E.
How useful is Source E as evidence about the impacts of ageing population in Singapore? Explain your answer. [7]
- (e) Study Source F.
How far does Source F prove that Singaporeans will be able to enjoy their old age? Explain your answer. [8]

How serious is the impact of ageing population in Singapore?

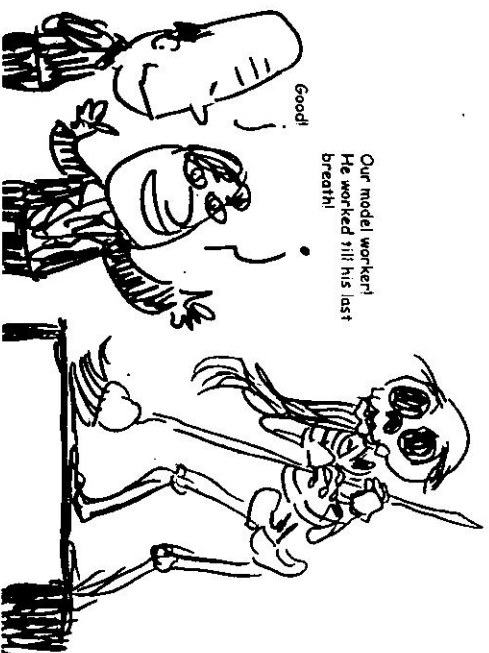
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Singapore is experiencing low birth rate and higher life expectancy. With a growing number of Singaporeans aged 65 and above, this will mean a smaller working population has to support the pool of elderly. In view of this trend, those working may have to pay more taxes as government anticipates that there will be greater demands for health care and eldercare services, and elder-friendly infrastructure such as barrier-free accessibility features in transport and housing. Other areas of concern include financial, emotional and social needs of the elderly. As such, Singapore government has planned for series of measures to meet the needs of Singaporeans in their old age. One of the measures which has been criticised is raising the re-employment age to 67 years old in 2017. Though the move is not welcomed by some, it is believed to be one of the ways to manage the impact of ageing population amongst other measures that aims to improve the quality of life of the elderly.

Study the following sources below to understand how serious the impact of ageing population in Singapore is.

Source A A cartoon on the retirement age of Singaporeans.



Source B An article published in The Straits Times on the annual conference on ageing population, featuring Mr Gan Kim Yong, Minister in charge of ageing issue.

For the nation to age successfully, Mr Gan said that both individuals and companies must first rethink their attitudes towards work.

"Some seniors we spoke to told us that they would like to take on a mentoring or coaching role in their current companies," Mr Gan said. For employers, the challenge is to "redesign the workplace into one that is suitable for all ages", including in areas like job roles, work hours, and the work culture.

Most important, he concluded, is developing an "ageless mindset" in which growing old is not seen as something negative. "The critical determinant of whether ageing will be positive for individuals and our society is in the mindset. We have a much higher chance of achieving successful ageing if individuals do not associate ageing with mere decline, loss of value, or worse, disability," he added.

Source C A poster on employability of older worker by the Tripartite committee on Employability of Older Workers.

"If not for Auntie Rosalind's guidance, I'd still be a fish out of water."

Syed Sobrie
Assistant Restaurant Culinary Manager,
Fish & Co.

Rosalind Soh, 60
Specialist, Salmon Filleter

Tap into a wealth of experience

With years of experience and know-how, older workers are assets to any employer. They have the relevant skills and still continue to contribute at work. Time has also brought them qualities like patience, judgement and perseverance, making them more reliable and good mentors to their colleagues. Many companies have benefited from employing older workers because they didn't allow age to be barrier. You can be one of them.

Employ a wealth of experience today.

Source D A speech by Mr Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister of Singapore, at an international conference on reinventing retirement, 2009, published on Prime Minister Office's website.

Population ageing brings complex and multi-faceted challenges. While we should not understate these challenges, we should be mindful that living longer is not a bad thing. People are better-educated and can continue to contribute in the workforce and community for many more years. At work, older workers bring experience, stability and quiet deliberation to their workplaces. Within the family, older members are a valuable source for advice and help to bring up children. There is also potential for a "silver industry" to emerge, to service demand from the new demographic for a wide range of products, from healthcare to wealth management to golf holidays.

The impact of population ageing is long term and profound. But if we prepare our society to make the necessary adjustments, update our policies and improve our infrastructure, we can ensure that older citizens will continue to lead full and happy lives.

Source E A newspaper report on Singapore ageing population.

A rising number of elderly are seeking help on ageing, indicating that older generations are shedding the stigma traditionally attached to counselling.

"In the past, end-of-life issues are taboo but more are open to talking about it now," said Mr Wong Lit Shoon, executive director of Sage counselling centre, which sees about 300 elderly people every year, twice as many as a decade ago.

It also helps that more eldercare agencies are recognising the importance of psychological health among the elderly, an area previously neglected in favour of physical well-being.

But the elderly are also coming forward because of the increasingly complex issues they face as Singapore ages. For instance, with more of them living alone, social isolation is becoming a bigger issue.

Source F An interview with Professor Chin Jing Jih, the Chairman for the Integrative and Community Care division in Tan Tock Seng Hospital at a forum for active ageing.

What we're trying to do here — as far as we can, through biomedical innovation and technology — is to shorten the period (that people spend in a disabled state). What the sector needs are low-cost and effective solutions that are accessible to everyone.

Ultimately, you want your product to benefit more people than who you want to test it on. And ultimately, the goal is to make sure seniors can enjoy a good quality of life in their sunset years. We are having an ageing population, but that doesn't condemn us to a state of dependence. Some see it as a crisis, but I tend to think that we could see it as an opportunity. And like many challenges that Singapore faces, it's how we adapt to the situation.

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions) 15 marks

Answer one question.

2 Bonding Singapore

- (a) Explain how building national identity helps Singapore foster social cohesion. [5]
- (b) Explain two other strategies adopted by Singapore that help foster social cohesion. Which was more effective? [10]

3 How Singapore ensures its national security

- (a) Explain how having membership in international organisations is a way to ensure the national security of Singapore. [5]
- (b) Explain two other methods used to ensure the national security of Singapore. Which is more effective? [10]

4 Sustaining Economic development in a globalising world

- (a) Explain how developments in communication led to globalisation. Explain your answer. • [5]
- (b) Explain two other reasons that led to globalisation. Which of them is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A: <http://seattleuia.blogspot.sg/2010/07/no-reform-just-in-singapore.html>

Source B: <http://www.healthchange.com.sg/News/Pages/Approach-aging-older-adults-singapore.aspx>

Source C: www.bbc.com.sg

Source D: <http://www.prd.gov.sg/media/entire/pmr-re-employment-older-workers>

Source E: <http://news.asiaonline.com/news/singapore/more-elderly-people-seeking-help-aging-issues?popugid=1&hash=5A5B&D1.dnu>

Source F: <http://www.todayonline.com/daily-focus/science/technological-solutions-aging-population?page=2>

Name	Register Number	Class
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MACPHERSON SECONDARY SCHOOL

COMBINED HUMANITIES

2204/01

Paper 1 Social Studies

18 May 2016

1 hour 45 minutes

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 1

SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS AND FIVE NORMAL (ACADEMIC)

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.

Write your name, class and register number on top of this page and on any separate answer paper used.

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

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

Section A

Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer only one question.

At the end of the examination :

Fasten all your work securely together.

Hand in the question paper and answer papers together.

Section A (Source-based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates

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 the 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.

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why do you think the cartoon was published on the internet?
Explain your answer.

[7m]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How different are Sources B and C about the November Paris terror attacks?
Explain your answer.

[7m]

(c) Study Source D.

Why do you think the French President made this speech after the November Paris terror attacks? Explain your answer.

[6m]

(d) Study Source E.

How useful is Source E as evidence about the threat of terrorism?
Explain your answer.

[8m]

(e) Study Source F

Are you surprised by the cartoonist's view of the November Paris terror attacks?
Explain your answer.

[7m]

What were the reactions to the November 2015 Paris attacks?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

In the evening of 13 November 2015, a series of coordinated terrorist attacks, consisting of mass shootings, suicide bombings, and hostage-taking, occurred in Paris, the capital of France, and its northern suburb, Saint-Denis. Beginning at 9:20pm, there were three suicide bombings outside the Stade de France (football stadium) in Saint-Denis, along with another suicide bombing and a series of mass shootings at four different locations in Paris. The attackers killed 130 people, including 89 at the Bataclan theatre, where they took hostages before engaging in a three-hour stand-off with the police. The attacks were the deadliest on France since World War II, and the deadliest in the European Union since the Madrid train bombings in 2004.

The Islamic Extremist State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) had claimed responsibility for the attacks. In response, the French President, François Hollande, said the attack was "an act of war" by ISIL, "planned in Syria, organised in Belgium, perpetrated on our soil with French connections." France had been bombing various ISIL targets in Iraq and Syria since October 2015.

Study the following sources to assess the reactions to the November 2015 Paris attacks.

Source A: A view from an international cartoonist on terrorism after the Paris terror attacks which was published on the internet



Extracted from: <https://www.google+images.com>

3

[Turn over

Source B: A newspaper report on the bombings at the French Stadium "Stade de France"

The explosions happened at 9:20pm, 9:30pm, and 9:53pm. The first explosion near the stadium was about 20 minutes after the start of an international friendly football match between France and Germany, which President François Hollande was attending. The first bomber was prevented from entering the stadium after a security guard patted him down and discovered the suicide vest; a few seconds after being turned away, he detonated his suicide vest, killing himself and a bystander. Investigators later discovered that the first suicide bomber had planned to detonate his vest within the stadium, triggering the crowd's panicked exit onto the streets where two other bombers were lying in wait. Ten minutes after the first bombing, the second bomber blew himself up near the stadium. Another 23 minutes after that, the third bomber's vest detonated nearby.

Extracted from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_2015_Paris_attacks

Source C: A newspaper report on the attack at the Bataclan theatre massacre

At approximately 9:40pm, a mass shooting and hostage-taking occurred at the Bataclan theatre on the "boulevard Voltaire in the 11th arrondissement. The American band Eagles of Death Metal was playing to an audience of around 1,500 people. About an hour into the concert, three dark-clad men with AK-47 assault rifles entered the hall. Witnesses heard shouts of "Allahu Akbar" just before the gunmen opened fire on the crowd. Initially, the audience mistook the gunfire for pyrotechnics. The attack lasted 20 minutes, and witnesses also reported seeing the attackers throw hand grenades into the crowd. A radio reporter attending the concert described the attackers as calm and determined, telling CNN they had reloaded three or four times.

Extracted from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_2015_Paris_attacks

"boulevard Voltaire in the 11th arrondissement: address of the Bataclan theatre"

4

[Turn over

Source D: A speech by Francois Hollande, President of France, in response to the terror attacks in Paris.

To all of you, I solemnly promise that France will do everything to destroy the army of fanatics that committed these crimes, we will be merciless towards the barbarians of Islamic Extremist State group. Faced with war, the country must take appropriate action. These were attacks against France, against the values that we defend everywhere in the world, against what we are, a free country that means something to the whole planet.

Adapted from: <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/nov/13/paris-attacks-shootings-explosions-hostages>

Source E: An observation from Ms Nathalie Goulet, who heads the French Senate's investigation committee into Islamist (ISIS) extremist networks

On any one of these occasions, police, intelligence and security services had an opportunity to detain at least some of the men who launched the attacks. That they did not, help explain how a group of Islamist militants were able to organise even as they moved freely among countries within the open borders of Europe's passport-free areas and beyond.

