

Social Studies 2015

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新加坡海星中學

MARIS STELLA HIGH SCHOOL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION ONE SECONDARY FOUR

COMBINED HUMANITIES

2204/01

Paper 1 Social Studies

8 May 2014

Additional Materials:

Writing paper (4 sheets)

1 hour 45 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Write in dark blue or black pen.

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

Answer all questions in Section A.

Answer 1 question from Section B

At the end of the examination, submit the following separately:

- Question Paper
- Section A Answer Script
- Section B Answer Script

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.

For Examiner's Use

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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 question, 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. Why did the Farmer's Association publish the cartoon? [5m]
Explain your answer.
- b. Study Source B and Source C. How similar are they? Explain your answer. [7m]
- c. Study Source D. Would you agree with Monsanto? Explain your answer. [7m]
- d. Study Source E and Source F. How far does Source E prove Source F [8m]
wrong? Explain your answer.
- e. Study Source F. To what extent is Source F useful as evidence in showing [8m]
the impact of Bt cotton? Explain your answer.

Have the activities of transnational companies been beneficial to citizens in less developed nations?

Background information:

Monsanto is a transnational company that specializes in agricultural and bio-technology products. In 1995, Monsanto introduced its Bollgard® cotton technology (Bt) cotton in India. The genetically modified (GM) cotton plant provided built-in protection against bollworm pests, and could lead to reduced pesticide sprays, reduced costs and increased yields. Today, 6 million Indian farmers use Monsanto products and 87% of cotton farms are using Bt cotton.

However, there has been controversy surrounding Monsanto's Bt cotton in India. There have been reports of crop failures due to pest attacks after the initial years, when the bollworm developed immunity. Moreover, Monsanto's products are sterile, and will not reproduce. Moreover, seeds bought must be planted within a specific time frame. Unused seeds cannot legally be planted in the next season, so farmers must continuously buy "fresh" seeds. These additional costs have allegedly driven desperate farmers to suicide in India. Some non-governmental organizations have been gathering support to adopt laws against Monsanto in India during the peak of the controversy in 2001-2005.

Have the activities of transnational companies been beneficial to citizens in less developed nations? Study the sources to find out.

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Source A: A cartoon on an Indian farmers association's website in 2002.



Source B: A report by an organization that represents Indian farmers in 2003.

A report by the Agricultural Ministry of India had this to say to the cotton-growing states in India — "Cotton farmers are in a deep crisis since shifting to Bt cotton. The spate of farmer suicides has been particularly severe among Bt cotton farmers."

The greatest producer of Bt cotton is Maharashtra district and this is also where the highest farmer suicides are. Suicides increased after Bt cotton was introduced — Monsanto's policy of charging for each new batch of seeds, and the high costs of seed and chemicals have created a debt trap. 75 per cent of rural debt is due to these purchases. As Monsanto's profits grow, farmers' debt grows. It is in this sense that Monsanto's seeds are seeds of suicide.

Source C: An extract from an international magazine in 2004.

True, Monsanto's seeds in India did not produce what the farmers hoped. The expensive seeds piled up debts. To cite an example of how expensive the GM seeds are, 100 grams of GM cost \$15 to the farmers compared with \$15 for 1000 grams of traditional seeds. But then the farmers were not aware that the GM seeds required more water than the traditional seeds. And lack of rain in many parts of India exacerbated the crop failure. With no harvest, the farmers could not pay back the lenders. Burdened with debts and humiliation, the farmers simply took their own lives. To date, an estimated 200,000 farmers have committed suicide all over India.

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Source D: Statement by Monsanto on the impact of Bt cotton, as printed on their website in 2005.

In 2001, India was a large importer of cotton. But within seven years of Bollgard's introduction, India became the world's second-largest producer and exporter of cotton. Today, India's share of world cotton production is up 68%, and exports are at an all-time high. By embracing Bt cotton technologies, cotton farmers have reduced insecticide use by 20,000 metric tons annually, reducing agriculture's impact on the environment and saving billions of liters of water.

Source E: An article on the impact of using Monsanto products, published on a Monsanto website in 2009.

Since 2002, farmer Pradeep, from Maharashtra, has cultivated Bollgard cotton on his farm. Each year, his yield has increased. He has also had pesticide savings of 3,000 rupees per acre (\$58 USD), resulting in a higher income of 10,000 rupees per acre (\$194 USD). With the income he earned from planting Bollgard between 2002-2005, Pradeep invested in a water pipeline and motor pump. He also built a home for his family and provided better education for his children.

Source F: A report from a non-governmental organization that is opposing Monsanto's sale of genetically modified cotton in 2009.

Experts have identified several reasons for the failure of Monsanto's cotton. First, the insects targeted by the Bt genes have already developed resistance in some parts of India. There are similar problems in other genetically modified crops from other companies and so the adaptability of cotton pests should not be a surprise. Second, when Monsanto's Bt cotton were effective, other pests that were not targeted by Monsanto simply moved in to take over. Thirdly, while Bt cotton bore very high first year yields, the crop soon takes up all available nutrients from the soil. To produce the same quantity, farmers need a massive input of fresh fertilizer. When this was not done, the crops failed.

Section B (Structured Essay Question)
Answer one question.

2 This question is about the causes of the Gulf War in the 1990s.

- a. Explain how national pride led to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. [5m]
- b. Explain two other reasons that led to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10m]

3 This question is about Singapore's strategies for sustainable development.

- a. Explain how developing local talent can help sustain Singapore's development. [5m]
- b. Explain two other strategies that can help sustain Singapore's development. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10m]

END OF PAPER

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Study Source A. Why did the Farmer's Association publish the cartoon? Explain your answer. 5m

Marker's comments:

Students would often miss out on either the message or the outcome. They tend to describe the source, with the outcome being "to kick the TNCs out". This is a description of the source, hence cannot be an inferred outcome.

L1:	Source Description	1m
L2:	Answers on inference on content (message) OR purpose without message	2-3m
L3:	Answers on Purpose + message	4m
L4:	Answers on Purpose + Context + message	5m

The Farmer's Association published this cartoon to rally local support against the TNC (Keyword), so as to pressure the government to stop Monsanto operations (Outcome). The source shows that the TNC's are not welcomed in India (message), as the farmers are depicted as kicking the TNCs out. Moreover, the context of the source is at a time where "Some non-governmental organizations have been gathering support to adopt laws against Monsanto in India" from the background information. Amidst such controversy, it will be a good time to mobilize public support against the TNCs.

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b. Study B and C. How similar are they? Explain your answer. [7m]

Marker's comments:

Students must explicitly MATCH their comparison. This must be done in a CLEAR & DIRECT manner. Students often infer sub-messages instead of the big idea. If the phrase appears in the source, it is LIFTING, and not an inferred idea.

Students are encouraged to state the ISSUE in the first sentence of their answer. This will make it extremely clear to the marker the exact similarity or difference.

L1:	Answers without explicit comparison	1m
L2:	Answers on comparison unsupported OR Superficial comparison	2m
L3:	Answers on comparison supported (sim OR diff in Content)	3m
L4:	Answers on comparison supported (sim AND diff in Content)	4-5m
L5:	Answers on comparison of tone	6m
L6:	Answers on comparison in terms of perspective	7m

Source B and C are similar in that since adopting Bt crops, there has been negative impact on Indian farmers. B claims that "cotton farmers are in deep crisis since shifting to Bt" while C says that "200,000 farmers have committed suicide all over India" due to the failure of Bt crops. Both are thus similar in showing that the Bt cotton has not benefitted the Indians at all.

B and C are different however in how they assign blame. B blames Monsanto fully, saying that "Monsanto's royalty extraction, and the high costs of seed and chemicals have created a debt trap" that has driven farmers to desperation. It even calls Monsanto's seeds the "seeds of suicide". C however does not blame Monsanto fully. It argues that the farmers were not aware that the GM seeds required more water than traditional seeds and that the lack of rain had made the situation worse. So it is not attributing all of the blame on Monsanto.

B and C are different in their tones, B with an indignant/harsh tone while C provides a balanced tone. B has an indignant tone, as it criticizes TNCs for creating a debt trap and calling their products seeds of suicide. It clearly uses such loaded language and would carry a hostile and aggressive tone. C on the other hand provides a more balanced tone. It avoids using loaded language and provides a balanced perspective, saying that while the GM seeds were expensive, it was also the fault of the farmers as they did not know how to maximize the crop through greater use of water. It provides clear examples and data that is non judgemental. As such, it will have a neutral tone.

B and C are different in their perspectives (B being anti Monsanto, C being neutral). B, as an organization that represents Indian farmers, clearly aggressively pushes the message that the TNC & Bt Cotton has clearly hurt farmers. This is seen in how it argues that farmers were in crisis since using Monsanto's products and blames the company for the farmers' problems. C on the other hand constructs a more neutral perspective. On one hand, it explains that part of the problem is Monsanto. On the other, it claims that the weather was also critical in leading to the farmers' plight. It is more balanced and offers a fair approach on the issue. As such, they are quite different in how they view Monsanto's role in the controversy.

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c. Study Source D. Would you agree with Monsanto? Explain your answer.

Marker's comments:

Generally simple question. Students often infer a sub message. However, they were able to get purpose right. They need to state the logic statement (why when supported they will agree-RELIABILITY).

Weaker students have problems MATCHING their points, with some saying that D saves water supported by E farmer's yield has increased. This is created because they could not infer the idea from the source.

Students often matched D to E (BT Cotton is beneficial), not realizing that both are from Monsanto.

One cannot agree with Monsanto because it is supported by Monsanto.

L1	Answers based on provenance/ description of source	1m
L2	Answers based on source content , with a CLEAR issue	2-3m
L3	Answers based on incorrect x ref (D to E)	4m
L4	Answers based on cross reference	5-6m
L5	Answers based on purpose of the source	7m

Note: Cannot x ref D to E, as both are from the same company.

I will not agree with Monsanto. Monsanto claims that there has been a lot of positive benefits, but this is contradicted by B or C, which shows negative effects. Both shows that the seeds were expensive, and were a cause for the suicides of desperate farmers. Very clearly, there were no positive benefits. As such, D is not reliable in projecting the benefits of Bt cotton, so I will not believe it. Hence, I will not agree.

I will not agree with Monsanto's claims of benefits. As the company that will benefit the most from the continued sale of Bt cotton, naturally it will provide information that is favourable to themselves. It will produce positive information, to get the public to support its products. Moreover, in recent years, there have been increased demands for stronger laws against Monsanto. As such, it will be biased, which will not be reliable, so I will not agree with Monsanto.

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d. Study Source E and Source F. How far does Source E prove Source F wrong? Explain your answer. [8m]

Marker's comments:

Students generally understood the X3 X ref technique well. However, they often focused on the sub message. Some students tried to beat the system by jumping straight to the purpose. However, they need to establish E XREF F correctly first.

L1	Answers provenance / content	1m
L2	Answers on comparison of E to F, with no LOGIC statement	2-3m
L3	Answers on X ref E to F , with LOGIC statement	4-5m
L4	L3 + Answers on X ref (E to other sources) with LOGIC	6-7m
L5	L3 + Answers based on purpose of E	8m

Source E does prove Source F wrong. F claims that Monsanto technology has negative impact. Insects had grown immunity quickly despite Bt cotton supposedly being able to deter pests. This has led to increased costs, as the expensive cotton effectively failed. This is **contradicted by Source E, which clearly points out the positive impact-** there were improvements in lives of farmers using Monsanto's products, all due to reduced costs as the technology worked. As E contradicts F, E does prove that F wrong.

However, E cannot prove F to be wrong because E is not reliable. E itself is contradicted by Source B, which shows that there has been direct negative impact on farmers using Bt cotton, to the point that B calls Bt cotton "seeds of suicide". As such, E is not reliable and cannot prove F to be true.

But E itself cannot prove F to be wrong due to its biased nature. E is printed by Monsanto, which would be obviously pro Monsanto. The content they produce could be biased, and chosen to reflect a positive image of the TNC. Indeed, the message in E appears to be that Monsanto's products worked really well, and would encourage farmers to purchase her seeds. As such, it would not be reliable and cannot be used to prove F to be true.

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e. Study Source F. To what extent is Source F useful as evidence in showing the impact of Bt cotton? Explain your answer. (8m)

Marker's comments:

Students do not answer on impact, and infers points that are not relevant to the question. Very few students could see the higher level of enhanced reliability.

L1	Answers provenance / content (source description)	1-2m
L2	Answers on content (issue supported)	3-4m
L3	Answers on X ref (to show usefulness /not usefulness of F)	5-6m
L4	Answers on X ref (to show usefulness & not usefulness of F) or based on TONE	7m
L5	Answers on nature of source F (enhanced reliability)	8m

Source F is useful as evidence in showing that the impact is negative-Monsanto was responsible for the deaths of Indian workers. F shows that Monsanto's Bt cotton failed to repel the pests, thus leading the farmers to desperation. The Bollworm pests grew immunity to the Bt genes and attacked the crops, leading to crop failure. This is supported by the background info, where there have been reports of crop failures due to Bollworm pest attacks. This failure of Bt cotton would have driven the farmers to desperation. As such, F is reliable and so useful.

Source F is not useful as evidence in showing that the impact was negative. F argues that it was Monsanto's products lead to deaths, yet this is contradicted by E, which showed that it created a positive impact. D points out that the Bt Cotton lead to improved yields and prosperity for Indian farmers, such as Pradeep. As such, F is not reliable and so not useful.

Source F is very useful as it has a very objective tone. It uses very neutral and balanced references such as "expert" and "identified several reasons". The source even acknowledges the successes of Monsanto (it even claims that Bt Cotton was effective, leading to high yields in the first year), thus providing a very balanced and neutral perspective. As such, its tone provides a fair perspective, making it even more reliable in showing that Monsanto was responsible.

Source F is very useful as evidence to show that Monsanto is actually not responsible. As an organization that is opposing of Monsanto, it presents a picture that does not directly attribute the deaths of the workers to Monsanto. Instead of placing all the blame on Monsanto (which it should do), it attributes some of the problems to nature (eg other pests moving in when Monsanto's Bt cotton crops were too effective). As such, it is actually very reliable (enhanced reliability) and so is useful in showing that Monsanto is not responsible.

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STRUCTURED ESSAY ANSWER SCHEME

LEVEL	DESCRIPTOR	MARK
L1	Writes about the topic, without focus	1
L2	Describe the factor	2-3
L3	Explain the factor	4-5

LEVEL	DESCRIPTOR	MARK
L1	Identify other factor(s)	1-2
L2	Describe factor(s)	3-4
L3	Explain ONE factor	5-6
L4	L3 + Explain ANOTHER factor	7-8
L5	L4 + Explain relative importance	9-10

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2 This question is about the causes of the Gulf War in the 1990s.

Marker's comment: Many students lapsed into economic argument, highlighting how Iraqi pride was insulted when it was economically crippled. This is not accurate as there were other trigger factors that were closer linked to national pride. Some students successfully made the link between Saddam's pride at being the "leader of the arab world" to Iraqi national pride.

- a. Explain how national pride led to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. [5m]

National pride led to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. The Iraqi government had a border dispute with Kuwait over the Rumailah territories as well as over the islands of Warbah and Bubiyan. They had accused Kuwait of stealing oil from their side of Rumailah (using illegal slant drilling methods) as well as offered to pay for the lease of the two islands which were strategic to Iraq's waterways. However, in both instances, the Kuwaitis dismissed the Iraqi requests. This deeply insulted Iraq, which saw her leadership as protector of the Arab world undermined. This was especially after she had fought a ten year long war against Iran to defend Arab states. This was critical in how Iraq's decision to punish Kuwait, and teach her a lesson. This directly led to the invasion of Kuwait.

Marker's comment: Generally, the links were weak. Students did not explicitly state how and why a factor led to the invasion.

Students also need to exercise discretion in using examples to answer the question. The use of "Iraqi official reason" as a factor was a poor choice. It SHOULD NOT be used because it's a "non-reason"; everyone knows

- b. Explain two other reasons that led to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Which of them do you think is the most important? Explain your answer. [10m]

The impact of the Iran Iraq War led to the Iraqi invasion. Iraq had just wrapped up a long and bloody war with Iran. Her economy was in shambles, and she needed close to \$230b for post war reconstruction, and another debt of \$80b to repay her creditors. This was a very large sum that Iraq found difficulty paying. Kuwait, with her immense oil resources, was a very attractive prize that could solve all her financial problems. As such, economic reason was a reason for the invasion.

Kuwaiti manipulation of oil prices was another reason that led to the invasion. Iraq was dependent on oil exports to support her economy- 90% of her wealth was generated through the sale of oil. However, Kuwait flooded the market with cheap oil, driving down oil prices from \$18 to \$7 per barrel. This had a tremendous impact on Iraq's economy. As such, she had no choice but to attack Kuwait to ensure that her oil exports were protected.

In conclusion, I feel that the impact of the Iran Iraq war was the main reason for the invasion. This is because while Kuwait's manipulation of the oil price was severe, it happened at a time in which Iraq desperately needed the money. Had the fluctuating prices happened before the Iran Iraq War, Iraq would not have been so desperate. However, the timing was such that at a time in which Iraq needed all the resources to proceed with post war recovery and repay her debts, Kuwaiti actions drove the price of oil so much that Iraq simply would not be able to extract sufficient profits to pay off her loans. Thus, the Iran Iraq war was the root reason that led to the invasion.

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3 This question is about Singapore's strategies for sustainable development.

- a. Explain how developing local talent can help sustain Singapore's development. [5m]

Developing local talent can help sustain Singapore's development. Singapore faces a small population. In order to compete against other nations, Singapore has to maximize this limited talent pool. She achieves this by promoting technopreneurship and entrepreneurship. This is done through grants for start ups and changing the bankruptcy laws, so that these talented individuals can have multiple opportunities to try and succeed. With such policies, the government encourages Singaporeans to develop their talents, thus creating a continuous pool of highly skilled and able talent pool despite our small population.

- b. Explain two other strategies that can help sustain Singapore's development. Which of them do you think is the most important? Explain your answer. [10m]

Another strategy that can help sustain Singapore's development is Singapore's environmental management. Singapore has a very detailed and strict land planning policy, in which land is clearly marked for different use. For example, some areas are marked for industrial development, other clearly designated for housing and even some spaces for parks and forest reserves. What this does is to create a very clear plan that makes use of our limited space. No land is wasted- every space is maximized. This allows room for development, be it for housing or for commercial/ industrial, even though we are a very small country. We will always be able to attract investors, as with proper environmental management, we will always have sufficient space.