Taken one by one, each misstep has its own explanation, security services said. They attribute the lapses in communication, inability to keep track of suspected militants and failure to act on intelligence, to a lack of resources in some countries and a surge in the number of would-be extremists.

Adapted from: <http://www.straitstimes.com/world/europe/how-paris-attackers-slipped-through-police-net>

5

[Turn over

Source F: A view from an anti-western cartoonist on terrorism after the Paris terror attacks, which was published on the internet



Extracted from: <https://www.google+images.com>

6

[Turn over

Section B (Structured-essay Questions)
Answer only one question.

2 Population in Singapore

(a) Explain how government responsibility is important in managing an ageing population in Singapore. [5]

(b) Explain two other parties who are responsible in managing an ageing population in Singapore. Who is more responsible? [10]

3 Bonding Singapore

(a) Explain how managing perceptions of different religious groups is a challenge facing Singapore as a multi-ethnic society. [5]

(b) Explain two other challenges facing Singapore as a multi-ethnic society. Which is a more serious challenge? [10]

4 Reasons for conflict among countries

(a) Explain how competing ideologies is a reason for conflict among countries. [5]

(b) Explain two other reasons for conflict among countries. Which reason is more important? [10]

-End of Paper-

sgexamguru.com

St Margaret's
2016 Sec 4E & 5N Social Studies Preliminary Exams

- 1 (a) Study Source A
Why do you think the cartoonist drew this cartoon? Explain your answer. [6]

L1: 1m	Incorrect answers/Description of source Eg. It shows China being represented by a big ship sailing towards the disputed islands.
L2: 2m	Correct answers, without support Eg. The cartoonist drew this cartoon to criticize/condemn China for acting aggressively in the South China Sea by claiming all the islands in the disputed waters. OR Eg. The cartoonist drew this cartoon to criticize/condemn China for acting aggressively in the South China Sea by claiming all the islands in the disputed waters so that the international community would apply pressure on China to restrain itself.
L3: 3m-4m	Answers based on purpose of source - Award 3m for a valid answer - Award 4m for a well-explained answer Eg. The cartoonist drew this cartoon to criticize/condemn China for acting aggressively in the South China Sea by claiming all the islands in the disputed waters. This is evident in the source as it shows China being represented by a big ship sailing towards the disputed islands. It looks like a shark with its mouth wide open devouring all the disputed islands. This means that China has no regard for the interests of other countries and intends to claim possession of these islands all for itself. It is clear that the cartoonist is not agreeable to such behaviour and wants to criticize/condemn it.
L4: 5m-6m	Answers based on purpose & motive of source - Award 5m for a valid answer - Award 6m for well-explained answer Eg. The cartoonist drew this cartoon to criticize/condemn China for acting aggressively in the South China Sea by claiming all the islands in the disputed waters so that the international community would apply pressure on China to restrain itself. This is evident in the source as it shows China being represented by a big ship sailing towards the disputed islands. It looks like a shark with its mouth wide open devouring all the disputed islands. This means that China has no regard for the interests of other countries and intends to claim possession of these islands all for itself. The cartoonist is not agreeable to such behaviour and hopes that the international community would help to restrain China's unreasonable behaviour.

- (b) Study Source B
Are you surprised what the source says about the South China Sea dispute? Explain your answer. [7]

L1: 1m	Answer based on source descriptor / No clear answer for being surprised or not surprised / Unsupported answer Eg. I'm not surprised by this source as he is a Chinese.
L2: 2m-3m	Valid answer based on content - Award 2m for a valid answer - Award 3m for a well-explained answer Eg. I am not surprised by this source in saying that the United States should not be involved in the South China Sea dispute because it will only make matters worse. This is evident in the source as it says that 'once Vietnam and the Philippines believe that the US would get involved, they will see a chance to pull the US deeper into the conflict so that China would back down on its claims'. This means that if US were to be involved in the South China Sea dispute, China would harden its position on its claims and that would lead to more confrontations with other claimant countries (3m). Other valid answer (2m): i. I am surprised that Joseph Wang said that he didn't 'think that there is anything that is worth blood being shed'. This is because I expect something like territorial integrity to be defended vigorously, even to the extent of dying for it.
L3: 4m-5m	Answer based on validity of opinion - Answer must make clear reference to OS / CK / expertise of other authors - Award 4m for a valid answer - Award 5m for a well-explained answer Eg. I am surprised that Source B claims that the United States should not be involved in the South China Sea dispute because it will only make matters worse because Source D challenges that view. Source B says that 'the US has this bad habit of getting involved in complex diplomatic situations and making things worse'. This sounds like as if the US is not capable of handling any disputes between countries and can only make things worse by meddling in something that should not have. However, Source D challenges that view by saying that 'the US is interested because its allies and partners are seeking help in convincing China that it should not use its newly developing economic and military power to impose its will on its neighbours'. This tells me that these countries must have trusted US enough to have invited it to help them.
L4: 6m-7m	Answer based on understanding of complexity of South China Sea dispute - Award 6m for a valid answer. - Award 7m for a well-explained answer Eg. I am surprised that Source B is optimistic about the South China Sea dispute where it says that 'if the countries just keep talking to each other, things would work out'. I think this view is too naive where it assumes that territorial disputes can be resolved by simply talking things out. This is because no one country would simply back down from its territorial claims as it is as good as ceding land to others. As Source C has said, 'claimant states are taking unilateral actions in the disputed areas, drilling for oil and gas, reclaiming land, setting up outposts, and reinforcing their military presence. Actions provoke reactions. Each country feels compelled to react to what others have done, in order to protect its own interests.' This shows that the situation is complex as no country wants to give in first. Furthermore, from what I know, after the Permanent Court of Arbitration has announced that China was at fault in its claims of the South China Sea, it still insisted on its claims. This shows the situation is difficult to work out.

* All answers must identify what is surprising/not surprising about the source.
* Scientific expertise of commentator has no bearing on his comments as he's commenting on something outside his field of expertise.

* Source E & Source F will not be accepted as x-referenced sources (claimant states).

- (c) Study Source C
Singapore is not one of the claimant countries of the disputed islands and territories in the South China Sea. Does it mean that the source is useless in what it says? Explain your answer. [7]

L1: 1m	Details from source/Invalid answers/Superficial acceptance or denial of source Eg. The source is useless because Singapore is not directly involved in the South China Sea dispute and so it cannot represent any country.
L2: 2m	Useful/Not Useful, Unsupported Eg. Even though Singapore is not a claimant country of the disputed islands, Source C is still useful in telling me the implications/impact of the dispute on countries that are not even claiming the disputed islands.
L3: 3m- 4m	Useful OR/AND Not Useful, based on Content - Award 3m for valid answer - Award 4m for well-explained answer Eg. Even though Singapore is not a claimant country of the disputed islands, Source C is still useful in telling me the implications/impact of the dispute on countries that are not even claiming the disputed islands. According to Source C, Singapore depends on the "freedom of navigation and over-flight in that region for economic survival". When disputes in the region are not managed properly, they would "lead to more tensions and bad outcomes". This suggests the volatility of the situation in South China Sea. So, even though Singapore is not one of the claimant countries, it doesn't mean that it's spared from its troubles and this source is useful in conveying such perspective.
L4: 5m- 6m	Useful OR Not Useful, based on checking of reliability - Award 5m for valid answer - Award 6m for well-explained answer Eg. The source is useful in saying that the South China Sea dispute has impact on non-claimant countries because it can be trusted to say so. According to Source C, Singapore depends on the "freedom of navigation in that region for economic survival". When disputes in the region are not managed properly, they would "lead to more tensions and bad outcomes". This suggests that non-claimant countries can also be affected by the dispute because they rely on the South China Sea as a major trading route. This is corroborated by Source D as it says that "US also wants to ensure that the principle of freedom of navigation is ensured in these critically important waters that carry nearly two-thirds of world trade and much of its energy resources to markets". Even though US is also not a claimant country, it's economy will also be affected as the South China Sea is a region where most goods pass through. Thus this source supports Source C in saying that the South China Sea dispute has impact on non-claimant countries.
L5: 7m	Useful, based on contextualising source - Award 7m for valid answer - Answers that examine the source beyond the issue of reliability by recognising the context of the source Eg. Even though Singapore is not one of the claimant countries in the South China Sea dispute, the source is still useful in representing the perspective of non-claimant countries which are situated in the region. According to Source C, Singapore depends on the "freedom of navigation in that region for economic survival". When disputes in the region are not managed properly, they would "lead to more tensions and bad outcomes". This is especially the case, when Singapore's geographical location in the region makes the country vulnerable to external conflicts and disputes. Even though the country may not have direct conflict with the other claimant countries, their dispute will indirectly affect the economic stability of the region.

* Specific e.g must be identified in claims of utility

- (d) Study Source D
How far does this source prove that the US is not responsible for worsening the dispute in the South China Sea? Explain your answer. [7]

L1: 1m	Details from source/Not answering the question directly/Unsupported answer Eg. The source says that "there are six disputants – Brunei, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam."
L2: 2m	Answers based on Typicality Eg. Source D can prove that the US is not responsible for worsening the dispute in the South China Sea because this is a view expressed by a senior adviser and chairperson for Southeast Asia Studies at the Washington-based Centre for Strategic and International Studies.
L3: 3m	Proves, based on Content Eg. Source D can prove that the US is not responsible for worsening the dispute in the South China Sea because the "US does not have any territorial or maritime claims in the South China Sea" and the "US is interested because its treaty allies and partners are seeking help in convincing China that it should not use its newly developing economic and military power to impose its will on its neighbours, and instead make and play by international rules with other countries across the Indo-Pacific". This proves that US is a peace-maker and intervened only because other countries asked it for help.
L4: 4m- 5m	Proves/Does not prove, based on objectivity of opinion - Award 4m for a valid answer - Award 5m for well-explained answer - Can also refer to expertise of commentator Eg. Source D does not prove that US is not responsible for worsening the dispute in the South China Sea because Source B challenges it. According to Source D, it says that the "US does not have any territorial or maritime claims in the South China Sea" and the "US is interested because its treaty allies and partners are seeking help in convincing China that it should not use its newly developing economic and military power to impose its will on its neighbours, and instead make and play by international rules with other countries across the Indo-Pacific". This seems to suggest that US is a peace-maker and not a trouble-maker. However, Source B challenges it where it says "what I think is really dangerous is if the United States miscalculates" and "the US has this bad habit of getting involved in complex diplomatic situations and making things worse". These statements suggest that the author does not feel that US is helping the situation. In fact, US's involvement can only make the situation worse, as it has always done so in the past.
L5: 6m- 7m	Prove/Does not prove, based on contextualising source - Award 6m for a valid answer - Award 7m for well-explained answer Eg. It is difficult to say whether Source D can prove if US is not responsible for worsening the dispute in the South China Sea or not. On one hand, the Permanent Arbitration Court has passed its judgement that China was at fault for infringing the rights of Philippines by denying the country its exclusive economic zone in the South China Sea. This would have proven that US is not responsible for worsening the dispute in the South China Sea. On the other hand, US's "freedom of navigation" operations around the disputed islands have led to China's strong protests. These American operations have applied pressure on China, causing it to react and conduct more naval patrols of their own to protect its claims of the islands. Perhaps, it could be like what Source C has said, "actions provoke reactions". Even though the US is not a claimant country, their actions are seen by China as provocative. As such, China reacts to protect their interests. So it cannot be said that US is totally not responsible for worsening the dispute in the South China Sea.

(e) Study Source E and F
How different are these two sources? Explain your answer.

(8)

L1: 1m	General Answers/ Answers based on Provenance
L2: 2m- 3m	Eg. Source E & F are similar as both are written sources. Similarities and/or differences based on source content, unsupported / Tone not well explained - Award 2m for 1 similarity or difference - Award 3m for 1 similarity and difference Eg. Source E and Source F are similar in telling me that both countries are committed to resolving the South China Sea peacefully. OR Eg. Both sources are different in claiming which country is at fault for raising tension in the South China Sea.
L3: 4m- 5m	Similarities OR Differences based on source content, supported - Award 4m for a valid answer - Award 5m for a well explained answer Eg. Source E and Source F are similar in telling me that both countries are committed to resolving the South China Sea peacefully. Both countries claim that they uphold international laws. This is evident in Source E as it says that 'the Philippines turned to arbitration as a last resort'. This means that Philippines desires peace and wishes the dispute to be resolved peacefully. That is the reason why it chose arbitration rather than the use of force to settle the dispute. Similarly, Source F says that 'China is firmly committed to upholding and building the international rule of law'. This shows that China also wants the dispute to be resolved peacefully without resorting to the use of violence. OR Eg. Both sources are different in claiming which country is at fault for raising tension in the South China Sea. According to Source E, it was China that should be blamed for increasing the conflict in the South China Sea as it refused to withdraw its claim for almost the entire South China Sea. China cited 'indisputable sovereignty' as the basis of their claim, which Philippines found impossible to accept. Furthermore, China's refusal to take part in the Hague's hearings shows that they are not interested in a peaceful resolution. However, Source F says the opposite. It claims that Philippines is at fault for raising tension in the South China Sea. According to Source F, the 'Philippines side is misleading public opinion by playing the 'victim' in the arbitration farce it started in an attempt to cover up its moves that violate international law and trample upon international legal order in pursuit of illegal interests for itself. The Philippines chose to illegally occupy some of China's islands and reefs in the South China Sea first, and then, file the case against China instead.' This shows that the real victim is China and it was Philippines that raise the tension in the South China Sea.
L4: 6m- 7m	Similarities AND Differences based on source content, supported - Both aspects of L3
L5: 7m- 8m	Similarity/Difference based on Tone/Idiomatic - Award 7m for a valid answer - Award 8m for a well explained answer Eg. Both sources are similar in its tone as both sounded accusatory. This is evident in Source E as it says that 'China's unilateral actions in the past years in the disputed areas of the South China Sea have raised the level of tensions and uncertainty to its current state.' It is clear that Philippines blames China for causing trouble in the South China Sea through its unilateral actions. Similarly, Source F says 'the Philippines has lately been selling the South China Sea arbitration case it unilaterally initiated to the international community while defaming China. Such moves are best captured by a Chinese saying: the guilty party filing the suit first'. This shows that China also blames Philippines for starting the problem as it misrepresented China's internationally.

2a

Healthcare in Singapore

Explain how encouraging self-reliance helps to manage healthcare in Singapore.

[5]

L1: 1m	Writes about the topic without focus on the question Eg. Singapore's standard of healthcare in the 1960s and 1970s was very low.
L2: 2m- 3m	Describes self-reliance as a measure - Award 2m for describing the measure, up to 3m for more details. Eg. One of the measures to encourage self-reliance was a scheme called Medisave introduced in 1984. Medisave encourages Singaporeans to be responsible for their own health. A certain amount of money from workers' Central Provident Fund (CPF) contributions every month is channelled into their Medisave accounts. This amount of money can be used to pay hospital bills and certain medical treatment when needed. Patients can also use Medisave to pay for more types of medical treatments such as chemotherapy and medication to control high blood pressure.
L3: 4m- 5m	Explains how self-reliance helps to manage healthcare in Singapore - Award 4m for 1W explanation - Award 5m for 1G explanation Eg. One of the measures to encourage self-reliance was a scheme called Medisave introduced in 1984. Medisave encourages Singaporeans to be responsible for their own health. A certain amount of money from workers' Central Provident Fund (CPF) contributions every month is channelled into their Medisave accounts. This amount of money can be used to pay hospital bills and certain medical treatment when needed. Patients can also use Medisave to pay for more types of medical treatments such as chemotherapy and medication to control high blood pressure. By encouraging Singaporeans to have more money in their Medisave accounts, they are better able to pay for healthcare. In this way, the people share the costs of healthcare with the government. Medisave, therefore, helps to lighten the government's burden of paying for healthcare services. The government need not depend on raising taxes to pay for rising healthcare costs.

- 2b. Explain two other measures that help to manage healthcare in Singapore. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

L1: 1m-	Writes about the topic without focus on the question
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2m	Eg. Singapore's standard of healthcare in the 1960s and 1970s was very low.
L2: 3m- 4m	Describes other measure(s) that help to manage healthcare in Singapore - Award 3m for describing one cause and an additional mark describing another cause Eg. One of the measures that help to manage healthcare in Singapore is through government subsidies. Direct subsidies are given to government hospitals, polyclinics and some nursing homes for the elderly to ensure that basic healthcare services are available for all Singaporeans. The government gives different rates of subsidies to the different classes of wards in hospitals. For example, Class C wards receive the most in subsidies. The percentage of the bill paid by the patient ranges from 20-35%.
L3: 5m- 6m	Explains one other measure that help to manage healthcare in Singapore - Award 5m for 1W explanation - Award 6m for 1G explanation - Explanation must show 'manage' in the form of 'cost-savings'/affordability amongst even poor patients - Other measures: Medisave, government subsidies, Medifund, restructuring of hospitals, means-testing, promoting healthy lifestyle, working with organisations Eg. One of the measures that help to manage healthcare in Singapore is through government subsidies. Direct subsidies are given to government hospitals, polyclinics and some nursing homes for the elderly to ensure that basic healthcare services are available for all Singaporeans. To ensure that healthcare remains affordable for most Singaporeans, especially the lower-income group, the government gives different rates of subsidies to the different classes of wards in hospitals. For example, Class C wards receive the most in subsidies. The percentage of the bill paid by the patient ranges from 20-35%. As a result of the huge subsidy patients receive, their bills are now relatively cheaper and even poorer patients can afford to pay the bills.
L4: 7m- 8m	Explains 2 other measures that help to manage healthcare in Singapore - Award 7m for 2W explanations - Award 8m for 1G1W or 2G explanations
L5: 9m- 10m	Weights the relative importance of the 2 measures that help to manage healthcare in Singapore - Award 9m for a valid explanation of the interrelationship between the two reasoning - Award 10m for a good explanation of the interrelationship between the two reasoning Eg. In conclusion, both measures (Medifund & government subsidies) are equally important in helping to manage healthcare in Singapore, as they combine to form a protective network that helps even the poorer patients pay for their healthcare expenses. The government subsidies work as a frontline measure, ensuring that the cost of medical expenses are kept low enough for people to afford it. But in the case of extremely poor patients who have no other means of payment, Medifund helps to cover the outstanding amount. In this way, they are not denied medical treatment even if they cannot afford the entire cost.

- 3a. **Conflict in Sri Lanka**
Explain how the 'Sinhala Only' policy caused conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka. [5]

L1: 1m	Writes about the topic without focus on the question Eg. Sri Lanka is at the southern tip of India.
L2: 2m- 3m	Describes the 'Sinhala Only' policy - Award 2m for describing the measure, up to 3m for more details. Eg. The 'Sinhala Only' policy was a cause of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka. When Sri Lanka was under British rule, English-educated Tamils could enter the government service and be promoted. They occupied some of the most powerful jobs in the government service although they were the minority in the country. The Sinhalese were the majority in the country but they were disadvantaged because they could not read or write English well. After Sri Lanka achieved independence, English remained the official language. However, in 1956, Sinhala was declared the country's official language under the Official Language Act. This means that only Sinhala was used as the language of administration in Sri Lanka. Tamils in the government service were given three years to learn Sinhala or be dismissed.
L3: 4m- 5m	Explains how the 'Sinhala Only' policy caused conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka - Award 4m for 1W explanation - Award 5m for 1G explanation Eg. The 'Sinhala Only' policy was a cause of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka. When Sri Lanka was under British rule, English-educated Tamils could enter the government service and be promoted. They occupied some of the most powerful jobs in the government service although they were the minority in the country. The Sinhalese were the majority in the country but they were disadvantaged because they could not read or write English well. After Sri Lanka achieved independence, English remained the official language. However, in 1956, Sinhala was declared the country's official language under the Official Language Act. This means that only Sinhala was used as the language of administration in Sri Lanka. Tamils in the government service were given three years to learn Sinhala or be dismissed. The Tamils were angry with the Sinhalese government as they found it hard to find a job or be promoted. This became a source of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils.

3b.	Explain two other causes of conflicts between the Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]
L1: 1m-	Writes about the topic without focus on the question

2m	Eg. Sri Lanka is at the southern tip of India.
L2: 3m- 4m	Describes other cause(s) of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils - Award 3m for describing one cause and an additional mark describing another cause Eg. Another cause of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils is the university admission criteria. Before 1970, university admission was based on merit and the examinations were in English. This policy was benefited the English-educated Tamils and they scored well in the examinations. The proportion of Tamils admitted to university was significantly higher than their proportion in the population. For example, the number of Tamil and Sinhalese were almost equal in the more respected medical and engineering courses although the Tamils made up only 18% of the population. After 1970, the government introduced new university admission criteria. Tamil students had to score higher marks than the Sinhalese students to enter the same courses in the universities. A fixed number of places in the universities were also reserved for the Sinhalese. Admission was no longer based on academic results.
L3: 5m- 6m	Explains one cause of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils - Award 5m for 1W explanation - Award 6m for 1G explanation - Explanation must show reaction of Tamils - Other causes: Citizenship rights, resettlement Eg. Another cause of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils is the university admission criteria. Before 1970, university admission was based on merit and the examinations were in English. This policy was benefited the English-educated Tamils and they scored well in the examinations. The proportion of Tamils admitted to university was significantly higher than their proportion in the population. For example, the number of Tamil and Sinhalese were almost equal in the more respected medical and engineering courses although the Tamils made up only 18% of the population. After 1970, the government introduced new university admission criteria. Tamil students had to score higher marks than the Sinhalese students to enter the same courses in the universities. A fixed number of places in the universities were also reserved for the Sinhalese. Admission was no longer based on academic results. The Tamils were angry with the Sinhalese government as they believed the system discriminated against them. This led to clashes with the Sinhalese in Sri Lanka.
L4: 7m- 8m	Explains 2 other causes of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils - Award 7m for 2W explanations - Award 8m for 1G1W or 2G explanations
L5: 9m- 10m	Weights the relative importance of the 2 causes of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka - Award 9m for a valid explanation of the interrelationship between the two reasoning - Award 10m for a good explanation of the interrelationship between the two reasoning Eg. In conclusion, the unfair university admission policy was a greater cause of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils than the citizenship rights issue. Whilst the lack of citizenship rights for the Tamils caused a lot of conflict with the Sinhalese government in the past, this issue was rectified in 2003 when Sri Lanka passed the Grant of Citizenship to Persons of Indian Origin Bill. So now, any person of Indian origin who had permanently lived in Sri Lanka since 1964 or was descended from someone who had permanently stayed in Sri Lanka since that date was granted citizenship. However, the discrimination against the Tamils in the university admission remains today. This has serious repercussions for the Tamils as this affects their career choices and subsequently, their quality of life.