Another strategy is our policy of venturing abroad. Singapore has worked with many nations to develop industrial centres in their countries. For example, the Singapore government collaborated with China to develop the Suzhou Industrial Park. This allows Singapore companies to easily relocate their factories into China. This is important, as it enables Singapore companies to make use of the strengths of other nations (large and cheap labour pool, plentiful and inexpensive land and resources), while bypassing our weakness (limited land, limited population). As such, Singapore companies can then compete against any competitor, as their goods will be able to be produced at a lower cost, thus allowing us to sustain development.

In conclusion, I feel that the most important strategy to sustain Singapore's development is our policy of venturing abroad. This is because even with the most effective and efficient environmental management, Singapore has an extremely limited environmental resource. We simply do not have enough land to sustain unlimited development. However, through venturing abroad, we can effectively escape from this limit and experience unlimited growth- there will be sufficient space for whatever industrial development we embark on. As such, I feel that venturing abroad is far more important than environmental management.

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4 This question is about the fall of Venice.

- a. Explain how complacency led to the fall of Venice.

[5m]

Complacency led to the fall of Venice. After the 14th century, Venetians experience extreme levels of wealth and affluence. The Venetian economy was riding high on the taxes from the trade monopoly over the Mediterranean waters. Venice was Europe's banking centre, lending out money to Kings and Queens at very profitable rates. The young nobles and citizens of Venice became complacent, indulging in month long carnivals and losing the spirit of adventure. Venetians were no longer explorers, taking risks and enduring trials in order to look for new trade routes and markets. As such, they lost the edge over their competitors and this complacency led to their fall when they could not longer compete against new trade rivals like England and Holland.

[10m]

- b. Explain two other factors that led to the fall of Venice. Which of them do you think is the most important? Explain your answer.

The constant involvement in the mainland led to the fall of Venice. Being a small city state, Venice required control of a larger hinterland to provide itself with the food and resources in order to survive. However, being small, she lacked the strength in numbers to effectively seize and claim large tracts of territory on the European mainland. Venice was forced to manipulate alliances, teaming up with some nation in order to fend off others. This constant changing of alliances meant that she had to fight wars constantly, and had to field a large mercenary force. This became a constant drain on her economy, as it was very expensive. Once she was no longer able to afford the mercenaries, Venice started losing wars and territory, eventually leading to her fall.

The loss of the trade monopoly also led to the fall of Venice. In 1497, Francesco Da Gama sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, finding an alternative way to India and the East. The Venetian's lucrative monopoly over the Mediterranean sea was broken, as ships started using the Portuguese route. This meant that she collected less taxes over time, leading to a declining economy. Venice could no longer support her territories, as trade declined. This greatly contributed to her fall.

In conclusion, I think that the most important factor was actually the loss of her monopoly. Venice has always been manipulating alliances and was heavily involved in the mainland. However, this was never an issue for her, as she had vast wealth extracted from the highly lucrative monopoly. However, once the monopoly was lost, Venice had difficulties supporting the high expenditure. She simply no longer had the wealth and resources to support her own hinterland. This was the main reason why she fell.

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**SECONDARY 3
COMBINED HUMANITIES
(Social Studies)**

2204/01

END OF YEAR EXAMINATION

25 September 2014 (Thursday)

1 hour 45 minutes

CANDIDATE
NAME

CLASS

INDEX
NUMBER

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not turn over the page until you are told to do so.

Write your name, class and index number in the spaces above and also on all the pages of your answer script.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **one** question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [].

The total marks for this paper is **50**.

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	
Section B	
Total	50

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 is the message of this source? Explain your answer, using details of the source. [6]

- (b) Study Source B.
Why do you think this photograph was published in the Thai newspaper? Explain your answer. [7]

- (c) Study Sources C and D. → 20+1.5 BOC for purpose content.
How different are these sources? Explain your answer. [7]

- (d) Study Source E.
Is this source useful as evidence about the conflict in southern Thailand? Explain your answer. [7]

- (e) Study Source F.
How useful is this source in helping us understand the role played by the Thai Army in the conflict in southern Thailand? Explain your answer. [8]

The Thai government in southern Thailand – Antagonist or Protector?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

About 1.3 million ethnic Malay-Muslims form a majority in Thailand's southernmost region. These Malay-Muslims account for a small percentage of Thailand's Buddhist population of 65 million people. Since the annexation of this region by Thailand a century ago, armed insurgencies[^] in the three provinces have arisen in the late 1960s but eased in the 1980s when political and economic reforms were introduced. However, the armed insurgencies continued in the subsequent years and the Thai government have had to introduce emergency laws from time to time in order to crack down on suspected insurgents.

The essential cause of the continued violence is likely to be rooted in a historical animosity towards a Buddhist culture that is taking over and administering in an Islamic region. Some Malay-Muslims believe the Thai government's political and economic neglect of these southern provinces, which are among the poorest in Thailand, to be the cause of violence.

The Malay-Muslim insurgents, including those from the Pattani independence movement, *Barisan Revolusi Nasional (BRN)*, demand at least a level of autonomy in the region from the Thai government. In southern Thailand, they attacked the Thai-speaking Buddhist minority and Malay-Muslims who supported the government. So far, more than 2,300 Muslims and Buddhists have been killed in the violence between the insurgents and the government forces.

So, is the Thai government the antagonist or the protector in this on-going conflict in southern Thailand? Study the following sources to find out.

[^]an insurgency is an armed rebellion against a constituted authority.

Source A A political cartoon posted on a website. It shows a discussion between three Thai government officials, a Thai military representative, two Malay-Muslim representatives (back facing) of southern Thailand and the Barisan Revolusi Nasional (BRN) leader appearing on a computer monitor screen.



Source B *A picture showing Thai soldiers with Malay-Muslim villagers, published in a Thai newspaper. The reporters in civilian clothes are seen standing in the background.*



Source C *An adapted comment from Dr. Veerachart Nimanong, a university lecturer at the Graduate School of Philosophy and Religious Studies in Thailand.*

The majority of Thai Muslims do not want separation from Thailand. Among the dead and injured people, the number of ordinary Muslims outnumbered those of Buddhist monks, Islamic leaders, teachers, policemen and soldiers. This leads to a conclusion that the insurgents are trying to kill those Muslims villagers who do not cooperate with them.

Source D *Adapted from a statement by Ms. Donna Guest, Deputy Director of Amnesty International, a Human Rights organization.*

Insurgents in southern Thailand are spreading terror among the civilian population by deliberately targeting people with no role in the conflict — no one is immune from attack. The insurgents must publicly commit to stopping these unlawful killings immediately. The Thai government must also urgently turn its attention to the conflict in the south where civilians living in the region need protection. All unlawful killings, including those allegedly committed by the Thai security forces, must be independently investigated and acted upon. It is ultimately the Thai government's responsibility to ensure the well-being of all Thai citizens.

Source E *An extract taken from an article entitled, "Thailand's Secessionist Muslim Insurgency Escalates", published by the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)* publication.*

The Thai government has taken a more conciliatory approach to the insurgency, avoiding the excessive use of force and beginning negotiations with known insurgent groups. However, violence has escalated. This likely backs the assertion that there are several groups involved in the violence, few of whom have been placated by the government's change of approach.

**The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) is an independent and nonpartisan membership organization.*

Source F *A photograph published in the Bangkok Times, the national newspaper in Thailand, during an insurgency threat in Pattani in 2013.*



Section B (Structured-Essay Question)

Answer one question.

2 Population Policies in Singapore from the 1980s

- (a) Explain why the government adopted the Graduate Mothers Scheme (GMS) in promoting population growth in Singapore. [5]
- (b) Explain two other strategies that the government had adopted to promote population growth in Singapore. Which of them do you think is a more effective strategy? Explain your answer. [10]

3 The Sri Lankan Conflict from the 1940s

- (a) Explain why the British legacy in Sri Lanka contributed to the conflict between the Sinhalese and the Tamils over government jobs. [5]
- (b) Explain two other causes of conflict between the Sinhalese and the Tamils in Sri Lanka. Which of them do you think is a more important cause of the conflict? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Venice as a City-State (9th to 18th Century)

- (a) Explain why Venice's act of switching alliances with different opposing states resulted in its fall as a city-state. [5]
- (b) Explain two other threats that resulted in the fall of Venice. Which of them do you think is a more significant threat? Explain your answer. [10]

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

Copyright Acknowledgements

Source A: Taken from <http://2bangkok.com/negotiating-with-the-brn.html>

Source B: Taken from <http://www.aarongoodman.wordpress.com>

Source C: Adapted from <http://www.veerachart.au>

Source D: Adapted from <http://amnesty.org>

Source E: Taken from <http://www.cfr.org>

Source F: Taken from <http://www.channelnewsasia.com>

sgexamguru.com

**COMBINED HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES)
SECONDARY 3 END OF YEAR EXAMINATION 2014**

SUGGESTED ANSWER SCHEME

1(a) Study Source A. What is the message of this source? Explain your answer, using details of the source. [6]	Target Skill: Making Inference Students must explicitly show understanding of the source by making at least 2 valid inferences, supported by evidences depicted in the cartoon. When making inferences from a political cartoon, consider using the 'PICTURE' strategy in analysing source details: People in the cartoon named and how they are portrayed; Items in the cartoon identified/ relationship with the people; Caption must be explained; Things in the background must be noted; Ultimate objective/ purpose of author; Recall what you had learnt from this topic to explain; Explain the action(s) in the cartoon Main message - Peace discussion has failed/ come to a stalemate/ was not successful/ lacked progress/ futile. Sub-messages - BRN is unreasonable in its demands for separate state/ BRN is not cooperative, committed or agreeable to a peace discussion. - The government is at a loss of the next course of action to move the discussion forward/ the government is incompetent to get the BRN to the discussion table to resolve the conflict. Possible misinterpretations of source messages (Unacceptable) - The government and the Malay-Muslim community are taking instructions from the BRN leader. - The discussion room is not conducive as it is very hot
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1(a) Study Source A. What is the message of this source? Explain your answer, using details of the source. [6]	L1 Use surface details of the cartoon only, but no inferences made/ makes trivial or invalid/irrelevant observations or inferences [1] Surface details only - Three government officials breaking out into perspiration. One of the Thai government official looked at the Malay-Muslim lady and scratched his head, apparently stressed by the situation. The other two government officials were also looked puzzled, and had their cheeks resting on their palms in disbelief/ disinterest. - The Thai military representative also breaking out into perspiration and was intently looking at the YouTube video screening. - BRN leader appearing on screen, making a speech and pointing a finger in the air (seemingly to demand for something) - Two Malay-Muslim representatives in Malay costumes also attended the same meeting. The Malay-Muslim lady had placed her palm on the table, focusing on the wordings on the table. The Malay-Muslim man folded his hands as he looked in the direction of the Thai military representative. Trivial observations/ inferences - The source is about the conflict in southern Thailand. - The source shows a discussion between the Thai officials and the insurgents. - The source shows a meeting in Thai south, where the BRN is not physically present. - The Malay-Muslims were willing to cease the violence and talk it out at the discussion table. Invalid/ irrelevant observations - The source is to show that the physical conditions in Thai south is not good as the discussion between the Malay-Muslims and the Thai government was held in an uncomfortable setting (e.g. warm, humid room) where people were seen perspiring away.
L2	Unsupported sub-message(s) OR vague/ misinterpretation of the message(s) of the cartoon Sub-messages(s) should be valid inference(s) made on the source. [2] Sub-message(s) - The message of the cartoon is to show that the government officials, the military and the Malay Muslim community feel frustrated/ confused/ exasperated in the discussion about the conflict as they have different opinions. (FRUSTRATION) - The message of the cartoon is to show that the government officials, the military and the Malay Muslim representatives do not agree with the BRN leader in the discussion. (DISAGREEMENT) - The message of the cartoon is to show that the BRN leader was making many unreasonable demands from the Thai government officials, the military and the Malay-Muslim community. (HINDRANCE TO PEACE) - The message of the cartoon is to show that the Malay-Muslim community were prejudiced/ in a disadvantaged position. (MARGINALISATION)

	Misinterpreted message(s): - The message of the cartoon is to show that the government officials, the military and the Malay-Muslim community were working under the instructions of the BRN leader. - The message of the cartoon is to show that the Thai officials were not interested in resolving the conflict in southern Thailand. - The message of this cartoon is that the BRN wants to incite fighting between the government officials/ military rep against the Malay-Muslim community.	[3]
L3	Unsupported main message of the cartoon Unsupported main message(s) The message is to show that the discussion for peace in southern Thailand between the Thai government officials, the military and the BRN was a futile effort/ had come to a stalemate/ had failed/ had lacked progress.	[3]
L4	Supported sub-message(s) of the cartoon Award 4: 1 for a supported sub-message of the cartoon, and an additional mark for supporting evidence/clarity of explanation. Sub-messages(s) should be valid inference(s) made on the source. - The message is to show that the discussion for peace in southern Thailand between the Thai government officials, the military, the Thai Muslim community and the BRN was of a futile effort and has come to a stalemate. I know this is because the cartoonist has depicted in the cartoon, the military and government officials looking flustered/ exasperated and at a loss as to the next course of action to take. (FRUSTRATION) - The message is to show that the peace discussion for Southern Thailand is being stalled by the BRN's persistent demands of separatism. This is depicted in the cartoon, showing that the government and the Malay-Muslim community were trying to come to a peaceful resolution for Southern Thailand, but the discussion was interrupted/ disrupted by the BRN's unilateral claims for separation from Thailand. (HINDRANCE TO PEACE)	[4-5]
L5	Main message of the cartoon, supported and explained The message is show the international community that there was no progress in the peace talks. From the source, the Thai government looked frustrated and was at a loss with regards to the next course of action to take as they had failed to get the BRN leader to attend the meeting. It was evident that the BRN leader was pushing for his own political agenda on YouTube, as seen in the caption 'Unilateral claims by BRN'. The caption 'With discussions this way, will it even succeed in the next life' also highlights the futility of the discussion. This probably meant that the BRN had disrupted the progress of the discussion that made current peace resolutions impossible.	[6]

1(b) Study Source B.
Why do you think this photograph was published in the Thai newspaper? [7]
Explain your answer.

Target Skill: Making Inference (higher-order)

Students must be able to infer the reasons (messages) and clearly state the purpose for publishing the photograph in the Thai newspaper. Purpose-level answers must explicitly identify the target audience and the intended impact, and also include a discussion on the messages.

When answering a "Why..." (inference with purpose) question,

- 1) mirror the issue in your answer;
- 2) present your answer as a 'reason' by using words such as 'because', 'as', 'in order to', etc.

In presenting the impact in a purpose-level answer, the following must be evident:

5 As

- Author (Who is the writer?)
- Audience (Who is the message intended for?)
- Aim (Hopes to/ Aims to)
- Action verb (Convince/ Influence/ Persuade etc.)
- Anticipated Outcome (What is the reaction the author wants from the audience?)

Impact (purpose)

- ... to convince the Thai Malay-Muslims that the Thai army is protecting the Malay-Muslims/ is sincere in its dealings in Thai south, so as to gain their support for the government in the conflict/ allay their fears/ excuse from their blame on the government for aggravating the conflict

Context

- The photograph was published in response to the spate of bad reporting on the Thai Army's role in the exacerbating the conflict in Thai south

Message (content)

- ... to show that the Malay-Muslim community gets along well/ has good relationship with the Thai soldiers
- ... to show that the Thai Army is concerned about the well-being of the Malay-Muslim community/ is a caring army

1(b) Study Source B. Why do you think this photograph was published in the Thai newspaper? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1 Describes the source only, but does not address the question (i.e., no reasons presented) - This photograph shows the Thai soldiers mingling with the Malay-Muslim villagers/ to inform the Thai people about the situation in southern Thailand. OR Because he wanted to inform his readers/ to share details with his readers about the situation - This photograph was published because to inform the Thai people about the situation in southern Thailand.	[1]
L2 Because it wants to share a message (content), unsupported Do not award any mark at this level if the answer is not presented as a 'reason' Award 2m for one reason inferred, and an additional mark for another reason inferred. - The photograph was published in the Thai newspaper because the Thai Army wants to let the Thai people (especially the Malay-Muslims) know that the Thai soldiers are there to protect them/ concerned about their well-being. - The picture was published in the Thai newspaper because the Thai Army wants to show that the Malay-Muslim community gets along well with the Thai soldiers.	[2-3]
L3 Because it wants to share a message (content), supported Do not award any mark at this level if the answer is not presented as a 'reason' Award 4 marks for one reason inferred and explained with evidence, and an additional marks for another reason inferred and explained. The photograph was published in the Thai newspaper because the Thai Army wants to show that the Thai-Muslim community gets along well with the Thai army. I know this as the picture shows the Thai soldiers mingling well with the Thai-Muslim villagers, indicating a good and sincere relationship exist between them which is witnessed by a group of reporters in the background.	[4-5]
L4 L3/ + purpose, explained Award 6m for L3 + purpose analysis. Award 3m for purpose analysis only. The purpose answer must discuss the impact on the Malay Muslim community, in the context of persuading them to swing their support away from the BRN and towards the Thai government OR to convince them to not see the Thai government as the antagonist in this conflict E.g. in L3 + This photograph is published in the newspaper to convince the Malay-Muslim community and the Thai people that the Thai Army is the protector of Malay-Muslims in south Thailand, so that they will not blame the Thai Army as the antagonist in the conflict in Thai south.	[6] [3]
L5 Full L4 + context (Source D) Award 6m for a full L4 answer + identification of context. E.g. in L4 + The newspaper has this intention in response to the fears and suspicions that some Malay-Muslims may face towards the Thai government community may have had due to the bad reporting/ portrayal about the harsh dealings of Thai Army towards the Malay-Muslims in this conflict.	[7]