4a	Impact of Terrorism Explain the economic impact of transnational terrorism on countries in the world. [5]
L1: 1m-	Writes about the topic without focus on the question

1m	Eg. Transnational terrorism is a senseless act.
L2: 2m- 3m	Describes the economic cost of transnational terrorism on countries in the world - Award 2m for describing the measure, up to 3m for more details. Eg. The September 11 attacks had a tremendous impact on the US as well as the world. The total loss of life and property cost insurance companies about US\$40 billion. The airline industry, especially, lost a lot of business in the months following the attacks as many people were afraid of flying. The US government had to step in to provide economic help to the airline industry to prevent airline companies from closing down in the immediate period after the attacks. The economic impact in Bali in 2002 was even more severe as the main source of income for the people of the island is tourism. Tourist arrivals to Bali fell by more than 50% immediately after the bomb blasts. Government spending has also increased since the September 11 terrorist attacks to cater for increased security.
L3: 4m- 5m	Explains the economic impact of transnational terrorism on countries in the world - Award 4m for 1W explanation - Award 5m for 1G explanation Eg. The September 11 attacks had a tremendous impact on the US as well as the world. The total loss of life and property cost insurance companies about US\$40 billion. The airline industry, especially, lost a lot of business in the months following the attacks as many people were afraid of flying. The US government had to step in to provide economic help to the airline industry to prevent airline companies from closing down in the immediate period after the attacks. The economic impact in Bali in 2002 was even more severe as the main source of income for the people of the island is tourism. Tourist arrivals to Bali fell by more than 50% immediately after the bomb blasts. These costs had huge impact on those countries as people's livelihood were affected because of the fall in tourist arrivals. Furthermore, the increased spending on counter-terrorism has led to a larger budget for defence but shrinking budgets for other developments in the country. As a result, countries in the world are developing at a slower pace as more money is devoted to counter-terrorism.

2m	Eg. Transnational terrorism is a senseless act.
L2: 3m- 4m	Describes other cause(s) of transnational terrorism on countries in the world - Award 3m for describing one cause and an additional mark describing another cause Eg. Another impact of transnational terrorism on countries in the world is its social impact. Acts of terrorism may create suspicion and tension among the various ethnic and religious groups. Governments worldwide have realized the importance of ensuring that terrorism does not hurt the harmony among different races and religions.
L3: 5m- 6m	Explains one cause of transnational terrorism on countries in the world - Award 5m for 1W explanation - Award 6m for 1G explanation - Other impacts: social, political Eg. Another impact of transnational terrorism on countries in the world is social impact. Acts of terrorism may create suspicion and tension among the various ethnic and religious groups. Governments worldwide have realized the importance of ensuring that terrorism does not hurt the harmony among different races and religions. Countries had to act quickly before the good relations between the various races and religions in the country breaks down and chaos ensue. This would have affected the quality of life as the different communities could not live peacefully together because of these suspicions and tensions. For example, Singapore has launched the Community Engagement Programme in 2006 as a long-term effort to ensure that Singaporeans are better equipped to maintain social cohesion and harmony, should a crisis happen in Singapore. It aims to bring together Singaporeans from different communities, to strengthen inter-communal bonds, and to put in place response plans to help deal with potential communal tensions after an incident, be it a terrorist attack or a civil emergency.
L4: 7m- 8m	Explains 2 other impacts of transnational terrorism on countries in the world - Award 7m for 2W explanations - Award 8m for 1G1W or 2G explanations
L5: 9m- 10m	Weights the relative importance of the 2 impacts of transnational terrorism on countries in the world - Award 9m for a valid explanation of the interrelationship between the two reasoning - Award 10m for a good explanation of the interrelationship between the two reasoning Eg. In conclusion, both impacts of terrorism are equally as huge on countries in the world. This is because the impact of a terrorist attack has both short-term and long-term consequences that are not uniquely social or political. These consequences are not limited to just one of the political or social impacts. The government is under a lot of pressure to provide short-term protection, especially immediately after a terrorist attack, but it also needs to provide long-term stability in the country in the face of growing terrorism. The same can be said of the social impact. In the short-term, the government has to allay fears and calm the people down, in the event of a terrorist attack. In the long-term, the government has to convince the people from different communities to trust and live with each other.

- 4b. Explain two other impacts of transnational terrorism on countries in the world. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

L1:
1m-
Writes about the topic without focus on the question

CHUNG CHENG HIGH SCHOOL (MAIN)
2016 SOCIAL STUDIES PRELIMS
SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED CASE STUDY

No Keyword - support/ not support	0
Description of source	1
Yes OR No, based on superficial interpretation / Valid Message UNSUPPORTED / Failed Tone <i>Award 3m for failed tone [E.g. of Failed tone- sarcastic towards the government, biased against the policy etc.]</i>	2-3
Not Supportive, based on Valid Messages (SUPPORTED) <i>Award maximum 5m for well explained answers</i>	4-5
Not Supportive, based on MAIN Message (SUPPORTED) <i>Award 5m for a lack of explanation for tone</i> <i>Award 6m for well-developed answers with detection of TONE</i>	5-6
Source A Point: The cartoonist does not support the re-employment policy as it is <i>criticising the Singapore government for being a slave driver</i> by coming out with such a policy. Evidence: In Source A, it shows a skeleton with a broom representing an elderly worker. At the side, there is a man, representing a government agency, saying "our model worker! He worked till his last breath" to another man representing the Singapore government, who replied, "Good!" Explanation: This suggests that with the re-employment policy, workers will not be able to retire anymore as they have to work till they are reduced to bones and last breath. By illustrating working till reduction to bones and last breath or working one to death gives the idea that the government is some sort of a slave driver. <i>This exaggeration and the negative portrayal of the policy's impact reveal the disapproval the cartoonist has towards the re-employment policy.</i> In addition, the cartoonist is trying to highlight that the Singapore government who came up with the policy as mentioned in the background information, is satisfied that Singaporeans are in such a pitiful plight. This is seen in the source when it shows a man who represents the Singapore government replying 'Good!' when told of the plight of the worker. Hence, the author is actually <i>criticising the Singapore government for being a slave driver and having an uncaring attitude towards its citizens through such depiction.</i> This further reinforces the disapproval by the cartoonist towards the re-employment policy. [Explaining the Tone] Hence, the cartoonist does not support the re-employment policy.	

No Keyword – Similar or Different	0
Similar or Difference based on Provenance/False Matching/Invalid match	1
Similar or Difference based on superficial interpretation/description of source details <i>Award 2m for unsupported answers/description of details</i>	2
For E.g Both sources are similar in saying that elderly workers can be mentors/ coaches. OR Both sources are similar in saying that elderly workers can still work. Similar based on PURPOSE (Sub-msg) <i>Award 3m for well-developed answers</i> OR Similar or difference based on CONTENT <i>Award 4m for well-developed answers</i> For E.g Both sources are similar in saying elderly workers are still valuable and can make important contributions to the workplace. In Source B, "Some seniors we spoke to told us that they would like to take on a mentoring or coaching role in their current companies." Mr Gan said. This suggests that the elderly workers are willingly to contribute their wealth of experience to the companies and help the younger generations which is something valuable for the workplace. Similarly, in source C, the poster shows the caption, "If not for Auntie Rosalind's guidance, I'd still be a fish out of water" and "tap into the wealth of experience." These captions revealed that the experience and willingness of the elderly to coach the younger generation in their workplace is a valuable asset to the company.	3-4
Similar AND Difference based on CONTENT	4-5
Similar based on PURPOSE <i>Award 5m for responses with accurate Outcome but weak explanation</i> <i>Award 6 for well-explained responses (shows the value added by seniors to companies)</i> <i>Award 7m for well-explained responses</i> E.g. Both sources are similar in purpose as both sources are trying to convince the employers in Singapore that elderly worker can still impact positively to the companies so that they will be more willing to employ the older workers. In Source B, it states that "We have a higher chance of ageing successfully ageing if individuals do not associate ageing with mere decline, loss of value, or worse, disability," he added. This suggests that there are negative perspectives being associated with age and in the context of this source where Mr Gan is addressing on attitudes towards work. He is trying to highlight to employers not to make negative association with the older workers. Instead, he hopes that the employers can recognise that the older workers can actually value add to the companies	5-7

which can impact the companies positively so that the employers will change their minds and be more willing to employ older workers. Similarly, in Source C, the poster shows the caption, "If not for Auntie Rosalind's guidance, I'd still be a fish out of water" and "tap into the wealth of experience." These captions revealed that the experience and willingness of the elderly to coach the younger generation in their workplace is a valuable asset to the company. By highlighting the value of the older workers in the workplace, it is hoped that employers will be more willing to employ older workers.		0
Responses that have no reference to the speech. E.g. Source D was created to....	Description of Source	1
Unsupported Answers Award 2 marks for all unsupported answers	OR	2-3
Sub-messages (UNSUPPORTED) Award 2 marks for sub-message, unsupported Award 3 marks for sub-message, supported	[E.g. of sub-messages: - Focuses about impacts - Ageing population can lead to good impacts too etc. - Focuses on benefits - Ageing population brings benefits/gains/ is advantageous - Focuses on the government's efforts]	OR
Failed Purpose (Any missing element)		4
Valid Outcome (SUPPORTED)	[E.g. of outcomes: - International governments (Prime Audience): - so that they will be more keen/proactive to address the concerns/manage the impacts of an ageing population - Singapore (Weaker response) - so that Singaporeans will all come and work together to play a part in helping to reduce the impacts of an ageing population X to support policies/government	

Main Message (SUPPORTED) Main messages will be <u>messages that focus on the management of ageing population</u>. Award 5 marks for well-developed responses for content (main message). OR Purpose (Sub-message, A, O) Award 5 marks	4-5
Purpose (SUPPORTED) Award 6 marks for well-developed explanations with Purpose directed to Singaporeans. Award 7 marks for well-developed explanations with Purpose directed to International audience.	6-7
Message	P.T: The Prime Minister made this speech at that time because he wants to highlight (V) to the international governments (A) that ageing population can be managed with careful and deliberate efforts (M) so that they will be more confident in working on their existing gaps to better manage the challenges of ageing population in their society (O).
Evid: Source D states that "But if we prepare our society to make the necessary adjustments, update our policies and improve our infrastructure, we can ensure that older citizens will continue to lead full and happy lives."	
Expl M: This suggests that with careful planning and constant calibration of existing policies to meet the changing needs of our society, it is possible to manage the challenges of ageing population and maintain the quality of life that society is currently experiencing. Therefore, it suggests that ageing population may not necessary lead to undesirable outcomes, instead it can be managed with deliberate efforts when the society is able to adjust accordingly to the circumstances.	
Expl O: As such, given that it is a speech given first at an international conference on reinventing retirement, the speech is meant to encourage the international community presented at the conference to see the challenges in a positive light and have the confidence to manage the challenges of ageing population in the society. Then, the perception on the aged will be truly be reinvented and society will be ready for a more positive outlook on the aged.	

No Keyword- Useful/Not as useful	0
Description of source / Answer based on PROVENANCE details / Invalid Inference <i>[Invalid inference refers to inferences that did not address the impacts of ageing population]</i>	1
USEFUL/NOT AS USEFUL, based on SUB/MAIN Message UNSUPPORTED <i>Award 2m for unsupported answers</i> <i>Award 3m for answers with sub-messages supported</i> E.g. Source E is useful as evidence on the impacts of ageing population in Singapore as it suggests emotional well-being of elderly has been impacted negatively/ Increase demand for healthcare services. OR NOT AS USEFUL, based on TYPICALITY <i>Award 2m for statement on typicality (e.g. Only one aspect of the impact is mentioned in this source among others)</i> OR USEFUL/NOT USEFUL, based on FAILED Cross-reference/FAILED TONE/Cross-reference to BI USEFUL, based on MAIN Message SUPPORTED <i>Award 4m for Main Message, supported [idea of negative impact must be present to be a valid main message]</i>	2-3
Source E is useful as evidence on the impacts on ageing population in Singapore as it suggests that individuals are experiencing negative impacts that are hard to manage at their level/ individuals are facing more challenging impacts of ageing population. From Source E, it states that "But the elderly are also coming forward because of the increasing complex issues they face as Singapore ages." This suggests that individuals are now experiencing more challenging impacts that comes from ageing population. These issues are more complex and individuals are unable to manage them at their level which explains more elderly coming forward to seek help from the eldercare agencies. Therefore, Source E is useful in telling me the impact of ageing population is getting more challenging for individuals to manage.	4-5

OR USEFUL, based on MAIN Message + Limited in Usefulness based on TYPICALITY <i>Award 5m for Main Message, supported + one-line statement on typicality</i> OR CROSS-REFERENCE (With sub-message), SUPPORTED	
L3+ Enhanced/Limited in Usefulness based on CROSS-REFERENCE (RELIABILITY) <i>Award 7m for well-developed Cross-references to Sources D or F</i> Reliability through Cross-Reference [1st Paragraph] Source E is useful as evidence on the impacts on ageing population in Singapore as it suggests that there are negative impacts/ challenging impacts that stems from ageing population. From Source E, it states that "But the elderly are also coming forward because of the increasing complex issues they face as Singapore ages." This suggests that individuals are now experiencing more challenging impacts that comes from ageing population. These issues are more complex and individuals are unable to manage them at their level which explains more elderly coming forward to seek help from the eldercare agencies. Therefore, Source E is useful in telling me there are negative impacts that stems from ageing population in Singapore.	6-7
[2nd Paragraph] However, Source E's usefulness is limited as it is not reliable. When I cross-reference Source E with Source F, Source F contradicts E. Source F suggests that impacts of ageing population are manageable and not all negative. In Source F, it states that "Some see it as a crisis, but I tend to think that we could see it as an opportunity." This suggests that impacts of ageing population are not all negative and there can be positive impacts that can come with it. This contradicts with Source E where the focus is on the negative impacts faced by the individuals as they age. Therefore, since Source F contradicts Source E as it is highlight on the potential positive outcomes of ageing population, Source E is thus unreliable. Hence, as Source E is unreliable, Source E's usefulness is limited.	

IL1	No key word "prove"	0
IL2	Prove or Not based on description of source	1
IL3	Prove or Not based on Typicality/Provenance UNSUPPORTED Answers <i>Award 2m for Typicality in spite of an invalid message</i>	2
IL4	Prove or Not based on FAILED Cross-references / FAILED Motive/FAILED Tone/FAILED Provenance-Content Explained/Argument based on idea of uncertainty <i>Award 4m for answers with valid message</i>	3-4
IL5	Prove or Not based on VALID message SUPPORTED <i>Award 4m for supported answers</i> E.g. Source F proves that Singaporeans will be able to enjoy their old age because it suggests that medical advances have potential to manage the negative impacts that individuals often associate with. Source F states that "And ultimately, the goal is to make sure seniors can enjoy a good quality of life in their sunset years." This suggests that medical advances such as biomedical innovations and technology are used to improve the quality of life for the elderly. With improvement in quality of life, they are then able to enjoy their old age. Hence, Source F proves that Singaporeans will be able to enjoy their old age with medical advances to manage the negative impacts of ageing. OR Prove or Not Prove based on Cross-reference (With Sub-messages) OR Prove or Not based on VALID Message + TYPICALITY <i>Award 5m for an additional one-line statement on typicality</i>	4-5
IL6	Prove or Not based on CROSS-REFERENCE <i>Valid cross-references to Sources D (prove) or E (Does not prove)</i> <i>Award 6m for using source D, and award 7m for using source E</i>	5-6

IL7	Does not Prove Based on MOTIVE + Critical analysis of content (Typicality) Cannot Prove through MOTIVE + Typicality [1 st Paragraph] Source F does not prove that Singaporeans will be able to enjoy their old age because it is unreliable. Source F has a motive. Source F tells me that medical advances have potential to manage the negative impacts that individuals often associate with. Source F states that "And ultimately, the goal is to make sure seniors can enjoy a good quality of life in their sunset years." This suggests that medical advances such as biomedical innovations and technology are used to improve the quality of life for the elderly. With improvement in quality of life, they are then able to enjoy their old age. Hence, Source F is telling me that Singaporeans will be able to enjoy their old age with medical advances to manage the negative impacts of ageing. As the source is from the Chairman for the Integrative and Community care division in Tan Tock Seng Hospital, he is likely to be painting a positive image for the future of the ageing population in Singapore so as to convince Singaporeans of his works. In the source, Professor Chin presented an optimistic outlook on the future of the seniors in Singapore by suggesting that medical advances will be able to provide the quality of life that Singaporeans would enjoy and seeing them as 'opportunity'. Given that Professor	8
IL8	Cannot Prove based on PROVENANCE-EXPLAINED (MOTIVE) <i>Award 7m for well-developed answers</i>	6-7
IL9	Cannot Prove based on Critical Analysis of Content (Tone + Typicality) <i>Award 6m for critical analysis of content</i> E.g. Source F does not prove that Singaporeans will enjoy their old age as the source is only optimistic about the future which has not come into reality at the point. From Source F, "And ultimately, the goal is to make sure seniors can enjoy a good quality of life in their sunset years." This suggests that it is only a goal and not being realised at the point when the Professor is addressing at the forum. Hence, it is unable to prove that Singaporeans will be able to enjoy their old age as it is just a speculation/potential at this point in time. Moreover, the source is only focusing on the physical well-being where it mentions about disability and not the other aspects such as emotional and social well-being of Singaporeans. Thus, it cannot be a holistic representative of 'enjoyment' as to enjoy old age can be in terms of various areas and not only physical well-being. Hence, Source F does not prove that Singaporeans will be able to enjoy their old age.	6-7

10. Study Source F. How does Source F prove that Singaporeans will be able to overcome old age? Explain your answer. Chin has a vested interest seeks to convince Singaporeans of positive old age living in defence of his works, the source has a motive. Source F is thus unreliable. As it is unreliable, Source F cannot prove that Singaporeans will be able to enjoy their old age. Furthermore, Source F does not prove that Singaporeans will enjoy their old age as the source is only optimistic about the future which has not come into reality at the point. Hence, Source F does not prove that Singaporeans will be able to enjoy their old age.	
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FORMS FOR SECTION B: SEQ

IDENTITY	EXPLAINATIONS
GIVEN FACTOR: BUILDING NATIONAL IDENTITY *CHOOSE ONE EXAMPLE TO ELABORATE (a) Policy of multi-racialism ✓ This promotes equality among the races, with no special rights granted to any particular racial or religious group. ✓ Everyone has equal opportunities to succeed, regardless of their background. Favouring a certain group of people because of their race or religion is prohibited by the Constitution. ✓ Since everyone is seen as a valued member of the Singapore society, a sense of national identity as Singaporeans is created. (b) Common Practices ✓ Actions that Singaporeans carry out together, singing the national anthem, taking the pledge and attending flag raising ceremony are examples of the common practices carried out in schools. ✓ Helps to foster national identity by inculcating loyalty and national pride towards Singapore. This allows Singaporeans to see themselves as one people. ✓ Bilingualism introduced in schools in 1965	→ By building a national identity, Singaporeans will feel as one people with a common identity. → They will identify themselves as Singaporeans first and foremost rather than by race or religion. When people feel that they belong, they will be less focused on their differences. → This will lead to greater mutual understanding and tolerance as they are now seen as one common people, resulting in greater cohesion and solidarity.

✓ Students were expected to learn English and their own Mother Tongue. With bilingualism, English is used as the language linking the different ethnic groups. Mother Tongue language is used to impart moral values and cultural traditions of each race. ✓ As English is a non-native language for all the ethnic groups, no one has an advantage over another. The use of English helps improve communication among Singaporeans.	
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MINORITY INTEREST	EXPLAINATIONS
OTHER FACTOR: SAFEGUARDING MINORITY INTEREST *CHOOSE ONE EXAMPLE TO ELABORATE (a) Minority representation ✓ Gives minority groups a say in governance and safeguards their interests ✓ The Presidential Council of Minority Rights (PCMR) and the Group Representation Constituency (GRC) are two examples. ✓ PCMR consists of members from minority racial and religious groups. It ensures no racial or religious groups are disadvantaged as a result of a law passed in Parliament. ✓ GRC ensures that at least one of the candidates in the team contesting in the General Election is from the minority racial communities such as Malay, Indian or Eurasian. It ensures that minority racial groups are represented in the Parliament. (b) Self-Help Groups ✓ E.g. Chinese Development Assistance Council (CDAC), Singapore Indian Development Association (SINDA), Mendaki and the Eurasian Association help members of their community who are less fortunate to get aid in their studies and training for their jobs. ✓ They also give moral support to members of their own community. This helps Singaporeans to cope and compete with one another on an equal footing. OTHER FACTOR: DEVELOPING COMMON SPACES *CHOOSE ONE EXAMPLE TO ELABORATE (a) Events and programmes organised by grassroots	→ By safeguarding the interests of the minority groups, there are equal opportunities for all regardless of race or religion and this ensures that the minority groups do not feel marginalized. → A sense of belonging is created as the minority group know that their opinions and rights matter. → Everyone will feel valued by the nation and there will be mutual respect among people. This will ensure greater social cohesion among Singaporeans. → By developing common space, a platform is provided for Singaporeans to interact with one another. → Through the interaction, it will dispel