1(c) Study Sources C and D. How different are these sources? Explain your answer.	[7]
Target Skill: Comparing Sources Students must be able to observe two differences and one similarity from the sources and support their explanation with evidences. The basis of comparisons must be clearly stated. When making comparisons 1) Please state the Basis of Comparison (BOC)/ Common Statement (CS): Eg. <i>The two sources are different because they do not agree about <Basis of Comparison>. I know that because Source A states that <evidence + explain>. However, in Source B, it states that <evidence + explanation>.</i> Eg. <i>The two sources are similar because they agree about <Basis of Comparison>. I know that because Source A states that <evidence + explain>. Similarly in Source B, it also states that <evidence + explanation>.</i> 2) Please take note of the Demands of a Comparison question QN: How different are the sources? 2 Differences + 1 Similarity (In terms of content, purpose and/or tone) QN: How similar are the sources? 2 Similarities + 1 Difference (In terms of content, purpose and/or tone) QN: How are the sources different? 2 Differences (In terms of content, purpose and/or tone) QN: How are the sources similar? 2 Similarities (In terms of content, purpose and/or tone) Suggested Basis of Comparison/ Common Statement - Reasons for the conflict (Difference – religion vs. political reasons) - Responsibility for the conflict (Difference – insurgents vs. both government and insurgents) - Intention derived from author's tone in the sources (Difference – must explicitly show the 5As: Author, Audience, Aim, Anticipated outcome, Action word, from both sources) - Result of the conflict (Similarity – indiscriminate killings/ innocent lives lost)	

1(c) Study Sources C and D. How different are these sources? Explain your answer.		[7]
L1	Comparison in provenance topic OR invalid/ mismatched/ trivial comparison Topic - Both sources are <u>similar</u> because they are talking about the conflict in southern Thailand. Mismatch - The two sources are <u>different</u> because Source C says that many Thai Muslims do not want separation from Thailand but Source D says that it is the Thai government's responsibility to ensure the well-being of all Thai citizens. Provenance - The two sources are <u>different</u> because Source C is from a lecturer whereas Source D is from a Human Rights Organization. Trivial - The two sources are <u>different</u> because Source C says that more Muslim people had died whereas Source D says that no one is immune to attacks. - The two sources are <u>similar</u> as they were made by neutral parties. - Both sources show that many civilians were killed.	[1]
L2	Difference OR/AND similarity in content, unsupported Award 2/3 for an answer that compares similarity OR difference in the sources, but is unsupported by source details. Award another mark for doing both. The comparison statement(s) must show a clear link(s) to the question focus. - The two sources are <u>different</u> because they do not agree on the reasons for the attacks by the insurgents. - The two sources are <u>different</u> because they do not agree on who was largely responsible/ to blame for the escalating violence in southern Thailand. - Both sources are <u>similar</u> as they agreed that many innocent civilians were killed in the conflict/ the attacks were widespread. Failed comparison of purpose Award 2/3 for a failed comparison in purpose only. - Sources C and D are <u>different</u> in purpose. Source C's purpose is to educate the students in the university about the conflict in southern Thailand, whereas Source D's purpose is to provide an objective viewpoint to the international community about the conflict.	[2-3]
L3	Difference OR/AND and similarity in content, supported Award 4/5 for an answer that compares a similarity OR difference in the sources, and is well-supported by source details. Award another mark for doing both. The comparison statement(s) must show a clear link(s) to the question focus.	[4-5]
L4	Difference in purpose, supported For this level, only award marks (6m) for a comparison in purpose which is well-supported and explained, using source evidence. Sources C and D are <u>different</u> in their purpose. Dr Veerachart Nimanong, in southern Thailand conflict was more political than religious in nature. He had said that "(more) victims were ordinary Muslims... who do not want separation from Thailand, rather than Buddhist monks, Islamic leaders..." By this, he is trying to	[6]

L5	imply that the violence was a result of the desire of these insurgents wanting a separate state from Thailand, and killing those who opposed. It is not because of the unhappiness over religious issues between the Thai-Muslims and the Buddhist community. He made this comment so that the readers will not use religion as an excuse to cause any further chaos in the country. On the other hand, Ms. Donna Guest in Source D made this statement to convince the insurgents and the Thai government that the act of violence in southern Thailand was an act of terror against humanity. She condemns the actions of the insurgent and the Thai government. She had called the attacks "terror", and had "urged the insurgents to stop the unlawful killings." She is saying this so that the Thai government will take on more constructive actions/ efforts to resolve the conflict and restore peace to the people in Southern Thailand.	[7]
L3 + L4		

1(d) Study Source E. Is this source useful as evidence about the conflict in Southern Thailand? Explain your answer. [7]	Target Skill: Evaluating Utility To determine the utility of the source, there could be many approaches. One such approach would be to do a cross-reference check to valid sources to ascertain the <u>reliability</u> or <u>sufficiency</u> of the given source, to support their assertion on the question focus. When answering utility questions, take note: 1) Must make an assertion. (i.e. please answer the question – it is useful OR it is not useful) 2) Must ascertain utility of source based on reliability (cross referencing/ checking purpose/ detecting tone) Utility (Provenance only) • Source E is useful as it is from the CFR publications, and it is a non-partisan organization. • Source E is not useful as it is from the CFR, a third party. They would not know the actual situation to provide evidence about the conflict in Southern Thailand. • Source E is useful as it is from a publications "Thailand's Secessionist Muslim Insurgency Escalates". It talks about the conflict between the Thai Muslims and the government, so it provides relevant information. Utility (Cross-reference to check on reliability/ sufficiency of Content) • Source E is useful about the conflict as it shows the government is taking a conciliatory approach to the insurgency. This assertion can be <u>supported by Source A</u> (evidence + explain). This shows that Source E is reliable and hence useful. • Source E is useful about the conflict as it shows that the government is negotiating with known insurgent groups. This assertion can be <u>supported by Source A</u> (evidence + explain). This shows that Source E is reliable and hence useful. • Source E is useful about the conflict as it shows that there are groups who were not placated by the government's change of approach. This assertion can be <u>supported by Source C/ Source D</u> (evidence + explain). This shows that Source E is reliable and hence useful. • Source E is not useful because of limitations of source. It does not show the reasons for conflict, but only show how the government was dealing with the insurgents. This missing information can be seen in Background Information (evidence + explain). This shows that Source E is not reliable and hence not useful. • Source E is not useful because it does not show that the majority of the Thai-Muslim community does not support the insurgents. This can be <u>supported by Source C</u> (evidence + explain). This shows that Source E is not reliable and hence not useful.
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1(d) Study Source E. Is this source useful as evidence about the conflict in Southern Thailand? Explain your answer. [7]	Assertion on utility based on source origin/ type OR topic Award 1m for an answer that points out the utility of the source based on its authorship/ type OR topic. • Source E is useful as evidence about the conflict because the source is taken from the Council on Foreign Relations, hence is objective. • Source E is not useful as evidence about the conflict because it is an article written by an outsider who may not be there to witness the conflict. • Source E is useful as evidence about the conflict because it is taken from the publication "Thailand's Secessionist Muslim Insurgency Escalates", which describes about the conflict in southern Thailand.	[1]
L1	Useful because of what Source E tells us about the actions/ insurgents' response to the actions taken by the Thai government with regards to the conflict Award 2m for identifying a point on actions taken by the Thai government towards the insurgents made. Award an additional mark for relevant source details OR identifying more than 1 point. • Source E is useful as evidence about the conflict as it suggested that the Thai government has the desire to bring about resolution and has softened its approach towards the insurgents in the conflict. This can be seen from Source E where it highlights that the government is now avoiding excessive use of force and has begun negotiations with the insurgent groups. This means the government is attempting to resolve the conflict in an alternative manner, hoping to bring peace to southern Thailand. • Source E is also useful as evidence as it shows that the insurgent groups were not placated by the change of the government's approach towards the conflict. This is evident from Source E as it states that the violence has escalated despite the change in the government's attitude and approach towards the conflict. This means that the government's effort towards solving the conflict and bringing peace to south Thailand has been futile. OR Not useful because of limitations in source content. Award 2m for identifying a point of limitation in the source content and award another mark for identifying more than 1 point of limitation. • Source E is not as useful as evidence about the conflict. This is because the source has only stated how the government was dealing with the insurgents. The source does not tell me about the plight of the Thai Muslims, and the civilians living in the region.	[2-3]
L3	Both components of L2 Award 4m for developing at least a point of useful AND a point of not useful (as in L2).	[4]
L4	L2 + cross-referencing to other sources to support the utility of Source E Award 5m for L2 plus doing 1 cross-referencing to other sources and an additional mark for the 2nd cross-referencing done. Do not award any marks at this level if the content of the base source (Source E) to be checked on and the intention of bringing in the cross-reference is not stated clearly.	[5-6]

L5	L3 + cross-referencing to other sources to support the utility of Source E Award 7m for L3 plus doing 2 cross-referencing to other sources. Do not award any marks at this level if the content of the base source (Source E) is to be checked on and the intention of bringing in the cross-reference is not stated clearly. 1st e.g. in L2 + This view is supported by Source A, as it depicts the Thai government officials trying to engage in a 'discussion' with the insurgent group leaders, instead of carrying arms and engaging in violence. This shows that the Thai government is using alternative ways to try to resolve the conflict in southern Thailand. Since it is supported by Source A, it makes Source E reliable, and hence <u>useful</u>. 2nd e.g. in L2 + This view can be supported by Source A, as it is depicted in the cartoon that despite engaging in peaceful ways to try to resolve the conflict, the government was not able to stop insurgent groups such as the BRN in making its demands. It is also supported in source D, as Ms. Donna Guest had mentioned that the insurgents were still spreading terror among the civilian population and that the civilians needed more protection. This shows that the insurgent groups were not at all ready for peace despite the government's effort. Since Source E is supported by Source D, it is thus <u>reliable</u> and hence <u>useful</u>. 3rd e.g. in L2 + This information gap is supported by Sources C and D which states that there were many Muslim villagers/ civilians were also killed by the insurgents as a result of the conflict. (+ EVIDENCE) Since Source E is limited in its content/ has information gaps, it is not as useful.
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1(e)	Study Source F. How useful is this source in helping us understand the role played by the Thai Army in the conflict in Southern Thailand? Explain your answer. [8] Target Skill: Evaluating Utility To determine the utility of the source, there could be many approaches. In particular, for this question, students must make an assertion on the question focus based on the given source (Source F). To determine the utility of the source, students may cross-refer to valid sources (that mirrors the issue in question - role of Thai army as a protector/ antagonist) to ascertain the reliability of Source F and hence its utility. Students may also check on the reliability of source by analyzing the provenance (to establish any purpose/ intent) to determine the reliability (and hence utility) of the given source. <i>Note: cross-references made to other sources must be related to the role played by the Thai Army (Protector/ Antagonist). All other cross-references will not be valid.</i> Utility (Provenance) - Source F is useful because it is from the national newspaper. - Source F is useful because it is a photograph. It must have taken place for the photograph to be published. Utility (Content) - Source F is useful in helping us understand the role played by the Thai army in the conflict because it shows how the army was dealing with the insurgents and protecting the Malay Muslim community. (Accept cross-reference to source B only. (show amicable friendly relationship with the Malay Muslim community). - Source F is not useful in helping us understand the role played by the Thai army in the conflict because it only shows one incident where the army was seen as protecting the Muslims, and does not show other unlawful activities by the Army. (Accept cross-reference to source B/E) - Source F is not useful in helping us understand the role played by the Thai army in the conflict because it is a propaganda. (Show intent/ purpose of the photograph – 5As to ascertain bias/ unreliability and hence doubt the utility) Utility (Purpose) - Source F is not useful because the source may not be reliable based on its intent/ purpose. *Purpose/ Intent of photograph must be shown – Thais (Audience), Bangkok Times (Author), hopes to convince (Aim/ Action word), Thais will not blame the Army for the chaos (Anticipated outcome) - Message must be written to support the Purpose/ Intent - Thais are protectors of the Muslims community in south Thailand (Message)
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1(e) Study Source F. How useful is this source in helping us understand the role played by the Thai Army in the conflict in Southern Thailand? Explain your answer. [8]	
L1	[1] No assertion on utility made, surface details only The photograph shows the army rescuing the Muslims in the midst of an insurgency threat.
L2	[2] Assertion on utility based on source origin/ type/ topic/ etc. - This source is useful as it is a photograph showing how the army was rescuing the Muslims during an insurgent threat. - This source is not useful as it is only a photograph taken on one incident. It is not conclusive about the role played by the Thai Army in the conflict.
L3	[3] Useful because of what the photograph depicts OR not useful because of what the source fails to depict, explained This source is useful as it tells me that the army was directly involved in the conflict with the insurgents and the Malay Muslims in South Thailand. From this source, it depicts the Thai soldiers carrying the Malay Muslim children to safety. The source shows that the Thai army was protecting the Malay Muslim community during the insurgency threat.
L4	[4-5] Useful OR not useful, supported by cross-referencing to other sources/ contextual knowledge. <i>Award 5m for doing 1 cross-referencing. Award an additional mark for a well-explained answer OR the 2nd cross-referencing done.</i> This source is <u>useful</u> as it tells me that the army was directly involved in the conflict with the insurgents and the Malay Muslims in South Thailand. From this source, it depicts the Thai soldiers carrying the Malay Muslim children to safety. The source shows that the Thai army was protecting the Malay Muslim community during the insurgency threat. This is further supported by Source B, as it also shows that the Thai army has an amicable relationship with the Malay Muslims and were seen mingling with them, suggesting that the Thai Army's role was that of a protector. Since Source B supports Source F, it makes Source F <u>reliable</u> and hence <u>useful</u>.
L5	[6] Not useful based on purpose Source F is not all that useful in helping us understand the role played by the Thai Army in the conflict. The photograph was published on the national Thailand newspaper as a propaganda to convince the Thais / readers that the army is able to keep the conflict under control and is playing the role of the protector to the civilians. This can be seen in the photograph showing the Thais carrying and shielding the Malay Muslims from any possible danger arising from the insurgency threat in Pattani. This is done so that the Thais/ readers, will support the Thai army and cooperate with them/ will not blame the Thai army for the violence in south Thailand/ will push the blame of the violence onto the insurgents.
L6	[6-7] L4 + not completely useful based on critically evaluating the provenance/ purpose <i>Only award marks at this level when an answer at L4 level has been attempted. Award 7 marks only when answer checks reliability of source.</i> E.g. at L4 + Source F is not all that useful in helping us understand the role played by the Thai Army in the conflict. The photograph was published on the national newspaper as a propaganda to convince the Thais / readers that the army is able

	to keep the conflict under control and is playing the role of the protector to the civilians. This can be seen in the photograph showing the Thais carrying and shielding the Malay Muslims from any possible danger arising from the insurgency threat in Pattani. This is done so that the Thais/ readers, will support the Thai army and cooperate with them/ will not blame the Thai army for the violence in south Thailand/ will push the blame of the violence onto the insurgents. With that intent, this source may not be reflecting an accurate portrayal of the Thai army as they will only show the good side of what the army had done, making this source not all that reliable and hence <u>not useful</u> in helping me understand the role of the army in the conflict.
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2(a) Explain why the government adopted the Graduate Mothers Scheme (GMS) [5] <i>in promoting population growth in Singapore.</i> <i>For an answer to achieve an explanation level, the following key words should be used:</i> • <i>population has increased</i> • <i>potential for population to increase</i> • <i>having an elite population growth to safeguard quality of administration, etc.</i>			
L1 Writes generally about the population trends in Singapore/ the importance of promoting population growth, but without focus on the given strategy <i>Award 1m for any point made.</i> • There was a declining birth rate from the 1980s. In 1980, the fertility rate hit 1.82 children per woman. This is due to the success of the family planning policy, increasing costs of living and people marrying at a later age. • During the same period, there were more jobs created in the industries and a larger workforce was needed to sustain the nation's development. Manpower was also needed for national defence. Thus, the small population size would pose potential problems to the country.	[1]		
L2 Describes the given strategy <i>Award 2m for a description and an additional mark for more supporting details.</i>	[2-3]		
L3 Explains the rationale for the given strategy <i>Award 4m for an explanation. Award an additional mark for any supporting detail/ clarity of explanation.</i> Graduate Mothers Scheme <table border="1"> <tr> <td> Point & Description GMS • In 1984, the govt introduced the Graduate Mother Scheme (GMS), which is based on a eugenics theory. • The GMS was introduced to encourage marriages among graduates and encourage graduates to have more children. • The GMS was introduced as there were many graduates who chose not to marry or were marrying later. </td><td> Link (Explanation) • The GMS was introduced in order to provide graduate couples with considerable financial incentives, which will encourage them to have more children as the financial burden of raising children is reduced. • Another rationale for the GMS was that children from graduate couples were more likely to be intelligent and educated and therefore grow up to be more economically productive, hence filling in an important gap in the small workforce in future. • The scheme was also introduced in order to safeguard the quality of administration as the impact of the low birth rate among the well-educated will be felt in just one generation (or 25 years). </td></tr> </table>	Point & Description GMS • In 1984, the govt introduced the Graduate Mother Scheme (GMS), which is based on a eugenics theory. • The GMS was introduced to encourage marriages among graduates and encourage graduates to have more children. • The GMS was introduced as there were many graduates who chose not to marry or were marrying later.	Link (Explanation) • The GMS was introduced in order to provide graduate couples with considerable financial incentives, which will encourage them to have more children as the financial burden of raising children is reduced. • Another rationale for the GMS was that children from graduate couples were more likely to be intelligent and educated and therefore grow up to be more economically productive, hence filling in an important gap in the small workforce in future. • The scheme was also introduced in order to safeguard the quality of administration as the impact of the low birth rate among the well-educated will be felt in just one generation (or 25 years).	[4-5]
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2(b) Explain two other strategies that the government had adopted to promote population growth in Singapore. Which of them do you think is a more effective strategy? Explain your answer. [10] <i>For an answer to achieve an explanation level, the following key words/ phrases should be used:</i> • <i>population has increased</i> • <i>potential for population to increase</i>			
L1 Writes generally about the population trends in Singapore/ the importance of promoting population growth, but without identifying/ developing answers on the other strategy(ies) <i>Award 1m for a point made, an additional mark for additional point made.</i> • There was a declining birth rate from the 1980s. In 1980, the fertility rate hit 1.82 children per woman. This is due to the success of the family planning policy, increasing costs of living and people marrying at a later age. • During the same period, there were more jobs created in the industries and a larger workforce was needed to sustain the nation's development. Manpower was also needed for national defence. Thus, the small population size would pose potential problems to the country.	[1-2]		
L2 Describes strategy(ies) that can promote population growth <i>Award 3m for identifying/ describing a strategy, and an additional mark for identifying/ describing another strategy.</i>	[3-4]		
L3 Explains one strategy that can promote population growth <i>Award 5m for an explanation. Award an additional mark for clarity of explanation.</i> Attracting Foreign Talent <table border="1"> <tr> <td> Point & Description Attracting FT • The government's policy in encouraging immigration is a strategy to promote population growth. • This is a direct and effective strategy as one of the reasons for declining birth rate is the reluctance of Singaporeans in getting married (which led to declining population) or having babies. • The Singapore government implemented the 1989 immigration policy where subsidised housing and attractive education package for children were used to attract foreign talent to boost the population numbers. • To further encourage attachment to Singapore, the government gave easy access to permanent residency or citizenship, in the hope that these talents would remain in Singapore. • The influx of foreigners could help to sustain and propel our economy and provide an instant solution to a shortfall in local workforce as well as enriching Singapore's culture. </td><td> Link (Explanation) • Thus, increasing the country's population through immigration will immediately increase the population. This will in turn help to promote better chance in couples getting married and giving birth as there is greater bigger population. </td></tr> </table> OR	Point & Description Attracting FT • The government's policy in encouraging immigration is a strategy to promote population growth. • This is a direct and effective strategy as one of the reasons for declining birth rate is the reluctance of Singaporeans in getting married (which led to declining population) or having babies. • The Singapore government implemented the 1989 immigration policy where subsidised housing and attractive education package for children were used to attract foreign talent to boost the population numbers. • To further encourage attachment to Singapore, the government gave easy access to permanent residency or citizenship, in the hope that these talents would remain in Singapore. • The influx of foreigners could help to sustain and propel our economy and provide an instant solution to a shortfall in local workforce as well as enriching Singapore's culture.	Link (Explanation) • Thus, increasing the country's population through immigration will immediately increase the population. This will in turn help to promote better chance in couples getting married and giving birth as there is greater bigger population.	[5-6]
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'Have Three or More if You Can Afford it' Policy	
Point & Description Have 3 or More if You can Afford it	- Another strategy that the government adopted in order to promote population growth is to encourage couples to have three or more children if they can afford, to remedy her population shortfall. - In 1987 changes were made to reverse the population policy as replacement levels hit 1.87. - In this strategy, parents were encouraged to have three or more children if they can afford it, they. - The government allowed Medisave to pay for delivery charges of the first three children and publicity campaigns on joys on parenthood and be reminded that they would not face a gloomy future when they grow old alone.
Link (Explanation)	- These measures in the 'Have Three or More if You can Afford it' policy had some success. - The number of children born to women increased from 1.48 in 1988, as the year saw a bumper crop of newborns because it was an auspicious year to have children among the Chinese.
OR	
Other Pro-Family Measures	
Point & Description 1) Grandprt caregiver relief	- One of the pro-family measures was the grant of the grandparent caregiver relief, which was introduced as part of a new marriage and parenthood measure. - The policy was implemented to encourage people to stay with their grandparents. One of the reasons for low birth rate was the lack of suitable caregivers to look after the babies.
Link (Explanation)	Through this policy, the grandparents would help to look after the babies while the couple are at work. This would encourage couples to give birth to more babies.
Point & Description 2) 5-day work week	- Singapore has also replaced the 5½-day work week with the 5-day work week for the Civil Service. - One of the reasons for the low birth rate is the complaint about having insufficient time to spend with their family.
Link (Explanation)	Through this policy, there will be better work-life balance. This would encourage couples to give birth to more babies.
Point & Description 3) Extended maternity leave	- The government has also extended the duration of maternity leave, in order to promote population growth. - The duration of maternity leave was extended from 8 weeks to 12 weeks. This is done to allow mothers to spend more quality time with their new-borns.
Link	Through this policy, the government hopes to encourage