(D) Explain two other strategies adopted by Singapore that help foster social cohesion. (4 marks)	EXPLANATIONS misconceptions between races. ➤ Understanding among Singaporeans of different race and religion can then be deepened. It will develop understanding of other cultures and friendships can be forged. ➤ There will be greater tolerance and respect for different cultures. Hence leading to mutual trust and better understanding which ensures greater cohesion. (b) Opportunities offered by educational institutions ✓ Grassroots organisations such as People's Association (PA) create common space through their wide range of programmes and activities developed to cater to the needs and interests of every Singaporean. ✓ One of the programmes conducted for students is a home visit or home stay opportunity with a host family from another ethnic group. (b) Opportunities offered by educational institutions ✓ Open to every Singaporean, regardless of race or religion. Students of different races and religious groups study together. This daily interaction during lessons and school activities provides an opportunity for friendships to be cultivated and strengthened. ✓ Implementation of Co-Curricular (CCAs) in schools helps to promote closer bonds among youths from all races. The varied activities conducted during CCAs provide opportunities for students to work closely with and understand one another. (c) Common living space provided by public housing ✓ In 1989, the Ethnic Integration Policy was introduced. It puts a limit on the proportion of races in every neighbourhood and block of flats. This ensures that there is an even distribution of the different races in all the housing estates. (d) Activities conducted by Inter-Racial Confidence Circles (IRCCs) and Harmony Circles (HCs) ✓ IRCCs were introduced in January 2002 to provide a common space to foster greater inter-racial understanding. They organise activities such as visits to places of worship, creating opportunities for Singaporeans to appreciate their differences and develop strong bonds among different ethnic and religious communities. ✓ HCs carry out these inter-racial and inter-religious activities at the workplace. This helps to build confidence and friendship
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(D) Explain two other ways in which Singapore has helped foster social cohesion. (4 marks)	among people. (e) Shared experience through National Service ✓ Introduced in 1967, NS requires all able-bodied men to serve in the defence of the country. The shared experiences of military training during NS helps to strengthen the bond among the men. (a) Explain how having membership in international organisations has helped foster social cohesion in Singapore. (4 marks) Unpacking diplomacy: foster friendly ties so as to have a platform for peaceful resolutions on differences and to pursue mutual interests EXPLANATIONS GIVEN FACTOR: MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS ✓ The United Nations (UN) plays an important role in representing all countries in the world. ✓ Admitted in 1965, a membership with the UN has allowed Singapore to gain recognition as a sovereign state. It also helped Singapore develop as a country through the sending of experts to advise and help in economic developments. Dr. Albert Winsemius was once such notable economic expert from the UN, who help Singapore in its industrial planning and development (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 186). ✓ Singapore has helped promote international cooperation in the UN Law of the Sea Conference. The conference discussed how countries can draw territorial boundaries in the sea and how landlocked states can gain access to sea. It also discussed guidelines on safeguarding the marine environment and protecting the freedom of scientific research on the high seas. In the third UN Law of the Sea Conference, Singapore's former representative to the UN, Professor Tommy Koh, was the chairperson (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 187). OR ✓ Singapore has helped promote international peace through her participation in the UN Security Council. In the Security Council, there → By being a part of an international organisation, it strengthens the sovereignty of Singapore and provides an international platform to mediate international differences as well as to further international peace, cooperation, and development. → In the event of any serious disagreement with other countries, Singapore is able to rely on the diplomatic platforms provided by international organisations to resolve their differences, through peaceful negotiations rather than resort to war. → Moreover, in the event that serious disagreements break out with bigger, more powerful nations, Singapore is able to rely on the collective support of an international organisation to resolve these differences peacefully rather than resort to war. → Hence, having membership in international organisations is a way to ensure the national security of Singapore.
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are five permanent members and ten rotating members. The main role of the Security Council is to maintain international peace and security through a variety of means such as economic sanctions as well as military action. Singapore was a non-permanent member of the Security Council for two years, from 2001 to 2002 (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 187). OR ✓ Singapore has also helped resolve international conflict through her participation in UN Peacekeeping Operations. UN Peacekeeping Operations is a way to help countries torn by conflict to create conditions for long-term peace. Over the years, the UN has played a major role in undertaking complex operations involving peace-making, peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance. The majority of operations involve observing ceasefires between warring factions. With many UN peacekeepers coming from member countries, Singapore has contributed to peacekeeping operations by involving some 1,500 personnel over 13 operations in 11 different countries (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 188).	
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OTHER FACTOR: MEMBERSHIP IN REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS ✓ The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) allows member nations to maintain warm and friendly ties with one another. It also provides an avenue to discuss and resolve their differences peacefully such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 180). ✓ Member nations also benefit from the establishment of a Free Trade Area, which remove import taxes amongst member countries, making trade within the region more viable (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 182). ✓ As a collective voice, it also strengthens the member countries' position when negotiating with other great powers such as America, Japan,	→ By establishing strong relations amongst countries within the region through regional associations, it ensures that Singapore has a regional platform to resolve international differences as well as to further international cooperation and development. → In the event of any serious disagreement between regional countries, Singapore is able to rely on the diplomatic platforms provided by regional associations to resolve their differences through peaceful negotiations rather than resort to war. → Moreover, in the event that serious disagreements break out with more powerful nations or between other regional
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China and the European Union (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 181). ✓ Singapore has forged better relations with other ASEAN nations through educational and professional exchanges. For instance, Singapore has provided technical training to member countries such as 1,700 officials from Laos since 1993. In this training, these officials acquire information technology skills, learning the English language, and handling trade promotions. Singapore also offers scholarships to students of ASEAN countries under the Singapore Cooperation Programme. These scholarships are without any bond and allow these students to study in course offered by local universities, except for medicine. These students then return to their home country to contribute to their development (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 183). OR ✓ Singapore has forged better relations with other ASEAN nations through the economic cooperation and assistance she renders. Launched in 2000, the ASEAN Integration Project (IAI) aims to narrow the economic gap between member countries. In this project, Singapore would offer a five-year aid package to member countries, worth over S\$80million dollars, between 2000 and 2003 (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 184). OR ✓ Singapore has forged better relations with other ASEAN nations through environmental collaboration. In 1997, during the forest fires in Indonesia, Singapore assisted Indonesia by monitoring forest fires through satellite images. The data from the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre in Singapore, accessible by all ASEAN countries, strengthens the region's early-warning system for land and forest fires. Additionally, the ASEAN Environment Ministers also met to devise the Regional Haze Actions Plan to prevent and monitor forest fires as well	→ Hence, having membership in regional organisations is a way to ensure the national security of Singapore. → associations, Singapore is able to rely on the collective voice of a regional association to resolve these differences peacefully rather than resort to war.
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Q1) Explain how Singapore has become a global city. (10)	
EVIDENCE	EXPLANATIONS
as strengthen regional land and forest fire-fighting capabilities (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 185).	
OTHER FACTOR: BILATERAL AND MULTI-LATERAL RELATIONS	
✓ Establishing trading partnerships with countries such as Japan, America and Germany has benefited Singapore with the acquisition of advanced technology gained by trading. Singapore has used this newly acquired technology to develop her country and economy (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 178).	→ Having bilateral relations ensures that Singapore is able to develop a strong network of diplomatic ties with other countries, which are mutually beneficial.
✓ Establishing bilateral relations with neighbouring countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia has helped Singapore build strong political, economic and cultural ties with these countries. In turn, this has helped Singapore attract businesses from the region and allowed her to speed up its economic and social development (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 178).	→ In the event of any serious disagreement with other countries, Singapore can use her diplomatic ties to resolve their differences through peaceful negotiations rather than resort to war.
✓ Bilateral relations have also meant that Singapore sends aid to other countries in their time of crises. In 2004, Singapore provided humanitarian aid to Aceh, an Indonesian province, which was badly affected by a massive tsunami and earthquake. Such humanitarian efforts have helped Singapore garner international respect and recognition (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 179).	→ Singapore bilateral ties with other countries serve as a platform to discuss issues when disagreements arise or to resolve differences.
	→ Hence, establishing bilateral relations is a way to ensure the national security of Singapore.

Q2) Explain how Singapore has become a global city. (10)	
EVIDENCE	EXPLANATIONS
Unpacking: Factors, which encourage globalization by allowing the faster shrinking of the world and more efficient integration and interconnectedness.	
GIVEN FACTOR: DEVELOPMENTS IN COMMUNICATION	
✓ Satellite technology has enabled messages to be transmitted from one location and received	→ With developments in communications, it allows communications among people in different locations to be faster and more convenient.

in another part of the world almost simultaneously. Similarly, optical fibre systems have very large carrying capacity and transmit information at very high speeds.	→ This allows the efficient movement of ideas and information which leads to a more interconnected and integrated world.
✓ The invention of advanced communication technology such as the internet has enabled consumers to access information about new products and places more conveniently and efficiently. The internet has greatly transformed the way one communicates, conducts business, obtains information and purchases goods and services.	→ Businesses across the globe can grow rapidly due to the shrinking world as people can now purchase goods and services anywhere and new ideas can be formulated and conveyed at a much faster rate.
	→ This sparks of a cycle that continuously encourages the shrinking of the world, leading to globalisation.

Q3) Explain how Singapore has become a global city. (10)	
EVIDENCE	EXPLANATIONS
OTHER FACTOR: DEVELOPMENTS IN TRANSPORTATION	
✓ In the 20th century, the commercial jet aircraft, large ocean-going vessels and containerisation greatly increased the movement of goods and people from one place to another. Containerisation has reduced the time and cost of moving goods over long distances. It has also greatly simplified the transfer of goods, from one mode of transportation to another as containers can be easily transferred from ships to trucks.	→ With developments in transportation, it allows for a more efficient and convenient movement of items and people which allows businesses to function at high speeds.
✓ There is increasing mobility of goods and people. Countries have built efficient and integrated transportation infrastructure such as airports, seaports, railways and highways to facilitate this movement. The efficient transport network worldwide has made it possible for goods to be moved around the world easily. At the same time, it also meant that people can travel easily.	→ This allows the faster shrinking of the world as the sharing of goods and services across the globe can be done in an easy and fast manner. People can also travel easily to anywhere in the world for business or leisure.
OTHER FACTOR: TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS	
✓ TNCs, such as Microsoft Corporation and Toyota Motor, are large global firms that operate in many countries and have production or service facilities outside the country of origin.	→ This allows integration and interconnectedness between different countries' businesses and cultures.
✓ TNCs set up their operations in different parts of	→ Thus, developments in transportation encourage and drive globalisation.
	→ When TNCs operations set up in the different parts of world, economies are more integrated with the movements of the different components from around the world for the assembling of the final

4 (b) Explain the other factors that contribute to globalisation, which drive it more rapidly and explain our answer (40)

EVIDENCE	EXPLANATIONS
the world to source for new markets and lower production costs. These operations are coordinated and controlled by the headquarters, usually located in the country of origin. Also, TNCs source for components from around the world before assembling the final product in another country.	product. → At the same time, TNCs create investment and employment opportunities in the countries that they set up facilities in. → This benefits the locals by providing employment and can benefit country by developing the region and attracting even more investments. → This spurs further economic growth and encourages further integration and interconnectedness of the world, in turn driving globalisation.

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SECTION A: Source Based Questions

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why do you think the cartoon was published on the internet? Explain your answer. [7m]

L1	Based on provenance/ context Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because the November Paris terror attacks had just happened. Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because the source-giver wanted to show the reactions to the November Paris terror attacks.	1
L2	Based on limited inferences Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because Paris had been bombed and damaged by the terror attacks. This can be evidenced from Source A which showed smoke and debris on the floor near the tower in Paris, with a masked terrorist, moving away to other targets. Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because the source-giver wanted to show that Paris was just one of the many targets being targeted by the terrorists as the cartoon showed a masked terrorist, moving to other targets after attacking Paris. Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because the source-giver wanted to show that the terror attack on Paris had been successfully executed as the cartoon showed the masked terrorist, walking away and thinking about other targets.	2
L3	Based on valid messages/ intended outcome Award 3m for valid message without support Award 4m for valid message with support Valid Message: (3-4m) Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because the source-giver wanted to show that the threat of terrorism has not ended/ is still an on-going threat to the world. This can be evidenced from Source A which a masked terrorist, moving to other targets and walking away after successfully attacking Paris. The other cities such as Madrid, London and New York were all previous targets which had suffered previous attacks by terrorists. Award 3m for identifying a valid outcome: (3m) Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because the source-giver wanted to alert/warn and stiffen the resistance of the people around the world against the threat of terrorism.	3-4

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[Turn over

L4	Based on valid message with an intended outcome Award 5m for identifying a valid message with an attempted intended outcome Award 6m for identifying a valid message with a clear intended outcome Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because the source-giver wanted to highlight that the threat of terrorism has not ended/ is still an on-going threat to the world so that people and governments around the world will be alerted to possible future terror attacks. (5m) Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because the source-giver wanted to highlight that the threat of terrorism has not ended/ is still an on-going threat to the world so that people and governments around the world will be alerted to possible future terror attacks and stiffen the resistance of the people/take preventive actions around the world against the threat of terrorism. (6m)	5-6
L5	Based on valid message with an intended outcome in the context of the Paris terror attacks Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because the source-giver wanted to highlight that the threat of terrorism has not ended/ is still an on-going threat to the world. All these attacks were part of a series of planned terrorist acts by terrorists around the world which any country could become a possible target. This is done so that people and governments around the world will be alerted to possible future terror attacks and stiffen the resistance of the people/take preventive actions around the world against the threat of terrorism.	7

1 (b) Study Sources B and C.