(Explanation)	female citizens to give birth to more babies as they would be able to have quality time with their newborns.
Point & Description 4) Equalised medical benefits	- The government has also implemented equalised medical benefits. - The medical benefits are now for both parents as previously only fathers could make medical claims for their children from their employers.
Link (Explanation)	Through this policy, it will remove such worries from male employees and promote greater birth rate. This would encourage couples to give birth to more babies.
L4	L3 + explains another strategy that can promote population growth Award 7m to answers which explains 2 measures and an additional mark for supporting detail or clarity of explanation. 2 e.g.s in L3.
L5	L4 + evaluates which is the more effective strategy in promoting population growth in Singapore Award 8m for a good and valid evaluation, and an additional mark (10th mark) for an excellent evaluation that is both logical and convincing. Possible criteria for evaluation (or weighing) the effectiveness of the 2 strategies: - impact (i.e. the extent of population growth) - time (i.e. the sustained growth of population over the years/ the immediacy of the impact)
	[7-8]
	[9-10]

3(a)	Explain why the British legacy in Sri Lanka contributed to the conflict between the Sinhalese and the Tamils over government jobs.	[5]				
For an answer to achieve an <i>explanation level</i> , the following <i>keywords/ phrases</i> should be used:						
- tension - misunderstanding - feelings of distrust - discrimination - perception of unfairness, etc						
L1	Writes generally about the conflict/ tension between the Sinhalese and the Tamils, but without focus on the given cause of conflict Award 1/1 for any point made. - in Sri Lanka, the Sinhalese and Tamils have been in conflict since the country's independence in 1948. - The Sinhalese-dominated government had introduced policies which favoured the Sinhalese instead. This had resulted in tensions between the 2 groups which went on for more than 50 years.	[1]				
L2	Describes the historical cause of conflict Award 2/1 for a description, and an additional mark for more supporting details.	[2-3]				
L3	Explains the historical cause of conflict Award 4/1 for an explanation. Award an additional mark for any supporting detail/ clarity of explanation. Historical Baggage due to British Rule <table><tr><td>Point to Description</td><td> - The historical baggage due to the British rule was a cause of conflict between the Sinhalese and the Tamils in Sri Lanka. - When Sri Lanka was under the British rule, English-educated Tamils could enter the government service and be promoted. - These Tamils 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 were disadvantaged because they could not read or write English well. - Thus, in post-independent Sri Lanka, Sinhala was declared as the official language of administration in 1956 by the Sinhalese-dominated government, which was actually a bid to reverse the unfair employment situation caused by the British colonial rule in the past. - Under the new language policy, Tamils in the government service were given three years to learn Sinhala or be dismissed, causing them to face difficulty in finding jobs or be promoted. </td></tr><tr><td>Link (Explanation)</td><td> - This policy caused great difficulties for English educated Tamils to keep or find jobs in the government leading to increased tensions in the Indian Tamils towards Sinhalese. - The Tamils felt discriminated by the Sinhalese as they were upset by the discriminatory treatment by the government which seeks to limit their power and influence over the policies made </td></tr></table>	Point to Description	- The historical baggage due to the British rule was a cause of conflict between the Sinhalese and the Tamils in Sri Lanka. - When Sri Lanka was under the British rule, English-educated Tamils could enter the government service and be promoted. - These Tamils 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 were disadvantaged because they could not read or write English well. - Thus, in post-independent Sri Lanka, Sinhala was declared as the official language of administration in 1956 by the Sinhalese-dominated government, which was actually a bid to reverse the unfair employment situation caused by the British colonial rule in the past. - Under the new language policy, Tamils in the government service were given three years to learn Sinhala or be dismissed, causing them to face difficulty in finding jobs or be promoted.	Link (Explanation)	- This policy caused great difficulties for English educated Tamils to keep or find jobs in the government leading to increased tensions in the Indian Tamils towards Sinhalese. - The Tamils felt discriminated by the Sinhalese as they were upset by the discriminatory treatment by the government which seeks to limit their power and influence over the policies made	[4-5]
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in the political and administration field in Sri Lanka. Peaceful demonstrations by the Tamils were then held but disrupted by supporters of the Sinhala language which led to over a hundred deaths due to rioting, thereby intensifying the conflict.	

3(b) Explain two other causes of conflict between the Sinhalese and the Tamils in Sri Lanka. Which of them do you think is a more important cause of the conflict? Explain your answer. [10] For an answer to achieve an explanation level, the following keywords/ phrases should be used: - tension - misunderstanding - feelings of distrust - discrimination - perception of unfairness, etc	L1 Writes generally about the conflict/ tension between the Sinhalese and the Tamils, but without focus on the given cause of conflict <i>Award 1m for a point made, an additional mark for additional point made.</i> - In Sri Lanka, the Sinhalese and Tamils have been in conflict since the country's independence in 1948. - The Sinhalese-dominated government had introduced policies which favoured the Sinhalese instead. This had resulted in tensions between the 2 groups which went on for more than 50 years.	L2 Describes cause(s) of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils <i>Award 3m for identifying/ describing a cause, and an additional mark for identifying/ describing another cause.</i>	L3 Explains one cause of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils <i>Award 5m for an explanation. Award an additional mark for clarity of explanation.</i>	University Admission Policy <table> <tr> <td> Point & Description University admission policy </td><td> - The university admission policy was another main cause of the conflict in Sri Lanka. - This is because the new policy meant that admission was no longer based solely on academic results, unlike the previous criteria before 1970. - For example, before 1970, university admission was based on merit and the examinations were in English. - This benefited the English-educated Tamils as they scored well in the examinations. - The proportion of Tamils admitted to universities was higher than their proportion in the population. - For example, the number of Tamil and Sinhalese students was almost equal in the medical and engineering courses although the Tamils made up only about 18% of the population. - But the new policy after 1970 meant that Tamil students had to score higher marks than Sinhalese students to qualify for university and furthermore, there were a fixed number of places reserved for Sinhalese students in the universities. </td></tr> <tr> <td> Link (Explanation) </td><td> - This change in policy led to a big decrease in the number of Tamils who qualified for university admission. - Thus the Tamils felt much discriminated as the new criteria were unfair to them. - The Tamils vented their anger on/ became aggressive towards the Sinhalese who got to benefit more from this policy at the expense of Tamil interests. </td></tr> </table>	Point & Description University admission policy	- The university admission policy was another main cause of the conflict in Sri Lanka. - This is because the new policy meant that admission was no longer based solely on academic results, unlike the previous criteria before 1970. - For example, before 1970, university admission was based on merit and the examinations were in English. - This benefited the English-educated Tamils as they scored well in the examinations. - The proportion of Tamils admitted to universities was higher than their proportion in the population. - For example, the number of Tamil and Sinhalese students was almost equal in the medical and engineering courses although the Tamils made up only about 18% of the population. - But the new policy after 1970 meant that Tamil students had to score higher marks than Sinhalese students to qualify for university and furthermore, there were a fixed number of places reserved for Sinhalese students in the universities.	Link (Explanation)	- This change in policy led to a big decrease in the number of Tamils who qualified for university admission. - Thus the Tamils felt much discriminated as the new criteria were unfair to them. - The Tamils vented their anger on/ became aggressive towards the Sinhalese who got to benefit more from this policy at the expense of Tamil interests.
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L4	L3 + explains another cause of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils Award 7/11 to answers which explains 2 measures and an additional mark for supporting detail or clarity of explanation. 2 e.g.s in L3.	[7-8]
L5	L4 + evaluates which is the more important cause of conflict between the Sinhalese and the Tamils Award 9/11 for a good and valid evaluation, and an additional mark (10 th mark) for an excellent evaluation that is both logical and convincing. Possible criteria for evaluation (or weighing) the effectiveness of the 2 causes: - scope (i.e. the number of people impacted by the conflict) - impact (i.e. the extent of negative impact of the conflict) - time (i.e. the duration of the impacts of the conflict)	[9-10]

4(a)	Explain why Venice's act of switching alliances with different opposing states resulted in its fall as a city-state.	[5]				
For an answer to achieve an explanation level, the following keywords/ phrases should be used: - decline in economy/ slow down in development - loss of income/ territories/ trade ties - weakening defence						
L1	Writes generally about the fall of Venice, but without focus on the given consequence Award 1m for any point made. - Venice faced a gradual decline from the 15th to the 18th centuries. - While the Venetians prided themselves on their successes, they overlooked several events and developments unfolding in the region. - They were not as responsive to these changing circumstances.	[1]				
L2	Describes the given threat that resulted in the fall of Venice Award 2m for a description, and an additional mark for more supporting details.	[2-3]				
L3	Explains the given threat that resulted in the fall of Venice Award 4m for an explanation. Award an additional mark for any supporting detail/ clarity of explanation. Switching Alliances with Different Opposing States <table border="1"> <tr> <td> Point & Description Switching alliances </td><td> - The switching of alliances with different opposing states was a reason for the fall of Venice as a city-state. - At the beginning of the 15th century, political developments in Europe forced the Venetian government to turn its attention to controlling the nearby mainland territories. - Venice was involved in the mainland as these mainland territories had been supplying Venice with essential resources such as food and water. - Venice needed to secure and maintain their supply of resources for the city-state's growing population and expanding industries. - To protect its territories and commercial interests, Venice took advantage of the rivalry among the mainland states. - They tried to achieve balance of power by offering to help one state fight against the other. - This caused resentment among other states with Venice. </td></tr> <tr> <td> Link (Explanation) </td><td> - The act of switching alliances with different opposing states made Venice vulnerable as it was constantly treading on fragile relations with the larger states and they could come under attack should negotiations failed. - Also, the switching of alliances had meant that Venice would lose credible allies which would render it support in the face of threats from aggressive foes. - Venice's survival was under threat as they had few allies and hence, they had to equip themselves with a strong army which meant that resources were channelled to the military rather than economic uses, leading to its economic decline. </td></tr> </table>	Point & Description Switching alliances	- The switching of alliances with different opposing states was a reason for the fall of Venice as a city-state. - At the beginning of the 15th century, political developments in Europe forced the Venetian government to turn its attention to controlling the nearby mainland territories. - Venice was involved in the mainland as these mainland territories had been supplying Venice with essential resources such as food and water. - Venice needed to secure and maintain their supply of resources for the city-state's growing population and expanding industries. - To protect its territories and commercial interests, Venice took advantage of the rivalry among the mainland states. - They tried to achieve balance of power by offering to help one state fight against the other. - This caused resentment among other states with Venice.	Link (Explanation)	- The act of switching alliances with different opposing states made Venice vulnerable as it was constantly treading on fragile relations with the larger states and they could come under attack should negotiations failed. - Also, the switching of alliances had meant that Venice would lose credible allies which would render it support in the face of threats from aggressive foes. - Venice's survival was under threat as they had few allies and hence, they had to equip themselves with a strong army which meant that resources were channelled to the military rather than economic uses, leading to its economic decline.	[4-5]
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4(b)	Explain two other threats that resulted in the fall of Venice. Which of them do you think is a more significant threat? Explain your answer. [10]				
For an answer to achieve an explanation level , the following keywords/phrases should be used:					
- decline in economy/ slow down in development - loss of income/ territories/ trade ties - weakening defence					
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L2	Describes threat(s) that resulted in the fall of Venice Award 3m for identifying/ describing a threat, and an additional mark for identifying/ describing another threat. [3-4]				
L3	Explains one threat that resulted in the fall of Venice Award 5m for an explanation. Award an additional mark for clarity of explanation. [5-6]				
Moral Decadence of Venetians					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Point & Description</td><td> - The moral decadence of Venetians was a threat that resulted in the fall of Venice. - Having lived in peace and stability, Venetians eventually became more concerned about wealth than maintain the security of the city-state. - As the nobles in the government became affluent, they became less involved in important matters and became more distant from the commoners. - The gap between the poor and rich widened as well as there were no policies in place to narrow the gap. - The nobles indulged in lavish parties and celebrations, leading to the neglect of government affairs. </td></tr> <tr> <td>Link (Explanation)</td><td> - Therefore, the moral decadence posed a threat to Venice's survival because the values that led to the success of Venice were no longer upheld. - It was difficult for Venice to succeed as the Venetians no longer had the drive, determination and motivation to succeed, and to protect the interests of Venice. - The nobles also lost the respect of the people with their extravagant lifestyle as this bred resentment and jealousy, which created social tension. </td></tr> </table>	Point & Description	- The moral decadence of Venetians was a threat that resulted in the fall of Venice. - Having lived in peace and stability, Venetians eventually became more concerned about wealth than maintain the security of the city-state. - As the nobles in the government became affluent, they became less involved in important matters and became more distant from the commoners. - The gap between the poor and rich widened as well as there were no policies in place to narrow the gap. - The nobles indulged in lavish parties and celebrations, leading to the neglect of government affairs.	Link (Explanation)	- Therefore, the moral decadence posed a threat to Venice's survival because the values that led to the success of Venice were no longer upheld. - It was difficult for Venice to succeed as the Venetians no longer had the drive, determination and motivation to succeed, and to protect the interests of Venice. - The nobles also lost the respect of the people with their extravagant lifestyle as this bred resentment and jealousy, which created social tension.	OR
Point & Description	- The moral decadence of Venetians was a threat that resulted in the fall of Venice. - Having lived in peace and stability, Venetians eventually became more concerned about wealth than maintain the security of the city-state. - As the nobles in the government became affluent, they became less involved in important matters and became more distant from the commoners. - The gap between the poor and rich widened as well as there were no policies in place to narrow the gap. - The nobles indulged in lavish parties and celebrations, leading to the neglect of government affairs.				
Link (Explanation)	- Therefore, the moral decadence posed a threat to Venice's survival because the values that led to the success of Venice were no longer upheld. - It was difficult for Venice to succeed as the Venetians no longer had the drive, determination and motivation to succeed, and to protect the interests of Venice. - The nobles also lost the respect of the people with their extravagant lifestyle as this bred resentment and jealousy, which created social tension.				

Incapable Leadership	
Point & Description Incapable leadership	- The incapable leadership of the government also led to the fall of Venice. - The rotation of duties in the government ensured that no individuals or families could dominate power - But this had meant that competent officers would have to leave their office after one term. - This led to incapable officers replacing them as many nobles who were previously scholars competed to serve as naval commanders in the wars against the Ottomans even though they were inexperienced and this led to disastrous results.
Link (Explanation)	- Therefore, the incompetent leadership of Venice contributed to Venice's fall as a city-state as the inexperienced and unqualified officers were not able to come up with good policies that could ensure Venice's survival or expansion. - Venice became weaker as a result and was vulnerable to aggressive military and economic moves by other states. - The weak leadership over the wars with other states meant the loss of many Venetian territories and the wastage of precious resources to fight against the other states.
Other possible threats that resulted in the fall of Venice include the foreign threat of the Ottoman Empire/ League of Cambrai; the discovery of new sea routes, rise of new trade rivals, corruption in the government, and over-dependence on mercenaries.	
L4	L3 + explains another threat that resulted in the fall of Venice Award 7m to answers which explains 2 threats and an additional mark for supporting detail or clarity of explanation. [7-8] 2 e.g.s in L3.
L5	L4 + evaluates which is the more significant threat that resulted in the fall of Venice Award 9m for a good and valid evaluation, and an additional mark (10 th mark) for an excellent evaluation that is both logical and convincing. [9-10] Possible criteria for evaluation (or weighing) the effectiveness of the 2 strategies: - scope (i.e. the extensiveness of the impact on the areas for Venice's fall) - impact (i.e. the extent of impact on Venice's fall) - time (i.e. the continuity of the impacts on Venice)

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**SECONDARY 4
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION**

COMBINED HUMANTIES
Paper 1
Social Studies

2204/01

12 August 2015 (Wednesday)

1 hour 45 minutes

**CANDIDATE
NAME**

CLASS

**INDEX
NUMBER**

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Do not turn over the page until you are told to do so.
Write your name, class, and index number in the spaces provided above.
Use a dark blue or black pen.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid/tape.

Answer all parts of Question 1 in Section A
Answer one question from Section B

For Sections A and B write your answers on the writing paper provided

At the end of the examination, fasten the writing paper securely together

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks for each question is given in brackets ()
The total marks for this paper is 50

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	
Section B	
Total	50

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
How useful is Source A as evidence about reactions to the healthcare reforms in America? Explain your answer. [7]

- (b) Study Source B
What is the message of the cartoon? Explain your answer using details of the cartoon. [7]

- (c) Study Source C
How far can you accept what this blogger says about the healthcare reforms in America? Explain your answer. [7]

- (d) Study Sources D and E
After reading Source D are you surprised about what Source E says? Explain your answer. [7]

- (e) Study Source F
Why do you think the cartoonist published this cartoon? Explain your answer. [7]

had led to the Iraqi [5]
each of them is more [10]
raging globalisation [5]
is more significant

—

- [10]

1

- [5]

- [10]

[illegible][illegible]

Does ObamaCare do more harm than good for the United States?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The effectiveness of America's health care system is the subject of much debate in recent years. There are people who believe that the American healthcare system is one of high quality. However, there are also many people who condemn the system as being fragmented, inefficient and expensive. Before President Barack Obama's election into office in 2009, America was spending over USD 2 trillion a year on healthcare, yet many people were still not covered by health insurance.

Since his election into office, Obama and his administration has been working on reforming the healthcare system through enacting the Affordable Care Act, or more widely known as ObamaCare. ObamaCare aims at regulating the health insurance industry and providing wider insurance coverage for more Americans. For example, it eliminates the need to be charged more due to existing health-related reasons. In addition, children can remain covered under their parent's insurance until the age of 26. To meet these objectives, ObamaCare mandates that American employers with over 50 full-time employees provide insurance for their employees or pay a penalty. It also mandates individuals to obtain health insurance by 2014 or pay a tax penalty.

Critics within the American government are questioning how the Obama administration would finance this massive healthcare reform. They question whether it would bring more harm to fellow Americans due to possible consequences such as delayed treatments and massive job layoffs by employers to avoid tax penalties, increase in national debt and overtaking the role of private healthcare insurers. Spending on the health insurance program for the poor alone has hit \$460.5 billion since ObamaCare was implemented. Nonetheless, there are also Americans who welcome this reform and believe that ObamaCare would reduce government burden on healthcare spending in the long run.

Study the following sources to assess whether ObamaCare brings more harm than good to the Americans.

Source A *Adaptation of an article by an American, taken from an online newspaper, Truth-out.*

New York Senator Charles Schumer, complained that the ObamaCare would only help a relatively small number of people. Schumer's argument is silly as the number of people benefiting from the ObamaCare is not small. Schumer missed out that tens of millions of people who have employer-provided insurance are always at risk of losing their insurance if they lose their job. ObamaCare ensures that even if these workers lose their jobs, they and their families will be able to stay insured. This is more than 4.5 million workers. A large percentage of these workers would be at risk of losing insurance for themselves and their families without ObamaCare.

Source B *A cartoon published in an American newspaper.*



Source C An adapted comment by an online blogger on ObamaCare

Some Americans are saying that ObamaCare is going towards socialism. The reality is many Americans are going bankrupt due to their medical bills, which is something not seen in any other developed country. If I understood properly, the ObamaCare proposal allows Americans to keep their current healthcare coverage as it is, only those without it will go to a pool of private healthcare insurance products. Is that overtaking? Private insurance companies could not figure out how to keep costs low in the last decade, and thus the government is stepping in to ensure healthcare insurance is available to more Americans. I live in a socialist country, and it is preposterous to hear the US is going towards socialism. Do you know what socialism is? When you have to give all your money to your government no matter what, and do not get anything in exchange! That is socialism.

Source D An adapted excerpt of a speech by President Obama at the White House in April 2014

The Affordable Care Act is bringing greater security to Americans who already have coverage. Because of this law, 110 million Americans have gained free preventive care, like mammograms and contraceptive care, under their existing health insurance plans. Because of this law, nearly 8 million seniors have saved almost \$10 billion on their prescription medicine. And because of this law, a whole lot of families won't be driven into bankruptcy by a serious illness, since this law prevents the insurers from placing dollar limits on the coverage they provide.

These are all the benefits that have been taking place for a whole lot of families out there, and there are many who don't realize that they've received these benefits. But the bottom line is this: Under this law, the share of Americans with insurance is up and the growth of health care costs is down. And that's good for our middle class and that's good for our economic future.

Source E An adapted comment by Grace Brewer, a 60 years old American living in Kansas city

I'm a casualty of ObamaCare. I wanted to keep the health insurance plan that I once had, which fit my needs. But under ObamaCare, my health insurance plan was discontinued because it did not comply with the law's requirements, and my bills doubled to more than \$400 a month. I wanted a minimal plan and I'm not allowed to have it. This seems like an encroachment on my freedom.

Source F An adapted cartoon on a blog published by an American.



COMBINED HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES)
SECONDARY 4 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2015

SUGGESTED ANSWER SCHEME

1(a) Study Source A.

How useful is Source A as evidence about reactions to the healthcare reforms in America? Explain your answer.

[7]

Target Skill: Evaluating Utility

To determine the utility of the source, there could be many approaches. One such approach would be to do a cross-reference check to relevant sources to ascertain the reliability or sufficiency of the given source in order to make assertions on the utility of the source.

When answering utility questions, take note:

- 1) As assertion must be made (i.e. answer the question – it is useful OR it is not useful)
- 2) Ascertain the utility of the source by drawing out relevant points
- 3) Ascertain the utility of the source based on evaluating its reliability (cross referencing/ evaluating purpose/ bias)

Summary of details in Source A:

Author's personal response

- ObamaCare can benefit millions of workers
- under ObamaCare, workers who lose their jobs will still retain insurance coverage for themselves and their families

NY Senator's response

- ObamaCare only benefit a relatively small number of people

Yes, this source is **USEFUL** as evidence about (American) reactions to the healthcare reforms as...

Aspect	Explanation
PROVENANCE	
• it is from an American • it is from an online newspaper	• he lives in America and will therefore be aware of the healthcare reforms • the newspaper would have verified its information before posting up the article

Yes, this source is **USEFUL** as evidence about (American) reactions to the healthcare reforms as it (content) **SHOWS** / as it is **RELIABLE** (cross-references) in showing...

American Reactions (i.e. Point)	Evidences (Source A)	Evidences (Cross-references)
CONTENT		CROSS-REFERENCE (support):
Supportive →		• Background Information • This is supported by Background Information, it stated that the objective of ObamaCare is to provide wider coverage for more Americans.
• Sustained coverage by ObamaCare	• The American wrote that ObamaCare ensures that even if workers lose their jobs, they and their families will be able to stay insured.	
CONTENT		CROSS-REFERENCE (support):
Unsupportive →		• Background Information • Background Information: it stated that (ObamaCare) may bring more harm to fellow Americans due to possible consequences such as massive job layoffs by employers to avoid tax penalties. This implies that there are Americans who do not think that ObamaCare is beneficial to Americans and thus they do not support the healthcare reforms.
• ObamaCare has limited coverage	• NY Senator Charles Schumer complained that the ObamaCare would only help a relatively small number of people – workers. This implies that the Senator do not see much of the reforms and do not support the ObamaCare.	

No, this source is **NOT USEFUL** as evidence about (American) reactions to the healthcare reforms as...

Aspect	Explanation
TYPICALITY	
• it merely represents the view of one American.	• it merely represents the view of an American. It does not represent the reactions of others about the healthcare reforms in America.

No, this source is <u>NOT USEFUL</u> as evidence about (American) reaction: <u>he healthcare reforms as it is UNRELIABLE.</u>		
CONTENT		CROSS-REFERENCE (contradict)
Sustained coverage by ObamaCare	His view that "even if workers lose their jobs, they and their families will be able to stay insured" is contradicted by other sources. It seems to suggest that Americans do not welcome the healthcare reforms. This shows that the source may not be all that reliable and accurate about the reactions of the Americans' reactions towards the healthcare reforms, rendering the source not all that useful.	Source E - Source E: Grace Brewer do not support the healthcare reforms as she felt that the introduction of ObamaCare has since "doubled her bills to more than \$400 a month". Source F - Source F: The cartoons shows the side effects of ObamaCare to include death, this suggest that the people do not welcome and do not support the healthcare reforms. Background Information - Background Info: There are also many people who condemn the system as being fragment and inefficient... many people still suffer from lack of health insurance coverage due to pre-existing medical conditions and the inability to afford health insurance. Avoid using Source B and Source F (picture sources) for cross reference - Unacceptable cross reference: - Source C – author's (non-American) reactions to ObamaCare
TONE (BIAS)		
overly positive attitude towards ObamaCare, indicating signs of biasedness	- He called NY senator Charles Schumer silly for complaining about ObamaCare helping only a small group of people. He also said that "a large percentage of workers would risk losing insurance for themselves and their families without ObamaCare". This implies that the author feels that ObamaCare is a good scheme that has helped many workers. - The author adopted a very positive tone towards the healthcare reforms in America. Since he adopted such a positive attitude towards the reforms, he would not have	

surfaced any negative reactions towards the healthcare reforms in America. This makes the source not very reliable and hence not useful about reactions towards the healthcare reforms in America.

1(a) Study Source A. How useful is Source A as evidence about reactions to the healthcare reforms in America? Explain your answer. [7]		
L1	Assertion based on provenance / typically Do not award any marks for answers that do not deal with reactions. - Yes, the source is useful because the writer is an American who will know more about the American healthcare reforms. [1m] - Yes, the source is useful as it is taken from an online newspaper that would have verified its information before posting the article. [1m] - No, the source is not useful because it is only the view of one American. It does not represent the reactions of other Americans. [2m]	[1-2]
L2	Yes, because the source reveals the American author's reactions to ObamaCare from sources. Award 3m for identifying a type of American reaction towards ObamaCare and an additional mark for support from sources. - Yes, the source is useful as evidence as it shows that the author, an American, supports/welcomes the healthcare reforms/ObamaCare. [3m] The American explained that ObamaCare has helped provide insurance coverage to a large number of people, especially workers. [4m] Yes, because the source content reveals different reactions to the healthcare reforms Award 4m for identifying both the supportive and unsupportive American reactions towards ObamaCare. - Yes, the source is useful as the source reveals that there are diverse reactions to the healthcare reforms. It shows that the author is supportive and welcomes ObamaCare, whereas the NY senator Charles Schumer who complained that ObamaCare only help a small number people, does not welcome the healthcare reforms. [4m]	[3-4]
L3	Yes/ and No, because of what the content revealed, supported by cross-references Award 5m for a valid cross-reference on one side. Award 6m for valid cross-references made on both sides. - Yes, the source is useful as it shows that the author supports/ welcomes the healthcare reforms/ ObamaCare. The American explained that ObamaCare has helped provide insurance to large number of people, especially workers. He felt that the healthcare reforms have benefited more Americans. His view is supported by the Background Information, which stated that ObamaCare aims at regulating the health insurance industry and providing insurance coverage for more Americans. This supports American author's view in Source A, making this source reliable and hence useful as evidence about the reactions to the healthcare reforms. - No, the source is not useful, as the American author's supportive view on ObamaCare is not representative of the sentiments of the other Americans. He welcomes the healthcare reforms as he felt that it was beneficial to America. However, his view is contradicted by the Background Information as it stated that ObamaCare might bring more harm to fellow Americans due to possible consequences such as massive job layoffs by employers to avoid tax penalties. This implies that there are Americans who do not think that ObamaCare is beneficial to Americans and thus they do not support the healthcare reforms. This makes the source unreliable and hence not useful as evidence about reactions to the healthcare reforms in America.	[6-6]

L4	Utility based on analysis of author's tone/ purpose Award 7m for any L3 + tone analysis. Award 3m for tone analysis only. The author adopted an overly positive tone towards the healthcare reforms in America. Since he adopted such a positive attitude towards the reforms. He dismisses NY senator Charles Schumer's comments as silly because Schumer complained about ObamaCare helping only a small group of people. He also said that "a large percentage of workers would be a risk of losing insurance for themselves and their families without ObamaCare". This implies that the author feels that ObamaCare is a good scheme that has helped many workers. With this positive tone he adopted towards the healthcare reforms, he would be biased in his views and would not have surfaced any negative reactions about the healthcare reforms. This makes the source not as reliable and hence not useful about reactions to the healthcare reforms in America. [3m] + any e.g. in L3 [7m]	[7] or [3]
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4(b) Study Source B.
What is the message of the cartoon? Explain your answer, giving details of the cartoon. [7]

Target Skill: Making Inferences in Content

Students must explicitly show understanding of the source by highlighting at least 2 valid messages (i.e. content inferences), supported by evidences in the cartoon.

There are 2 layers of messages that can be inferred from the cartoon, namely the sub-message(s) and the main message. The sub-message(s) are direct messages inferred from the source content, whereas the main message is the 'deeper' inference made with reference to the sub-message(s).

A purpose analysis for this cartoon is not required as content inferences would suffice in addressing the question requirement.

When making inferences from a political cartoon, consider using the 'PICTURE' strategy in analyzing source details:

People in the cartoon named and how they are portrayed;
Items in the cartoon identified/ relationship with the people;
Caption must be explained;
Things in the background must be noted;
Ultimate objective/ purpose of author;
Recall what you had learnt from this topic to explain;
Explain the action(s) in the cartoon

Possible Messages	Evidences
Sub-message(s) ObamaCare... • is an expensive healthcare plan • will drain US's resources • requires a lot of money to sustain it • is an inefficient healthcare plan Obama... (role must relate to ObamaCare) • did not consider the costs of ObamaCare • seeks to expand the ObamaCare healthcare plan	ObamaCare is portrayed as an overgrown child who is taking up a lot of USA's resources. the man "trying not to imagine" the costs involved to finance ObamaCare for another three years. Obama, despite knowing that ObamaCare will grow to be very big (drain US's resources) in another three years, insist on handholding and continuing the healthcare reforms.
Main-message(s) ObamaCare... • will not be sustainable in the long run • is destructive in the long run as it will cause huge financial burdens	need a lot of guidance as shown in Obama holding the child's (ObamaCare) hand portrayed ObamaCare negatively on an American newspaper as an overgrown child who is taking up a lot of USA's resources taxman is wary of huge resources that will be needed to finance ObamaCare

Unacceptable Messages:

ObamaCare...

1. Not a message at all (?)

- is a childish policy
- is obese and obnoxious
- is young
- is doing harm by allowing children to remain under parents' insurance

2. Misinterpreted message

- is not comprehensive
- is successful
- is welcomed by most Americans
- is a socialist policy
- too expensive for Americans to afford/ causes Americans to pay more for their medical bills
- is not independent and cannot work on its own
- has little impact
- is exploited by Obama to trick people of their money
- is bad for the health of the recipients

3. Trivial message (not meaningful)

- is an immature policy/ not fully developed
- will continue into the future

4. Vague message (lacks clarity)

- does more harm than good
- needs money to sustain/ maintain it

5. Message that lacks focus on policy

- Obama is a bad President

- a child seen partying
- the boy is obese
- the boy is a child
- the children are represented by the boy

- the shirt is too small (insufficient) to cover the child's big tummy
- Obama is celebrating the 3rd birthday of the policy
- ObamaCare is drawn on a bigger scale than the administration
- the boy is drawn to look like a Chinese - socialist policy
- overgrown boy

- boy's hand held by Obama

- boy is only a toddler
- Obama focuses on how big the boy will be 3 years later
- the boy is obese

- the boy is only 3 years old

- the boy will continue to grow older and bigger

- boy is big in size
- running a party requires money/ big boy needs a lot of food

- Obama wants the taxman to imagine how big the boy will become in 3 years time

1(b) Study Source B. What is the message of the cartoon? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [7]		
L1	Describes the source only, but no valid messages identified/ Makes trivial inference(s)/ Misinterpretation of source	[1]
L2	- ObamaCare is being portrayed as an overgrown child. - Obama is holding on to the overgrown child's hand. Writes about the sub-message about ObamaCare, without support from source details Award 2m for one sub-message, unsupported. Award another mark for additional sub-message(s), unsupported.	[2-3]
L3	The message of the source is that ObamaCare is not sustainable in the long run. Writes about the sub-message about ObamaCare, with support from source details Award 4m for one sub-message, supported. Award another mark for additional sub-message(s), supported.	[4-5]
L4	The message is that ObamaCare involves very high costs. This is evident in the cartoon. The cartoonist has portrayed ObamaCare as an overgrown child who still needs hand holding and needing a lot of resources. It can be seen from the cartoon as it shows that the man on the right "tries not to imagine how big he (ObamaCare) will grow in another three years." L3 + main message Award 6m for a supported main message which is linked to the adverse impact of ObamaCare on USA's financial health. Award an additional mark for a well-explained answer.	[6-7]

1(c) Study Source C.
How far can you accept what this blogger says about the healthcare reforms in America? Explain your answer. [7]

Target Skill: Reliability

An acceptance/ unacceptance of a blogger's view can be determined largely by evaluating the reliability of a source. To determine the reliability of the source, there could be many approaches. One such approach would be to do a cross-reference check to valid sources to support/corroborate or contradict/challenge the given source, in order to support an assertion (Yes/No) on the question.

Another approach would be to check the purpose or/and the presence of biasness of the author. If the author has something to gain and as a result, uses emotionally loaded language to achieve his outcomes, the source will then be deemed as not reliable as the author is clearly biased. Conversely, if the author has more to lose than gain, the source can be deemed as reliable.