How different are Sources B and C about the November Paris terror attacks? [7m]
Explain your answer.

L1	Answers based on provenance/ topic Eg. Both sources are textual sources.	1
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	E.g. Both are reporting on the November Paris terror attacks. OR E.g. The terror attack in Source B happened at the football stadium while the terror attack in Source C happened at a theatre.	
L2	2 Similarity: Involvement of the terrorists Difference: False Matching <i>One source says something that the other source does not.</i> Similarity E.g. Both sources mentioned about the terrorists attacking different locations in Paris Difference E.g. The terrorists in Source B carried out suicide bombings as their act of terror but source C does not use the same method.	
L3	3-4 Similarity OR difference based on valid matching of source content <i>Award 3 marks for one similarity/ difference</i> <i>Award 4 marks for more than one similarity/ difference.</i> Similarity E.g. Both sources agree that the terrorists deliberately selected targets with many people at popular gathering areas such as the football stadium and famous theatre. Source B says that, "start of an international friendly football match between France and Germany which President Francois Hollande was attending." and similarly, Source C says that "The American band Eagles of Death Metal was playing to an audience of around 1,500 people." E.g. Both sources agree that the terrorists had no intention to surrender/were prepared for death in the terrorist attacks. Source B says that, "he detonated his suicide vest, killing himself and a bystander." and similarly, Source C describes "the attackers as calm and determined." E.g. Both sources agree that the terrorists were well-prepared to execute the terror attacks and were merciless in their terror acts. Source B says that, "had planned to detonate his vest within the stadium." and similarly, Source C says that "About an hour into the concert, three dark-clad men with AK-47 assault rifles entered the hall." OR Difference E.g. Both sources are different in the methods which the terrorists carried out the terror attacks as Source B says that the terrorists carried out suicide bombings as their act of terror as B reports, "The explosions happened at 9:20pm, 9:30pm, and 9:53pm." However Source C says that the terrorists carried out assaults and hostage taking as their act of terror as Source C reports that "a mass shooting and hostage-taking occurred."	

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	E.g. Both sources are different in pointing out whether the terrorists had succeeded in entering their targeted areas of destruction and terror as Source B says that the terrorists did not succeed in entering the football stadium as they were stopped by the police as Source B reports, "The first bomber was prevented from entering the stadium after a security guard patted him down and discovered the suicide vest." However, Source C says that the terrorists succeeded in entering the theatre as Source C reports, "About an hour into the concert, three dark-clad men with AK-47 assault rifles entered the hall."	
L4	Similarity AND difference based on valid matching of source content <i>"Award 6m only for use of evidences from both sources</i> E.g. Both elements of L3	5-6
L5	Similarity, based on purpose/ motive, and/ or tone, supported. <i>Award 7 marks for answers dealing with a valid purpose with clear use of content and with intended outcomes for both sources.</i> E.g. Both sources are similar in their purpose. Both sources are trying to highlight to the international community about the well-planned, successful and brutal Paris terror attacks carried out by the terrorists so that people and governments around the world will be alerted to possible future terror attacks and stiffen the resistance of the people/take preventive actions around the world against the threat of terrorism.	7

1 (c) Study Source D.

Why do you think the French President made this speech? Explain your answer.

[6m]

L1	Based on context / provenance/ lifting from content 1 Eg. He made this speech because the November Paris terror attacks had just happened/ in response to the terror attacks. Eg. He made this speech because he wanted to take 'appropriate action' (paraphrasing) against the terrorists.	
L2	Based on valid messages <i>Award 2m for one valid message</i> 2-3	

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	Award 3m for more than one valid messages Eg. He made this speech because he knew that many people in France were angry and frustrated about the terror attacks. He needs to do something about it. Eg. He made this speech because he wanted to take revenge on the terrorists who had killed many innocent people in Paris. Eg. He made this speech because he wanted to warn the terrorists that France is going to fight back with force so that the terrorists will not attack France again. (deter the terrorists to continue to attack France) Eg. He wanted to justify France's military actions against the terrorists. Eg. He wanted to gain the support of people around the world to fight against terrorism.	
L3	Based on purpose with an intended outcome Award 4m for valid purpose without support Award 5m for valid purpose with support Eg. He made this speech because he wanted to justify that France was right/ was forced to take military action to counter the terrorists to other countries around the world so that other countries will support France in the use of force against the terrorist groups as Source D says, "These were attacks against France, against the values that we defend in the world, against what we are, a free country that means something to the whole planet."	4-5
L4	Based on purpose with an intended outcome in the context of what had just happened to Paris (in response to the challenge by ISIL) Eg. He made this speech because he wanted to justify that France was right/ was forced to take military action to counter the terrorists to other countries around the world as France had just been attacked by ISIL who had claimed responsibility for the terror attacks so that other countries will support France in the use of force against the terrorist groups as the deterrence measure against future possible attacks around the world.	

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L1	(Useful/ Not Useful) based on provenance Eg. Source E is useful as evidence as it is given by an analyst who heads the French Senate's investigation committee into Islamic networks. Eg. Source E is not useful as evidence as it is given by only one analyst who might not know the entire picture/ be biased in her analysis.	1
L2	Not useful, based on typically Eg. Source E is not useful as evidence as it is given by only one analyst. Her observation might contain views that might be biased and might not reflect the actual situation surrounding the threat of terrorism in France.	2
L3	Useful, based on content Award 3m for use of source content without evidence Award 4m for use of source content with evidence Eg. Source E is useful as evidence in saying that the threat of terrorism is very real and an on-going threat to France and other European countries as it reveals	3-4

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[Turn over

1 (d) Study Source E.
How useful is Source E as evidence about the threat of terrorism? Explain your answer. [8m]

	security system, the source is very useful as evidence due to its reliability.	
L6	Useful, based on explained provenance with an intended purpose L5 plus she might be trying to to alert/warn and stiffen the resistance of the people around the world against the threat of terrorism as any other country might become the next target of terrorism.	8

1 (e) Study Source F.

Are you surprised by the cartoonist's view of the November Paris terror attacks?
[7m]

	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Surprised/Not surprised based on provenance Eg. I am not surprised because the cartoon was drawn by an anti-western cartoonist, who might want to send a message following the Paris terror attacks. Eg. I am very surprised because a cartoon on the Paris terror attacks (an issue which was highly sensitive) was published on the internet for everyone to see.	1
L2	Surprised, based on misinterpretation of cartoon.(Source F) Eg. I am very surprised because how could the terrorists (ISIS) attacked or stabbed France from Syria? Furthermore, the French President looked 'shocked' when he turned his head while trying to do something to Syria. (adding fuel to fire)	2
L3	Not surprised, based on source content Award 3m for a viewpoint without evidence Award 4m for a viewpoint with evidence Eg. I am not surprised because the cartoonist was clearly trying to show the international community that the terrorists (ISIS) were taking revenge by attacking France as the cartoon shows, "the masked terrorist, stabbing a French flag" in response to France's continued attacks on/ involvement in Syria and making the fighting in Syria even worse as the cartoon shows, "the French President adding fuel to fire"	3-4

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	that terrorism was a great security threat as potential terrorists were able to move around European countries. This is evident from Source D which says, "a group of Islamic militants were able to organise even as they moved freely among countries within the borders of Europe's passport-free areas and beyond." This was also due to the ineffective security control and lack of resources committed to combat terrorism in some European countries. This is evident from Source D which says, "They attribute the lapses in communication, inability to keep track of suspected militants and failure to act on intelligence, to a lack of resources in some countries and a surge in the number of would-be extremists." Eg. Source E is useful as evidence in saying that the terrorists were able to successfully carried out a terrorist attack in France due to the ineffective security control as Source E says that, "police, intelligence and security services had an opportunity to detain at least some of the men who launched the attacks. That they did not, helps explain how a group of Islamist militants were able to organise even as they moved freely among countries....."	5-6
L4	Useful, based on cross-referencing with other sources Award 5m valid cross-referencing without supporting evidence Award 6m valid cross-referencing with supporting evidence "Must be valid cross-referencing to specific reasons about terrorism Eg. Source E is useful as evidence as it is reliable in saying that the threat of terrorism is very real and an on-going threat to France and other European countries as it reveals that terrorism was a great security threat as potential terrorists were able to move around European countries because it is supported by Source A which also shows that the threat of terrorism has not ended/ is still an on-going threat to the world. This can be evidenced from Source A which a masked terrorist, moving to other targets and walking away after successfully attacking Paris. The other cities such as Madrid, London and New York were all previous targets which had suffered attacks by terrorists. Eg. Source E is useful as evidence as it is reliable in saying that the terrorists were able to successfully carry out a terrorist attack in France due to the ineffective security control because it is supported by Source C which also points out that there were security lapses within France which allowed the terrorists to successfully enter the theatre to carry out the terror attacks as Source C says, "About an hour into the concert, three dark-clad men with AK-47 assault rifles entered the hall."	7
L5	Useful, based on explained provenance Eg. Source E is useful as evidence as it is reliable in saying that the threat of terrorism is very real and an on-going threat to France and other European countries because it is a viewpoint given by a French official who is in charge of investigating the Islamic network (ISIS). In her assessment of the aftermath of the terror attacks, such an admission of security lapses due to the lack of coordination and commitment of resources from some European countries (including France) was something unexpected from her. Since her observations sounded very truthful and logical about the security drawbacks in the European	

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L4	Not surprised, based on cross-reference to background information (France's involvement in the war in Syria)	5
	Eg. I am not surprised because the cartoonist was clearly trying to show the international community that the terrorists (ISIS) were taking revenge by attacking France in response to France's continued attacks on/ involvement in Syria and making the fighting in Syria even worse. This is supported by the background information which tells me that France had been involved and worsening the war in Syria by bombing various ISIS/SIL targets in Syria since October 2015." Hence, it is no surprise that the terrorists would retaliate by targeting France as an act of revenge.	
L5	Not surprised, based on explained provenance with use of source content (inherent biasness in the background of the source-giver in Source F)	6
	Eg. I am not surprised because the cartoonist had an anti-western agenda. It would therefore be expected of an anti-western cartoonist to speak ill of or blame the western countries for starting terrorist acts around the world. This can be seen in how the cartoonist deliberately show that terrorists (ISIS) were only taking revenge by attacking France in response to France's continued attacks on/ involvement in Syria and making the fighting in Syria even worse. Hence, the cartoonist is trying to shift the blame to France and saying that France deserved to be attacked by the terrorists because of what they were doing in Syria.	
L6	Not surprised, based on explained provenance with purpose with an intended outcome	7
	Eg. <u>L5 plus</u> The purpose of the anti-western cartoonist is to shape the thinking of the international audience by mocking at France's "deserving plight." (Being targeted by the terrorists as a payback) This is to shift the blame to France so that the international audience would believe that France had been attacked by the terrorists due to their own wrongdoings as France started attacking other countries first.	

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Section B (Structured-Essay Questions) Answer only one question.