Yes, I can accept what the blogger says about the healthcare reforms in American because...

Possible Responses	Evidences (Source C)	Evidences (Cross references)
PROVENANCE		
Blogger is from a socialist state	He probably knows what a socialist policy is like, and he is saying that ObamaCare is not a socialist policy.	
CONTENT	The blogger said that ObamaCare is a healthcare insurance policy initiated by the government to ensure that healthcare insurance is available to more Americans and is thus beneficial.	CROSS REFERENCE (support) - Background Information - ObamaCare aims at regulating health insurance industry and providing wider insurance coverage for more Americans. This corroborates with what the blogger says about the policy being beneficial to Americans. - Source D - which states that the healthcare reform has already benefited 100 million Americans, who have gained free preventive care.... Because of this law, nearly 8 million seniors have saved almost \$10 billion on their prescription medicine. This supports what the blogger says about ObamaCare being beneficial to the Americans.
ObamaCare does not qualify as a socialist policy	The blogger said that "It is preposterous to hear the US is going towards socialism" in the implementation of ObamaCare.	

ObamaCare is flexible in its implementation	The blogger said that "the ObamaCare proposal allows Americans to keep their current healthcare coverage as it is; only those without it will go to a pool of private healthcare insurance products".	
PURPOSE		
The blogger has a noble purpose	The blogger who although is a non-American, wanted to convince the Americans to support ObamaCare as he saw merits in it, and opposes it from being associated with a socialist policy.	
No, I cannot accept what the blogger says about the healthcare reforms in American because...		
Possible Responses	Evidences (Source C)	Evidences (Cross references)
PROVENANCE		
He is not an American	He does not stay in America, so may not know the actual operations of the healthcare reforms. What he says are merely his opinions which could be biased	
Content		
ObamaCare is beneficial to Americans	The blogger said that ObamaCare is a healthcare insurance policy initiated by the government to ensure that healthcare insurance is available to more Americans and is beneficial to America.	CROSS REFERENCE (contradict) Source E - Grace Brewer - she is a casualty of ObamaCare because her health insurance bills doubled to \$400 a month under ObamaCare. This contradicts what Source C says about ObamaCare being beneficial. Source F - depicts ObamaCare as a drug which has side effects such as delayed treatment and in some cases death. This shows that ObamaCare is doing more harm and is not beneficial to America, which challenges what Source C says

Misinterpretations - healthcare reforms (mis-constructed point) - healthcare reforms (i.e. ObamaCare) caused many Americans to go bankrupt - healthcare reforms resulted in the failings of the American healthcare system - ObamaCare is too intrusive Vague interpretations of healthcare reforms - ObamaCare is doing America a huge favour No interpretation on healthcare reforms - Americans are losing money in healthcare - the American healthcare system failed before healthcare reforms - it is preposterous for the US to go towards socialism	
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1(c) Study Source C.
How far can you accept what this blogger says about the healthcare reforms in America? Explain your answer. [7]

L1	Assertion (Yes/No) based on provenance/ source origin Award 7m for an assertion based on simplistic analysis at provenance level. Award an additional mark for explanation. - No, I cannot accept what the blogger says about the healthcare reforms in America as we do not know his full identity and motives. [1m] - No, I cannot accept what the blogger says because what he says were merely his opinions about the healthcare reforms and he could be biased/ be holding a typical view. [1m] - No, I cannot accept what the blogger says about the healthcare reforms in America because he does not stay in America. [1m] He would not have known the actual operations of the healthcare reforms in America, as he himself is not fully sure of his facts when he said, 'If I understand properly...' [2m] - Yes, I can accept what the blogger says about the views of some Americans as preposterous (i.e. linking ObamaCare to socialism) as he lives in a socialist country himself. [1m] He probably has personal experience of the kind of unfair policies that happen in socialist countries. [2m] OR Valid assertion based on direct lifting from source evidence Award 2m for a valid assertion based on the lifting source evidence, but not identifying the specific point(s) about the healthcare reforms (i.e. ObamaCare). - Yes, I can accept what the blogger says, in that 'the ObamaCare proposal allows Americans to keep their current healthcare coverage as it is'. Valid assertion (Yes/No) based on content (i.e. about benefits/ 'disbenefits' of ObamaCare) Award 3m for an answer supported by source details but unexplained. Award 4m for a clear explanation. Blogger says that ObamaCare is beneficial - Yes, I can accept what the blogger says concerning ObamaCare making health insurance to be more accessible and available for more Americans. [3m] The blogger stated that the government has stepped in to ensure healthcare insurance is available to more Americans because the private insurers were not able to keep their cost low. He is suggesting that the government is extending more help to Americans in coping with their healthcare insurance. [4m] OR - Yes, I can accept what the blogger says about ObamaCare as not qualifying as a socialist (i.e. bad) policy. [3m] From the source, the blogger said that the government had stepped in to ensure healthcare insurance is available to more Americans. He felt that the American government is doing something good by spending heavily on healthcare reforms in order to ensure greater healthcare insurance coverage for the Americans. He knew that this is different from a socialist state, where the government takes all the money and the people do not get anything in exchange. [4m]	[1-2]
L2	Valid assertion (Yes/No) based on content (i.e. about benefits/ 'disbenefits' of ObamaCare) Award 3m for an answer supported by source details but unexplained. Award 4m for a clear explanation. Blogger says that ObamaCare is beneficial - Yes, I can accept what the blogger says concerning ObamaCare making health insurance to be more accessible and available for more Americans. [3m] The blogger stated that the government has stepped in to ensure healthcare insurance is available to more Americans because the private insurers were not able to keep their cost low. He is suggesting that the government is extending more help to Americans in coping with their healthcare insurance. [4m] OR - Yes, I can accept what the blogger says about ObamaCare as not qualifying as a socialist (i.e. bad) policy. [3m] From the source, the blogger said that the government had stepped in to ensure healthcare insurance is available to more Americans. He felt that the American government is doing something good by spending heavily on healthcare reforms in order to ensure greater healthcare insurance coverage for the Americans. He knew that this is different from a socialist state, where the government takes all the money and the people do not get anything in exchange. [4m]	[3-4]

OR	Blogger's view about the benefits of ObamaCare is refuted by some Americans No, I cannot accept what the blogger says about ObamaCare as a beneficial policy. [3m] This is because some Americans have criticized ObamaCare as a socialist policy which therefore subjects them to potential exploitation from the government. This shows that ObamaCare may not have benefited Americans and they do not welcome ObamaCare. [4m]	
L3	Valid assertion (Yes/No) based on cross-referencing to other sources to check on the reliability of Source C content (as of L2) Award 5m for a cross-reference, and an additional mark for a well-explained answer. Award 7m for doing cross-referencing on both sides. 1st e.g. in L2 + This is supported by Source D, which states that the ObamaCare has already benefited 100 million Americans, who have gained free preventive care.... Because of this law, nearly 8 million seniors have saved almost \$10 billion on their prescription medicine. This supports what the blogger says about ObamaCare being beneficial as it is made available to more Americans. Therefore, since Source C can be supported by Source D, it is reliable and hence I can accept it. OR 3rd e.g. in L2 + Moreover, this criticism on ObamaCare as a bad policy is supported by Source E, where Grace Brewer said she is a casualty of ObamaCare because her health insurance bills doubled to \$400 a month under ObamaCare. This concurs with the views of some Americans in Source C in suggesting that Americans pay more to maintain new health insurances which they may not see the need for. Hence, this implies that the ObamaCare is a socialist policy as it has not benefited some Americans.	[5-7]
L4	(As of L2/L3) + critical evaluation of provenance/ purpose Award 5m for L2/L3 and a critical evaluation of provenance or a purpose analysis of the blogger. The analysis should render the blogger reliable (because he probably has a noble purpose), and hence leading to the assertion on the question (i.e. 'I can accept'). Award an additional mark for a well explained and supported critical evaluation of provenance or purpose analysis. Award only 3-4m for answers at this level if L2/L3 answers are not presented. Upon doing a deeper analysis, I can accept Source C as it is by a non-American blogger who had provided his clear analysis on the ObamaCare in America. The blogger is probably telling the truth about (content) since he would not have any biased agenda to say such things which will in no way benefit him at all. As a person staying in a socialist state, it will also be unexpected of him to present anti-socialist views and disassociate ObamaCare with socialism. Hence, I believe that the blogger is reliable in what he says and I can accept his views as true.	[6-7]
	Valid assertion (Yes/No) based on content (i.e. about benefits/ 'disbenefits' of ObamaCare) Award 3m for an answer supported by source details but unexplained. Award 4m for a clear explanation. Blogger says that ObamaCare is beneficial - Yes, I can accept what the blogger says concerning ObamaCare making health insurance to be more accessible and available for more Americans. [3m] The blogger stated that the government has stepped in to ensure healthcare insurance is available to more Americans because the private insurers were not able to keep their cost low. He is suggesting that the government is extending more help to Americans in coping with their healthcare insurance. [4m] OR - Yes, I can accept what the blogger says about ObamaCare as not qualifying as a socialist (i.e. bad) policy. [3m] From the source, the blogger said that the government had stepped in to ensure healthcare insurance is available to more Americans. He felt that the American government is doing something good by spending heavily on healthcare reforms in order to ensure greater healthcare insurance coverage for the Americans. He knew that this is different from a socialist state, where the government takes all the money and the people do not get anything in exchange. [4m]	[3-4]

1(d) Study Sources D and E.
After reading Source D, are you surprised about what Source E says?
Explain your answer. [7]

Target Skill: Comparing Logic

There are two approaches in answering this question:

Possible Approaches:

Yes, I am surprised about what Source E says after reading Source D because...

1. Source D and Source E has differing views/ opinions with respect to a common criteria (BOC -- Basis of Comparison).
2. Analysis of Source D's/E's author's role/ association/ purpose/ motive (unexpected) hence surprised about what Source E says. (assuming they have differing views).

AND/ OR

No, I am not surprised about what Source E says after reading Source D because...

1. Source D and Source E has similar views/ opinions with respect to a common criteria (BOC -- Basis of Comparison).
2. Analysis of Source D's/E's author's role/ association/ purpose/ motive (expected), hence not surprised about what Source E says. (assuming they have similar views).

Yes, I am surprised about what Source E says after reading Source D because of...

Possible Responses Difference in VIEWPOINTS	Evidences (Source D)	Evidences (Source E)
Source E seems to suggest that ObamaCare was not beneficial to Americans. This is in contrast to what Source D mentions about the benefits of ObamaCare.	"nearly 8 million seniors have saved almost \$10billion on their prescription medicine." "because of this law, 100 million Americans have gained free preventive care..."	"I'm a casualty of ObamaCare,.... my bills doubled to more than \$400 amonth." "seems like an encroachment on my freedom"
Source E's author association (Expected vs. Unexpected response) The author in Source E is an American but she is not supportive of ObamaCare which was highly commended by President Obama in Source D. This is unexpected of an American.	"because of this law, 100 million Americans have gained free preventive care..."	"seems like an encroachment on my freedom"

No, I am not surpris! about what Source E says after reading Source D because of...

Possible Responses Author's PURPOSE in Source D	Evidences (Source D)	Evidences (Source E)
- The author in Source D is President Obama. - He initiated the healthcare reforms. - Expected to say that ObamaCare is beneficial to Americans. - He wanted to convince Americans that ObamaCare is a sound and beneficial healthcare reforms so that Americans will support his policy.	- nearly 8 million seniors have saved almost \$10billion on their prescription medicine." "because of this law, 100 million Americans have gained free preventive care..."	
Author's PURPOSE in Source E - Grace Brewer is affected negatively by the healthcare reforms - She needed to pay more for her insurance coverage. - She is unhappy about the healthcare reforms - Expected to not support the healthcare reforms - She wants to convince Americans that ObamaCare is not beneficial to Americans so that they will pressurize the government to review the ObamaCare policy.		"I'm a casualty of ObamaCare,.... my bills doubled to more than \$400 amonth." "seems like an encroachment on my freedom"

1(d) Study Sources D and E: After reading Source D, are you surprised about what Source E says? Explain your answer.			[7]
L1	Assertion, based on Source D's (only) provenance/ author's role/ experience Award 1m for an answer based on the source authorship/ type OR topic. No, I am not surprised about Source D because it is from President Obama who wants to defend ObamaCare and so he might be biased.		[1]
L2	Assertion, based on Source E's (only) provenance/ author's role/ experience Award 2m for an answer based on the source authorship/ type OR topic. Yes, I am surprised by what Source E says because she is an American but she is not supportive of ObamaCare. No, I am not surprised by what Source E says because the author did not benefit from the healthcare reforms.		[2]
L3	Yes, I am surprised because of differing views in Source D and Source E Award 3m for bringing out the differing views (matching in Sources D and E, and an additional mark for well explained and supported answers. Note: The answer at this level must indicate clear logic for the assertion (i.e. 'I am surprised because of the difference in views on the same healthcare reform policy') Yes, I am surprised about what Source E says because she said that Under ObamaCare, she had to pay more. This suggests that she is not benefitting from the healthcare reforms. This is in contrast to what Source D mentions. [3m] Source D mentions that ObamaCare is beneficial and has brought greater security to Americans. [4m]		[3-4]
L4	L3 + No, I am not surprised since the differing views are expected due to the presence of purpose/ biasedness (e.g. one-sided view/ tone) in the source(s) Award 5m for L3 + an analysis on 1 source only, and an additional mark for good explanation. Award 6m for L3 + analysis on 2 sources, and an additional mark for good explanation. No, I am not surprised since the differing views are expected due to the presence of purpose/ biasedness (e.g. one-sided view/ tone) in the source(s) Award only 3-4m for answers at this level if the difference of views had not been presented (i.e. L3 answer). Note: The answer at this level must indicate clear logic for the assertion (i.e. 'I am not surprised because I know why there is a difference in views, which is due to the presence of purpose/ biasedness in the source(s)') E.g. in L3 (Yes) + - I am not surprised by what Source E says after reading Source D, even though both sources differ in their views. This is because both authors have got their own agenda/ purposes in saying what they said. - The author in Source D is President Obama. He is the president of America and he initiated the healthcare reforms. He said that ObamaCare is beneficial to Americans, as "because of this law, 100 million Americans have gained free preventive care..." It is expected of him to say this because he wanted to convince the Americans that ObamaCare is a good scheme for Americans, so that the Americans will support his healthcare reforms policies. Hence it is not surprising that he praised the healthcare reforms he initiated. [6m]		[5-7]

- With regards to Source E, Grace Brewer is affected negatively by the healthcare reforms, as she needed to pay more for her insurance coverage. She said that her bills doubled to \$400 a month. She is probably unhappy about the healthcare reforms hence it is not surprising that she feels that she is a casualty of ObamaCare and comments negatively on it. She wanted to convince Americans that ObamaCare is not beneficial to Americans so that they will pressurize the government to review the ObamaCare policy. [7m]

1(e) Study Source F.
Why do you think the cartoonist published this cartoon? Explain your answer. [7]

Target Skill: Making Inferences (higher order)

Students must be able to make inferences on the source content and clearly state the purpose for drawing the cartoon, in order to derive at an assertion on the question. Purpose-level answers must explicitly identify the target audience and the intended impact, and also include a discussion on the inferences on the content.

When making inferences from a political cartoon, consider using the 'PICTURE' strategy in analysing source details:

People in the cartoon are named and how they are portrayed;
Items in the cartoon identified/ relationship with the people;
Caption must be explained;
Things in the background must be noted;
Ultimate objective/ purpose of author;
Recall what you had learnt from this topic to explain;
Explain the action(s) in the cartoon

Possible reasons (Inferences in content)	Evidences
The cartoonist wanted the American readers to know that... ObamaCare is harmful to the society	"Side effects include delayed treatment, elevated taxes, swelled deficits, shortages of doctors, and in some cases... death"
ObamaCare is an expensive healthcare reform	"2 trillion mg" on the bottle, big bottle of drugs - size of lady and ObamaCare
ObamaCare is ineffective/ disguised as a useful policy	"Side effects include delayed treatment, elevated taxes, swelled deficits, shortages of doctors, and in some cases... death" - pill – reverse benefit
ObamaCare is prescribed and unwelcomed by Americans	"ask your doctor about ObamaCare"
Inference on the purpose of cartoonist (5As) The cartoonist wanted to create an impact on the American readers...	
- cartoonist [Author] - to influence/ to convince [Action Word] - Americans [Audience] - to pressure the government to review the healthcare reforms [Anticipated Outcome]	harmful aspects of ObamaCare [Aim/About/Msg]

1(e) Study Source G.
Why do you think the cartoonist published this cartoon? Explain your answer. [7]

L1	Describes the source only, but does not address the question - The cartoon shows that ObamaCare will bring about negative side effects. OR Because he wants to express positive views on ObamaCare (misinterpretation), supported by source evidence - The cartoonist published this cartoon because he wants to show that ObamaCare can solve the healthcare problems of Americans, as ObamaCare is represented by the pill bottle that contains medication. Because of trivial Intentions - The cartoonist published this cartoon because he wants Americans to understand ObamaCare better/ to inform people about the outcomes of ObamaCare. - The cartoonist published this cartoon because he wants to show the truth about ObamaCare.	[1]
L2	Because he wants to express negative views on ObamaCare, unsupported Award 2m for a valid inference, unsupported by source details. Award another mark for additional valid inference(s), unsupported by source details. The cartoonist published this cartoon because ObamaCare is harmful to the society.	[2-3]
L3	Because he wants to express negative views on ObamaCare, supported Award 3m for a valid inference supported by source details and an additional mark for good explanation. Award another mark for additional valid inference(s), supported by source details. - The cartoonist published this cartoon because he thinks that ObamaCare is ineffective. As shown in the side note in the source, it says, "Side effects include delayed treatment, elevated taxes, swelled deficits, shortages of doctors, and in some cases... death". This shows that even though ObamaCare was created with good intentions to reform the healthcare structure, it will have long term adverse impacts on America. [4m] - He published this cartoon to also show that ObamaCare is a very expensive healthcare reform. He had portrayed ObamaCare negatively, by depicting ObamaCare as a big bottle of drugs that has a "2 trillion mg" as its label. This means that ObamaCare will drain and hurt the US's economy as it is costly to sustain. [5m]	[3-5]
L4	(As of L3) Because he wants to create an impact (i.e. the urgent need for review) to scrap ObamaCare) Award 6m for an explicit analysis of purpose by cartoonist. An explicit purpose analysis should include an explanation on the negative view(s) on ObamaCare (as of L3) plus an inference on the intended impact on the target audience. The cartoonist published this cartoon because he does not support ObamaCare and wants to convince the Americans that ObamaCare is ineffective and harmful to the society. This can be seen from the source as he depict the the "side effects include delayed treatment, elevated taxes, swelled deficits, shortages of doctors, and in some cases... death", this explains how ObamaCare will drain and hurt the US's economy and healthcare structure. He published this so that he could garner the support of	[6]

	the Americans to go against the ObamaCare healthcare reform/ to pressurize the Obama government to review/ scrapped the healthcare reforms policy.	
L5	L4 + Context (reference to Background Information)	[7]
	L4 + The author published this cartoon in order to reflect the existing criticisms within the American government against the ObamaCare. He alluded to potential problems raised by these critics, such as delayed treatments and increase in national debt, which is highlighted as messages in the cartoon.	

2(a) Explain how the governance principle of 'Anticipate Change and Stay [5] Relevant' can help Singapore remain competitive in the global economy.								
Indicative Content An explanation is linking the factor to the Question Issue – helping Singapore remain competitive in the global economy. For an answer to achieve an explanation level, the following key words (positive outcomes) should be used: • boost in economic development, economic resilience, market share • increase in Singapore's ability to compete, outshine and outpace other countries/ competitors								
L1	Writes generally about the competition faced by Singapore/ the ways in which Singapore can remain competitive in the global economy, but without focus on the given governance principle (i.e. 'Anticipate Change and Stay Relevant') Award 1m for any point made. • In this highly globalised economy, Singapore faces tremendous competition from other countries. • Singapore needs to remain competitive in the global economy by being at the forefront of global trends and development and focusing on strategies that will allow for sustainable development.	[1]						
L2	Describes the given governance principle Award 2m for a description and an additional mark for more supporting details.	[2-3]						
L3	Explains the given governance principle Award 4m for an explanation. Award an additional mark for any supporting detail/ clarity of explanation. 'Anticipate Change and Stay Relevant' <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Point & Description</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <td> Boosting tourism • 'Anticipate Change and Stay Relevant' is a governance principle can help Singapore remain competitive in the global economy. • Decisions made by the government need to be forward-looking, so as to anticipate future challenges. • There are many countries in the region that are aggressively developing their own tourism niches, via the building of integrated resorts and other conference centres. • The government's decision to build the 2 Integrated Resorts (IR) is in a bid to boost the tourism industry in Singapore and increase economic activities. </td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Link (Explanation)</td> <td> • IRs will help to attract tourist to Singapore and thus Singapore can compete with the other emerging tourist attractions in other countries. • The IRs will also help in sustaining Singapore's economic development by creating jobs for Singaporeans. • Hence, the building of the IRs will help to maintain Singapore's global competitiveness in tourism sector and also international conference sector. </td> </tr> </table> Other possible examples include: the water agreements between Singapore and Malaysia, the development of the high speed rail between Singapore and Malaysia (non-textbook), government's global investments made in emerging markets (non-textbook), etc.	Point & Description		Boosting tourism • 'Anticipate Change and Stay Relevant' is a governance principle can help Singapore remain competitive in the global economy. • Decisions made by the government need to be forward-looking, so as to anticipate future challenges. • There are many countries in the region that are aggressively developing their own tourism niches, via the building of integrated resorts and other conference centres. • The government's decision to build the 2 Integrated Resorts (IR) is in a bid to boost the tourism industry in Singapore and increase economic activities.		Link (Explanation)	• IRs will help to attract tourist to Singapore and thus Singapore can compete with the other emerging tourist attractions in other countries. • The IRs will also help in sustaining Singapore's economic development by creating jobs for Singaporeans. • Hence, the building of the IRs will help to maintain Singapore's global competitiveness in tourism sector and also international conference sector.	[4-5]
Point & Description								
Boosting tourism • 'Anticipate Change and Stay Relevant' is a governance principle can help Singapore remain competitive in the global economy. • Decisions made by the government need to be forward-looking, so as to anticipate future challenges. • There are many countries in the region that are aggressively developing their own tourism niches, via the building of integrated resorts and other conference centres. • The government's decision to build the 2 Integrated Resorts (IR) is in a bid to boost the tourism industry in Singapore and increase economic activities.								
Link (Explanation)	• IRs will help to attract tourist to Singapore and thus Singapore can compete with the other emerging tourist attractions in other countries. • The IRs will also help in sustaining Singapore's economic development by creating jobs for Singaporeans. • Hence, the building of the IRs will help to maintain Singapore's global competitiveness in tourism sector and also international conference sector.							

2(b) Explain two other principles of governance in Singapore. Why are they more significant in helping Singapore remain competitive in the global economy? Explain your answer. [10]

Indicative Content

An explanation is linking the factor to the Question Issue – helping Singapore remain competitive in the global economy.

For an answer to achieve an explanation level, the following key words (positive outcomes) should be used:

- boost in economic development, economic resilience, market share
- increase in Singapore's ability to compete, outshine and outpace other countries/competitors

L1	[1-2] Writes generally about the competition faced by Singapore/ the ways in which Singapore can remain competitive in the global economy, but without developing answers on the other governance principles in Singapore Award 1m for a point made, an additional mark for additional point made.	• In this highly globalised economy, Singapore faces tremendous competition from other countries. • Singapore needs to remain competitive in the global economy by being at the forefront of global trends and development and focusing on strategies that will allow for sustainable development.				
L2	[3-4] Describes other governance principle(s) in Singapore Award 3m for identifying/ describing a governance principle in Singapore, and an additional mark for identifying/ describing another governance principle. Other factors include: 'Leadership is Key', 'Reward for Work, Work for Reward' and 'A State for Everyone, Opportunities for All'					
L3	[5-6] Explains one governance principle in Singapore Award 5m for an explanation. Award an additional mark for clarity of explanation. 'Leadership is Key'	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Point & Description Traffic policies</td><td> • 'Leadership is Key' is another governance principle that can help Singapore remain competitive in the global economy. • This principle focuses on the quality of leadership that will propel the country to a new level. • The government saw the need to moderate traffic during peak hours. • Thus, government introduced Electronic Road Pricing (ERP) to manage the traffic flow to Central Business District (CBD), which is the financial hub of Singapore. • The government put up gantries and the motorists had to pay the ERP for entering into CBD area during peak hours. • This will help to ensure that there will be smooth flow of traffic to the CBD. </td></tr> <tr> <td>Link (Explanation)</td><td> • Ensuring smooth traffic flow in the CBD means that there will not be traffic jams in the CBD. • Traffic gridlocks reduces economic productivity as people have to spend more time and energy on the roads, thus affecting their productivity at their work places. • This will inadvertently affect investor's trust in Singapore as a </td></tr> </table>	Point & Description Traffic policies	• 'Leadership is Key' is another governance principle that can help Singapore remain competitive in the global economy. • This principle focuses on the quality of leadership that will propel the country to a new level. • The government saw the need to moderate traffic during peak hours. • Thus, government introduced Electronic Road Pricing (ERP) to manage the traffic flow to Central Business District (CBD), which is the financial hub of Singapore. • The government put up gantries and the motorists had to pay the ERP for entering into CBD area during peak hours. • This will help to ensure that there will be smooth flow of traffic to the CBD.	Link (Explanation)	• Ensuring smooth traffic flow in the CBD means that there will not be traffic jams in the CBD. • Traffic gridlocks reduces economic productivity as people have to spend more time and energy on the roads, thus affecting their productivity at their work places. • This will inadvertently affect investor's trust in Singapore as a
Point & Description Traffic policies	• 'Leadership is Key' is another governance principle that can help Singapore remain competitive in the global economy. • This principle focuses on the quality of leadership that will propel the country to a new level. • The government saw the need to moderate traffic during peak hours. • Thus, government introduced Electronic Road Pricing (ERP) to manage the traffic flow to Central Business District (CBD), which is the financial hub of Singapore. • The government put up gantries and the motorists had to pay the ERP for entering into CBD area during peak hours. • This will help to ensure that there will be smooth flow of traffic to the CBD.					
Link (Explanation)	• Ensuring smooth traffic flow in the CBD means that there will not be traffic jams in the CBD. • Traffic gridlocks reduces economic productivity as people have to spend more time and energy on the roads, thus affecting their productivity at their work places. • This will inadvertently affect investor's trust in Singapore as a					

	• thriving and robust economy. Hence, by adopting this policy, the government is helping Singapore to maintain its global competitiveness as the investors will not shun away from Singapore due to traffic gridlocks.	
OR		
	'Reward for Work, Work for Reward'	
Point & Description Meritocratic practices	• 'Reward for Work, Work for Reward' is another governance principle that can help Singapore remain competitive in the global economy. • This principle is essentially the principle of meritocracy, which is a system that rewards hard work and talent. • When people are rewarded based on their abilities and hard work, they are encouraged to do well. • Meritocracy enables everybody in society to have an equal opportunity to achieve their best and be rewarded for their performance, regardless of race, religion and socio-economic background. • Also, growth packages in the form of cash payouts and deposits are shared among all Singaporeans as a form of reward for their hard work, especially the lower-income group. • Because of this non-preferential and non-biased principle of governance, people's confidence in and support for the government are developed as they know that their government is fair in its dealings.	
Link (Explanation)	• Meritocracy allows all Singaporeans to have equal opportunities and to be fairly treated. This would build a sense of fairness and allow them to celebrate hard work & achievement. • Singaporeans are also motivated to work hard to strive for success, and this maintains the pool of hardworking talents and a stable environment to attract foreign investors to Singapore. • By having capable and hardworking workforce will enhance Singapore's global competitiveness in the region and the world.	
L4	L3 + explains another governance principle in Singapore Award 7m to answers which explains 2 other governance principles in Singapore and an additional mark for supporting detail or clarity of explanation. 2 e.g.s in L3.	[7-8]
L6	L4 + evaluates which is the more significant governance principle in Singapore in helping her remain competitive in the global economy Award 8m for a good and valid evaluation, and an additional mark (10 th mark) for an excellent evaluation that is both logical and convincing. Possible criteria for evaluation (or weighing) the relative significance of the 2 governance principles in Singapore:	[9-10]

	• scope (i.e. the broadness in the areas to which Singapore can maintain its competitive edge over other countries) • impact (i.e. the degree of competitive edge that Singapore gained) • time (i.e. the durability of Singapore's competitiveness in the global economy)	
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3(a) Explain how disputes over territory between Iraq and Kuwait had led to the [5]
Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990.

Indicative Content

An explanation is linking the factor to the Question Issue – cause of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990.

For an answer to achieve an explanation level, the following keywords/ phrases (negative outcomes)

should be used:

- tensions, provocations
- feelings of distrust, hostility, anger, aggression
- revenge, reprisals, punishment

L1	Writes generally about the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990/ disputes between Iraq and Kuwait, but without focus on the given cause of dispute between Iraq and Kuwait (i.e. disputes over territory) <i>Award 1m for any point made.</i> • The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait was due to many issues that build up tensions between the two countries over time. • The invasion had resulted in the destruction of lives and infrastructure, and created huge impacts on both countries and the world. • The invasion was intervened by the US-led UN coalition force which eventually drove out the Iraqi forces from Kuwait.	[1]				
L2	Describes the given cause of dispute between Iraq and Kuwait <i>Award 2m for a description, and an additional mark for more supporting details.</i>	[2-3]				
L3	Explains the given cause of dispute between Iraq and Kuwait <i>Award 4m for an explanation. Award an additional mark for any supporting detail/ clarity of explanation.</i> Disputes over territory <table><tr><td> Point & Description Rumaila oilfields </td><td> • The disputes over territory was a cause of conflict which led to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990. • Previously, the borders of these two countries were drawn up by the British and some areas were ill-defined and therefore created problems to both sides after independence. • One of the poorly defined areas concerned a profitable oilfield – Rumaila oilfield. • Iraq accused Kuwait of using slant-drilling technology to obtain oil from the Iraqi side. • Iraq demanded that the Kuwaitis stop drilling for oil from the Rumaila Oilfield and pay compensation for the oil taken. • Kuwait refused their demands for compensation. </td></tr><tr><td> Link (Explanation) </td><td> • This dispute over the perceived stealing of Iraqi oil by Kuwait had led to mistrust and resentment between the two countries. • It gave rise to the eventual armed conflict when Iraq invaded Kuwait as a solution could not be sought over the territorial issues. </td></tr></table>	Point & Description Rumaila oilfields	• The disputes over territory was a cause of conflict which led to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990. • Previously, the borders of these two countries were drawn up by the British and some areas were ill-defined and therefore created problems to both sides after independence. • One of the poorly defined areas concerned a profitable oilfield – Rumaila oilfield. • Iraq accused Kuwait of using slant-drilling technology to obtain oil from the Iraqi side. • Iraq demanded that the Kuwaitis stop drilling for oil from the Rumaila Oilfield and pay compensation for the oil taken. • Kuwait refused their demands for compensation.	Link (Explanation)	• This dispute over the perceived stealing of Iraqi oil by Kuwait had led to mistrust and resentment between the two countries. • It gave rise to the eventual armed conflict when Iraq invaded Kuwait as a solution could not be sought over the territorial issues.	[4-5]
Point & Description Rumaila oilfields	• The disputes over territory was a cause of conflict which led to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990. • Previously, the borders of these two countries were drawn up by the British and some areas were ill-defined and therefore created problems to both sides after independence. • One of the poorly defined areas concerned a profitable oilfield – Rumaila oilfield. • Iraq accused Kuwait of using slant-drilling technology to obtain oil from the Iraqi side. • Iraq demanded that the Kuwaitis stop drilling for oil from the Rumaila Oilfield and pay compensation for the oil taken. • Kuwait refused their demands for compensation.					
Link (Explanation)	• This dispute over the perceived stealing of Iraqi oil by Kuwait had led to mistrust and resentment between the two countries. • It gave rise to the eventual armed conflict when Iraq invaded Kuwait as a solution could not be sought over the territorial issues.					

OR

Point & Description Warbah and Bubiyan islands	- The disputes over territory was a cause for the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait, which eventually led to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990. - Previously, the borders of these two countries were drawn up by the British and some areas were ill-defined and therefore created problems to both sides after independence. - The Kuwaiti islands (Warbah and Bubiyan) lay close to Iraq's only port, Umm Qasr, which had been damaged during its eight-year war with Iran. - The British had given the islands to Kuwait when the boundaries were drawn. - These islands lay strategically in the Gulf and were good ports. - Kuwait could potentially block Iraq's access to the Gulf with the islands. - These islands offered strategic advantages to Iraq. - The Iraqis had even attempted to gain these islands by force in the 1960s and 1970s. Since 1978, Iraq had tried to lease the islands instead.
Link (Explanation)	- Kuwait's refusal to grant this request and repeated defiance against Iraq's legitimate requests worsened the relationship between both sides. - Iraq saw Kuwait's refusal as an attack on its national interest, since the former needed the islands to safeguard its export of oil to the rest of the world in order to earn revenue to rebuild its economy after the Iraq-Iran war.