2 Managing Population Issues in Singapore

- (a) Explain how government responsibility is important in managing an ageing population in Singapore? [5]

	Level Descriptor and Rubrics	Mks
L1	WRITES ABOUT POPULATION POLICIES IN SINGAPORE	1
L2	DESCRIBES HOW GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN MANAGING AN AGEING POPULATION IN SINGAPORE Award 2m for a description on the role of the government in managing population issues in Singapore and an additional mark for supporting details.	2-3
L3	EXPLAINS HOW GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN MANAGING AN AGEING POPULATION IN SINGAPORE Award 4m for a valid explanation and, and an additional mark for supporting details. Ensuring government support is important in managing an ageing population in Singapore. This is because the government is the caretaker of the country & is in a position to put in place a systematic and structured approach that would help the individual prepare for old age. There are various measures that the government has taken to help prepare for an ageing population. Central Provident Fund (CPF) and tax reliefs are examples to manage the situation. The government has set up the CPF to ensure that Singaporeans have money for their old age. The savings in the Special Account are for retirement, emergency and for investment purposes. The money in the Medisave Account can be used for medical expenses. At 55 years old, although members can withdraw their savings at age 55, they must leave some in the Retirement Account. This ensures that they have a Retirement Account from which at age 62 they can receive a monthly sum. In this way the government tries to ensure that senior citizens will have money for their old age.	4-5

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[Turn over

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- (b) Explain two other parties who are responsible in managing an ageing population in Singapore. Who is more responsible? [10]

	Level Descriptor and Rubrics	
L1	IDENTIFIES THE RESPONSIBILITY OF OTHER PARTIES <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one and 2 marks for identifying another party e.g. Two other parties who are responsible in managing an ageing population in Singapore are the individual and the community.</i>	1-2
L2	DESCRIBES THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ONE OTHER PARTY/ TWO OTHER PARTIES <i>Award 3 marks for describing one other party who is responsible in managing an ageing population in Singapore and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for describing two other parties who are responsible.</i>	3-4
L3	EXPLAINS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ONE OTHER PARTY <i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other party and additional marks for supporting details up to a maximum of 6 marks.</i> Encouraging individual responsibility is a way to prepare Singaporeans for their old age. This is because it would help reduce over dependence on the government to look after its senior citizens. Planning for old age and retirement should be the responsibility of the individual. An individual can prepare for old age through several ways. One way is to maintain a healthy lifestyle by watching one's diet and exercising regularly. This is a preventive measure that can prevent diseases at a later age. Singaporeans can also plan early and be financially prepared for old age by attending talks and reading on financial planning. Since growing old affects the individual directly, it is therefore in his/her best interest to do what is necessary to prepare him/her for old age.	5-6
L4	L3 + EXPLAINS ANOTHER PARTY WHO IS RESPONSIBLE <i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of two other parties and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> The community plays an important role in preparing the country to cope with ageing population because the government cannot be relied on entirely as its resources are limited. Thus, the community can provide social and emotional support and provide healthcare and social services for the elderly. For example, subsidies from the government enable voluntary welfare organizations to run community based services for senior citizens. Some community organizations also offer free health checks and recreational activities for senior citizens. These	7-8

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	help them to remain physically, mentally and socially active. OR <u>The family plays an important role in preparing the country to cope with ageing population because families are the first line of help the aged and the elderly turned to for support when they faced problems. Strong families bring about social stability and harmony as they are the closest and dearest to elderly citizens. Hence, they play a very important role in providing emotional, social and financial support. For example, Senior Citizen's Week promotes a positive attitude towards ageing and the aged as it reminds everyone of their roles in creating an environment that is socially conducive.</u>	9-10
L5	L4 + EXPLAINS THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF TWO CHOSEN PARTIES	

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3 Bonding Singapore

- (a) Explain how managing perceptions of different religious groups is a challenge facing Singapore as a multi-ethnic society? [5]

Level Descriptor and Rubrics		Mks
L1	WRITES ABOUT BONDING SINGAPORE i.e. with no description/explanation of bonding Singapore	1
L2	DESCRIBES ABOUT MANAGING PERCEPTIONS OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS GROUPS Award 2m for a description about managing relations of different religious groups, and an additional mark for supporting details.	2-3
L3	EXPLAINS HOW MANAGING PERCEPTIONS OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS GROUPS IS A CHALLENGE TO SINGAPORE AS A MULTI-ETHNIC SOCIETY Award 4m for a valid explanation and, and an additional mark for supporting details. Managing perceptions of different religious groups is a challenge facing multi-ethnic Singapore. This is because the lack of understanding of differences in religious beliefs and practices can create tensions among the people in Singapore. For instance, the Maria Hertogh riots in 1950 led to violence, destruction and deaths. The Malays felt that the British legal system was unfair to Muslims and retaliated against the Europeans and Eurasians. The riots showed that if religious issues were not handled carefully, hostility and distrust could occur, thus affecting the relationships among the different religious groups.	4-5

- (b) Explain two other challenges facing Singapore as a multi-ethnic society. Which is a more serious challenge? [10]

Level Descriptor and Rubrics	
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L1	IDENTIFIES OTHER CHALLENGES SINGAPORE FACES Award 1 mark for identifying one and 2 marks for identifying another challenge e.g. Two other challenges are managing perceptions of different racial groups and threats from external forces.	1-2
L2	DESCRIBES ONE OTHER CHALLENGE/ TWO OTHER CHALLENGES Award 3 marks for describing one challenge facing Singapore as a multi-ethnic society and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Award 4 marks for describing another challenge.	3-4
L3	EXPLAINS ONE OTHER CHALLENGE Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other challenge and additional marks for supporting details up to a maximum of 6 marks. Managing perceptions of different racial groups is a challenge facing multi-ethnic Singapore. This is because the lack of understanding among the racial groups can create suspicion and unhappiness among the people, leading to outbreaks of violence. For instance, the anti-PAP campaign organized by some UMNO leaders in 1964 aroused unhappiness among Singapore Malays towards the PAP. Even with reassurances from PAP, the ground had been set for the racial riots. These caused damage to properties and left many dead and hundreds injured. These showed how the peace and harmony in Singapore can be broken when the perceptions of different racial groups were not managed properly.	5-6
L4	L3 + EXPLAINS ANOTHER CHALLENGE FACING SINGAPORE Award 7 marks for an explanation of two other challenges and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Threats from external forces is another challenge facing multi-ethnic Singapore. This is because external threats such as transnational terrorism can test the social bonds of Singapore. This threat must be handled carefully as it can cause social division when race and religion may be used to create disharmony and ill-feelings among the different ethnic groups. Members from a certain ethnic or religious group may be involved in terrorist acts. The general public may then view all members from this group with suspicion and distrust. Such behaviour may alienate the group and give rise to a sense of unfairness or injustice for not all of them are terrorists. Such sentiments segregate the different ethnic groups and pose a challenge to the cohesiveness of the multi-ethnic society. This was what happened during the Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) arrests in 2001, when there were mixed reactions among the people in Singapore towards the Malays and Muslims. These showed an urgent need to ensure that Singapore's social cohesion was not affected by the JI arrests.	7-8
L5	L4 + EXPLAINS THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF TWO CHOSEN CHALLENGES	9-10

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	Award 2m for a description about how competing ideologies is a reason for conflict among countries, and an additional mark for supporting details.	
L3	EXPLAINS HOW COMPETING IDEOLOGIES IS A REASON FOR CONFLICT AMONG COUNTRIES Award 4m for a valid explanation and, and an additional mark for supporting details. Conflict over different ideologies is an important cause of conflict between countries. This is because countries with different ideologies are usually suspicious of one another, as they fear that the other side will try to change their way of life. Political ideology differences may lead to war especially if one party perceives their ideology to be more superior to the other. Thus, the desire to spread their ideology to another may be seen as a root cause for conflict between countries. An example is the conflict between North and South Korea. The conflict took place when North Korea attacked South Korea to unite the Korean Peninsula under communism. This led the USA, its allies and the UN to defend South Korea as they were afraid that if South Korea fell, this would lead to an expansion and spread of communism in Asia. In order to repel the North Korean forces, the UN troops were drafted to South Korea. However, due to the advances of the UN troops to Yalu river, it resulted in the entry of China into the war. Thus, the war escalated as China was now concerned over her own communist's status. The Korea War ended in 1953, whereby an agreement was signed by both parties.	4-5

4 Reasons for conflict among countries

(a) Explain how competing ideologies is a reason for conflict among countries.

[5]

	Level Descriptor and Rubrics	Mks
L1	WRITES ABOUT CONFLICT AMONG COUNTRIES <i>i.e. with no description/explanation of reason for conflict</i>	1
L2	DESCRIBES ABOUT HOW COMPETING IDEOLOGIES IS A REASON FOR CONFLICT AMONG COUNTRIES	2-3

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(b) Explain two other reasons for conflict among countries. Which reason is more important?

[10]

	Level Descriptor and Rubrics	
L1	IDENTIFIES OTHER REASONS FOR CONFLICT AMONG COUNTRIES	1-2
L2	Award 1 mark for identifying one and 2 marks for identifying another reason e.g. Two other reasons are claims over resources and claims over territories DESCRIBES ONE OTHER REASON FOR CONFLICT AMONG COUNTRIES/ TWO OTHER REASONS Award 3 marks for describing one other reason for conflict among countries and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Award 4 marks for describing another reason.	3-4
L3	EXPLAINS ONE OTHER REASON FOR CONFLICT AMONG COUNTRIES	5-6

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	Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other reason for conflict among countries and additional marks for supporting details up to a maximum of 6 marks. <u>Conflict over natural resources is an important cause of conflict between countries. This is because natural resources of the world are unequally distributed & countries would go to war if their survival is affected. Some countries have more of such resources while others have less. Those with fewer resources might use force to gain more, especially when these are necessary for survival and economic growth. For example, Iceland & Britain almost went to war when Iceland's national survival was affected when Britain continued to fish in her national waters despite previous agreements made regarding fishing limits.</u> The conflict occurred when foreign fisherman from Belgium, Germany and Britain were overfishing around Iceland. As Iceland was more dependent on fishing than these countries, it suggested that the UN conference intervene by requiring other countries to reduce their catches and to place quotas on the tonnage of fish caught. These were ignored by the UK. In 1975, Iceland extended its zone of control over fishing grounds from 50 nautical miles beyond its shores to 200 nautical miles. All countries complied with the new regulations except Britain. This led to serious clashes and frequent collisions between British and Iceland vessels inside the disputed area.	
L4	L3 + EXPLAINS ANOTHER REASON FOR CONFLICT AMONG COUNTRIES Award 7 marks for an explanation of one other reason for conflict among countries and an additional mark for any supporting detail. <u>Conflicts over compelling claims for territory is an important cause of conflict between countries. This is because countries might go to war if there are resources in the disputed territory or if national pride is at stake. For example, in 1962, India and China fought in a war over the Aksai Chin plateau on the western end of the India-China frontier, and the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) on the Eastern end of the India-China frontier near Burma.</u> In 1947, when India gained independence from Britain, it inherited the frontier drawn by the British. China, however, did not agree to the frontier. As it was difficult to draw a clear border between India and China as much of their frontier lies in the inaccessible Himalayas, two border regions of Aksai Chin plateau and NEFA became areas of constant conflict between the two countries. Both countries refused to come to an agreement. India argued that China had violated territorial rights when China built a road on the Aksai Chin plateau, while China argued that the border had never been fixed in the first place. This led to the 1962 war between the two countries. Until today, the dispute has not been resolved and there had been a number of serious border incidents since the war.	7-8
L5	L4 + EXPLAINS THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF TWO CHOSEN REASONS	9-10

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