3(b) Explain two or more causes of the Iraq-Kuwait war in 1990. Which of them is more significant in causing the war? Explain your answer. [10] Indicative Content An explanation is linking the factor to the Question Issue – cause of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990. For an answer to achieve an explanation level, the following keywords/ phrases (negative outcomes) should be used: - tensions, provocations - feelings of distrust, hostility, anger, aggression - revenge, reprisals, punishment					
L1	[1-2] Writes generally about the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990/ disputes between Iraq and Kuwait, but without developing answers on the other causes of the Iraq-Kuwait war in 1990 Award 1m for a point made, an additional mark for additional point made. - The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait was due to many issues that build up tensions between the two countries over time. - The invasion had resulted in the destruction of lives and infrastructure, and created huge impacts on both countries and the world. - The invasion was intervened by the US-led UN coalition force which eventually drove out the Iraqi forces from Kuwait.				
L2	[3-4] Describes other cause(s) of the Iraq-Kuwait war in 1990 Award 3m for identifying/ describing a cause of the Iraq-Kuwait war in 1990, and an additional mark for identifying/ describing another cause. Other factors include: Overproduction of oil by Kuwait; Iraq's costly war with Iran; Saddam's aims of securing his leadership in Iraq and the Arab world; Saddam's misreading of US position, etc.				
L3	[5-6] Explains one cause of the Iraq-Kuwait war in 1990 Award 5m for an explanation. Award an additional mark for clarity of explanation. Overproduction of oil by Kuwait <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Point & Description Oil production</td><td> - Overproduction of oil by Kuwait was another cause of conflict which led to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990. - Iraq depended mostly on oil exports for its income. - OPEC had imposed quotas on oil production so that the price of oil would not decline too drastically. - Kuwait, however ignored the quotas and produced well above the assigned limits. - This resulted in depressed oil prices and reduced Iraq's revenue from oil sales. - It affected Iraq adversely as she needed the oil revenues its economy after the draining 8-year war with Iran in the 1980s. </td></tr> <tr> <td>Link (Explanation)</td><td> - Iraq interpreted Kuwait's action as an 'economic war' that is sabotaging its survival and warned that it was being pressured into taking drastic action. - Iraq declared that Kuwait's actions left it with no choice but to fight for its own survival as oil was its main economic means. - This led to Iraq resorting to armed conflict, which eventually resulted in an invasion of Kuwait. </td></tr> </table>	Point & Description Oil production	- Overproduction of oil by Kuwait was another cause of conflict which led to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990. - Iraq depended mostly on oil exports for its income. - OPEC had imposed quotas on oil production so that the price of oil would not decline too drastically. - Kuwait, however ignored the quotas and produced well above the assigned limits. - This resulted in depressed oil prices and reduced Iraq's revenue from oil sales. - It affected Iraq adversely as she needed the oil revenues its economy after the draining 8-year war with Iran in the 1980s.	Link (Explanation)	- Iraq interpreted Kuwait's action as an 'economic war' that is sabotaging its survival and warned that it was being pressured into taking drastic action. - Iraq declared that Kuwait's actions left it with no choice but to fight for its own survival as oil was its main economic means. - This led to Iraq resorting to armed conflict, which eventually resulted in an invasion of Kuwait.
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OR	Iraq's costly war with Iran					
	<table border="1"><tr><td>Point & Description</td><td> - Iraq's costly war with Iran was another cause of conflict which led to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990. - Besides massive loss of lives, Iraq's economy was shattered and left Iraq owing US\$80 billion in debts to other countries. - The reconstruction would also require a massive US\$230 billion. - The country faced tremendous hardships as the long war and subsequent bleak state of affairs left many to struggle for survival. </td></tr><tr><td>Link (Explanation)</td><td> - Iraq was therefore facing economic ruin and the government had to seek ways to solve it. - In such desperate times, Iraq saw Kuwait as a potential solution to their economic woes and began to pursue longstanding disputes and claims/ and also retaliate against Kuwait's overproduction of oil as her earning were hard hit. - This led to the eventual conflict between the two countries and eventually the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. </td></tr></table>	Point & Description	- Iraq's costly war with Iran was another cause of conflict which led to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990. - Besides massive loss of lives, Iraq's economy was shattered and left Iraq owing US\$80 billion in debts to other countries. - The reconstruction would also require a massive US\$230 billion. - The country faced tremendous hardships as the long war and subsequent bleak state of affairs left many to struggle for survival.	Link (Explanation)	- Iraq was therefore facing economic ruin and the government had to seek ways to solve it. - In such desperate times, Iraq saw Kuwait as a potential solution to their economic woes and began to pursue longstanding disputes and claims/ and also retaliate against Kuwait's overproduction of oil as her earning were hard hit. - This led to the eventual conflict between the two countries and eventually the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.	
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OR	Saddam's aims of securing his leadership in Iraq and the Arab world					
	<table border="1"><tr><td>Point & Description</td><td> - Saddam Hussein's aims of securing his leadership in Iraq and the Arab world was another cause of conflict which led to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990. - The Iraqi economy was not recovering and the country suffered from inflation. - Saddam was afraid that the huge troops numbering a million that he has amassed during the Iran-Iraq War would rise against him. - Therefore, he decided to launch a war to win the support of the people and to consolidate his power. - Winning the war against Kuwait will also mean a higher chance for him to be recognized as the leader over the Arab world. </td></tr><tr><td>Link (Explanation)</td><td> - A war with Kuwait would result in Iraq gaining Kuwait's wealth (oil) and it would play a big role in bringing in economic gains. - In addition, controlling Kuwait meant Iraq could control 20% of the oil in the world and this would allow it to set prices and gain further wealth. - As a result, Saddam sent his Iraqi troops to invade Kuwait in 1990. </td></tr></table>	Point & Description	- Saddam Hussein's aims of securing his leadership in Iraq and the Arab world was another cause of conflict which led to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990. - The Iraqi economy was not recovering and the country suffered from inflation. - Saddam was afraid that the huge troops numbering a million that he has amassed during the Iran-Iraq War would rise against him. - Therefore, he decided to launch a war to win the support of the people and to consolidate his power. - Winning the war against Kuwait will also mean a higher chance for him to be recognized as the leader over the Arab world.	Link (Explanation)	- A war with Kuwait would result in Iraq gaining Kuwait's wealth (oil) and it would play a big role in bringing in economic gains. - In addition, controlling Kuwait meant Iraq could control 20% of the oil in the world and this would allow it to set prices and gain further wealth. - As a result, Saddam sent his Iraqi troops to invade Kuwait in 1990.	
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L4	L3 + explains another cause of the Iraq-Kuwait war in 1990 Award 7m to answers which explains 2 other causes of the Iraq-Kuwait war in 1990 and an additional mark for supporting detail or clarity of explanation.	[7-8]				

2 e.g.s in L3.	L5 L4 + evaluates which is the more significant cause of the Iraq-Kuwait war in 1990 Award 5m for a good and valid evaluation, and an additional mark (10th mark) for an excellent evaluation that is both logical and convincing. Possible criteria for evaluation (or weighing) the relative significance of the 2 causes of the Iraq-Kuwait war in 1990: - scope (i.e. the number of people affected by the threat) - impact (i.e. the extent to which the social harmony of Singapore is harmed) - time (i.e. the duration of the impacts of the conflict)	[9-10]
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4(a) Explain how transnational corporations play a part in encouraging globalisation around the world. [5]					
Indicative Content An explanation is linking the factor to the Question Issue – encouraging globalisation around the world. For an answer to achieve an explanation level, the following keywords/ phrases (positive outcomes) should be used: - increase in social, economic, cultural, political integration, cooperation, exchanges - shrinking world, more connected world					
L1	Writes generally about globalisation, but without focus on the given driving force of globalisation (i.e. transnational corporations) Award 1m for any point made. Globalisation is defined as the process by which people, their ideas and their activities in different parts of the world become interconnected or integrated.				
L2	Describes the given driving force of globalisation Award 2m for a description, and an additional mark for more supporting details.				
L3	Explains the given driving force of globalisation Award 4m for an explanation. Award an additional mark for any supporting detail/ clarity of explanation. Transnational corporations <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Point & Description</td><td> - The development of transnational corporations (TNCs) plays a part in encouraging globalisation around the world. - TNCs are large global that set up their operations in different locations around the world for a variety of reasons. - Some examples of these TNCs include firms such as Microsoft Corporation and Toyota Motor. - These TNCs source for new markets and other to lower costs of production. - All worldwide operations are coordinated and controlled by the headquarters which are located at the country of origin. </td></tr> <tr> <td>Link (Explanation)</td><td> - TNCs encourages globalisation around the world as it connects businesses across the world into one single organisation coming up with one product - In so doing, the TNCs coordinates the actions and interactions of their workers in different parts of the world and connects them together. </td></tr> </table>	Point & Description	- The development of transnational corporations (TNCs) plays a part in encouraging globalisation around the world. - TNCs are large global that set up their operations in different locations around the world for a variety of reasons. - Some examples of these TNCs include firms such as Microsoft Corporation and Toyota Motor. - These TNCs source for new markets and other to lower costs of production. - All worldwide operations are coordinated and controlled by the headquarters which are located at the country of origin.	Link (Explanation)	- TNCs encourages globalisation around the world as it connects businesses across the world into one single organisation coming up with one product - In so doing, the TNCs coordinates the actions and interactions of their workers in different parts of the world and connects them together.
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Link (Explanation)	- TNCs encourages globalisation around the world as it connects businesses across the world into one single organisation coming up with one product - In so doing, the TNCs coordinates the actions and interactions of their workers in different parts of the world and connects them together.				

4(b) Explain two other driving forces of globalisation. Which of them is more significant in encouraging globalisation around the world? Explain your answer. [10]									
Indicative Content An explanation is linking the factor to the Question Issue – encouraging globalisation around the world. For an answer to achieve an explanation level, the following keywords/ phrases (positive outcomes) should be used: - increase in social, economic, cultural, political integration, cooperation, exchanges - shrinking world, more connected world									
L1	Writes generally about globalisation, but without developing answers on other driving forces of globalisation Award 1m for a point made, an additional mark for additional point made. Globalisation is defined as the process by which people, their ideas and their activities in different parts of the world become interconnected or integrated.								
L2	Describes other driving force(s) of globalisation Award 3m for identifying/ describing a driving force of globalisation, and an additional mark for identifying/ describing another driving force. Other factors include: improvements in transportation and Advancements in communications.								
L3	Explains one driving force of globalisation Award 5m for an explanation. Award an additional mark for clarity of explanation. Improvements in transportation <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Point & Description</td><td> - Improvements in transportation is another driving force - In encouraging globalisation around the world. - Advancements in transportation technology have reduced the time taken to get from one place to another. - Transportation has improved from the steam engine to the commercial jet aircraft and large ocean-going vessels. - Containerisation has also greatly increased the movement of goods from one place to another. </td></tr> <tr> <td>Link (Explanation)</td><td> - Improvement in transportation is a driving force of globalisation as it brings about quicker movement of goods and people from one place to another across the world. - The world seems to have 'shrunk' as people travel more frequently due to shorter travelling time. - Improvements in transportation thus enhances the connectivity of people, places and things around them. </td></tr> </table> OR Advancements in communications <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Point & Description</td><td> - Advancements in communications is another driving force in encouraging globalisation around the world. - Advancements in communication technology have resulted in communications among people in different locations becoming faster and more convenient. </td></tr> <tr> <td>Economic benefits</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Point & Description	- Improvements in transportation is another driving force - In encouraging globalisation around the world. - Advancements in transportation technology have reduced the time taken to get from one place to another. - Transportation has improved from the steam engine to the commercial jet aircraft and large ocean-going vessels. - Containerisation has also greatly increased the movement of goods from one place to another.	Link (Explanation)	- Improvement in transportation is a driving force of globalisation as it brings about quicker movement of goods and people from one place to another across the world. - The world seems to have 'shrunk' as people travel more frequently due to shorter travelling time. - Improvements in transportation thus enhances the connectivity of people, places and things around them.	Point & Description	- Advancements in communications is another driving force in encouraging globalisation around the world. - Advancements in communication technology have resulted in communications among people in different locations becoming faster and more convenient.	Economic benefits	
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Economic benefits									

	• People can communicate through tools such as telephone, electronic mail, fax and video conferencing. • The invention of the Internet has also allowed consumers to access information about new products and places more conveniently and efficiently.	
	Link (Explanation) • Improvement in communication is a driving force that encourages globalisation around the world as it brings about enhanced and increased communication amongst people around the world, leading to more interaction throughout the world in a short span of time.	
L4	L3 + explains another driving force of globalisation Award 7m to answers which explains 2 other driving forces of globalisation and an additional mark for supporting detail or clarity of explanation.	[7-8]
	2 e.g.s in L3.	
L5	L4 + evaluates which is the more significant driving force in encouraging globalisation Award 8m for a good and valid evaluation, and an additional mark (10th mark) for an excellent evaluation that is both logical and convincing. Possible criteria for evaluation (or weighing) the relative significance of the 2 driving forces: • scope (i.e. the extensiveness of the benefits due to each strategy) • Impact (i.e. the degree of benefits due to each strategy) • time (i.e. the continuity of the benefits due to the strategy)	[9-10]

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NAN HUA HIGH SCHOOL

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2015

Subject :	Combined Humanities (Social Studies)
Paper :	2204/01
Level :	Secondary 4 Express
Date :	1 Sep 2015
Duration :	1 hour 45 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

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.

Write all answers on the writing paper provided.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together if you use more than one piece of writing paper.

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)

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 supports China's claim over Arunachal Pradesh? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [6]

(b) Study Source B.

Why did the *Economist* magazine publish this cartoon? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [7]

(c) Study Source C.

Does this source prove that China has a legitimate claim over Arunachal Pradesh? Explain your answer. [8]

(d) Study Source D.

How useful is this source as evidence about reactions to China's claim? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) Study Sources E and F.

Which of these two sources is more useful as evidence about the dispute over Arunachal Pradesh? Explain your answer. [7]

Does China have a legitimate claim over Arunachal Pradesh?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

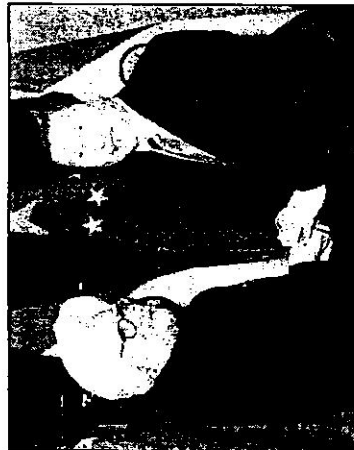
Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

India and China have disagreed for decades over which country controls two chunks of Himalayan territory. China says the northeastern Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh is part of China, while India insists China is illegally occupying Aksai Chin, a rocky and largely empty region far to the northwest. The two sides fought a brief war in 1962, with China capturing more of the territories which India regarded as its own. The Indian government subsequently demanded the return of these territories but China refused. At the centre of the Sino-Indian dispute is the McMahon Line which the Chinese refuse to recognise. The McMahon Line was named after Sir Henry McMahon, then Foreign Secretary of British India, who negotiated the boundary agreement between Great Britain and Tibet at the Simla Accord, a treaty signed in 1914.

Even until today, the dispute has not been resolved. India and China continue to send diplomats to regularly meet and discuss the territorial dispute in scheduled talks.



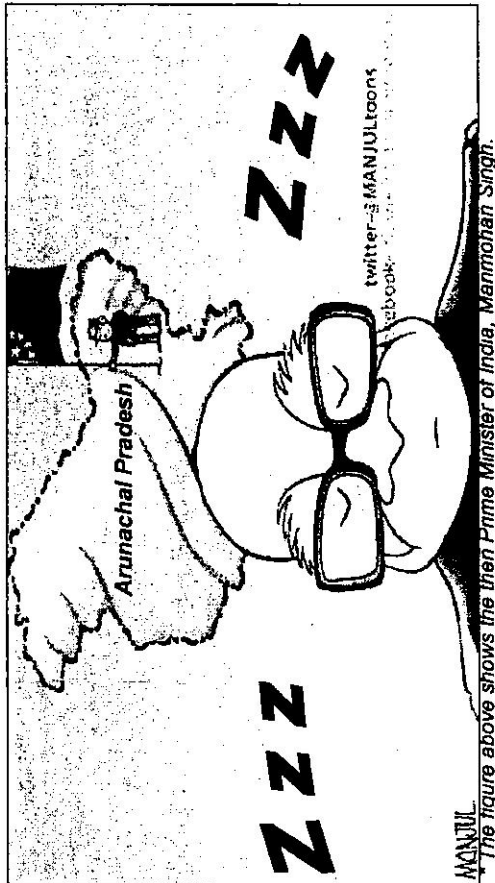
Map showing the disputed territory, Arunachal Pradesh.



Photograph showing Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and Chinese President Xi Jinping during a meeting in Beijing to address border tensions, 23 Oct 2014.

Study the following sources to find out whether China has a legitimate claim over Arunachal Pradesh.

Source A: A cartoon about China's claim over Arunachal Pradesh by an Indian artist, 7 Oct 2013.



Source B: From the Economist, a British news magazine published internationally, 8 Sep 2012.



The act of the Indian side is not conducive to properly resolving disputes between the two sides. The so-called 'Arunachal Pradesh' was archaeologically established largely on the three areas of China's Tibet — Momyul, Loyul and Lower Tsayul currently under Indian illegal occupation. These three areas, located between the illegal McMahon Line and the traditional customary boundary between China and India, have always been Chinese territory. We will not accept what the British had drawn in 1914. We demand the Indian side to pay attention to the strong concern of the Chinese side.

Source D: From an interview with the former Foreign Secretary of India, Kanwal Sibal. It was published in an Indian newspaper on 26 Feb 2015.

The Chinese position on Arunachal Pradesh is well-known; its reiteration does not make its claim any stronger - it only hardens India's will to guard its territory at all costs. It also intensifies distrust of China and negative perceptions of that country.

China has studiously escalated its claims. It began calling Arunachal Pradesh 'South Tibet' a few years ago, and subsequently sought to emphasise its Tibetan identity by giving Tibetan names to invented sub-divisions within it, with the clear intention to strengthen its "historical" claim to the territory.

Source E: A speech by the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi to the people in Arunachal Pradesh during his visit on 22 Feb 2014.

China should shed its expansionist* policy and forge bilateral ties with India for peace, progress and prosperity of both the nations. Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India. It is a British legacy and will always remain so. No power can snatch it from us. People of Arunachal Pradesh didn't come under pressure or fear of China. I swear in the name of this soil that I will never allow the state to disappear...breakdown and to bow down. China should shed its expansionist mindset because the world of today does not accept it.

* Policies of governments and states to reconquer territories that have been lost, or to take over ancestral lands.

The border positions of India and China are in conflict and hence are difficult to solve. China's claims are based on its historical stand — all its borders, including with India, are defined during the Qing dynasty. The root problem lies in Beijing's position that a large chunk of its territory, especially the 90,000 sq. km area in the Eastern sector, were illegally taken away by British India and that India inherited the British legacy. It is understandable that Beijing would reject the McMahon Line and claim Arunachal Pradesh state of India as part of Chinese territory, referred to as 'Southern Tibet'. Beijing cannot recognize the McMahon Line; if it did so, it would amount to Chinese admission of the 1962 conflict as a 'war of aggression' as well as an implicit acknowledgement that Tibet was once independent of China.

* A think tank is an organization that performs research and advocacy concerning topics such as social policy, political strategy, economics, military, technology and culture.

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

2 Ethnic Diversity in Singapore

- (a) Explain how developing common space helps Singapore maintain its social cohesion. [5]
- (b) Explain two other ways that help Singapore maintain its social cohesion. Which one of them do you think is the more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Managing International Relations

- (a) Explain how establishing regional relations helps Singapore manage its diplomacy with other countries. [5]
- (b) Explain two other ways that help Singapore manage its diplomacy with other countries. Which one of them do you think is the more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Sustaining Economic Development in a Globalised World

- (a) Explain how the strategy of regionalisation helps Singapore stay competitive in a globalised world. [5]
- (b) Explain two other strategies that help Singapore stay competitive in a globalised world. Which one of them do you think is the more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

- End of Paper -

Acknowledgements:

- Source A Adapted from <http://www.manjul.com/IndianCartoons>
- Source B Adapted from <http://www.ecognomist.com/node/21562272>
- Source C Adapted from <http://www.dawn.com/news/1164941>
- Source D Adapted from <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/India/home/indianews>
- Source E Adapted from <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/India/>
- Source F Adapted from <http://www.phayul.com/news/article.aspx?id=27622>

1 (a) Study Source A.

Do you think the cartoonist supports China's claim over Arunachal Pradesh? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [6]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Answers based on Provenance E.g. No, because the cartoon is drawn by an Indian. He will surely not support China's claim over Arunachal Pradesh.	1
2	Wrong Interpretation of the Cartoon i.e. Yes/No, with support from details of the cartoon E.g. Yes, the cartoonist feels that China has claim over Arunachal Pradesh. The cartoon shows that China has occupied Arunachal Pradesh and that the Indian Prime Minister is not doing anything or cannot do anything about it.	2
3	No, with Support from Details of the Cartoon (Lacks valid interpretation of the cartoonist's message about China's illegal act of seizing Arunachal Pradesh without India's consent) Award 4m for well-supported answers. Note: No mention about the Minister's headgear as India's possession to show infringement/illegal act of seizing territorial sovereignty by China. E.g. No, the cartoonist depicted that China took control/possession/advantage of the turban headgear/Arunachal Pradesh (3m) which rightfully belongs to the Indian Prime Minister without his permission/consent (4m). He was sleeping (snoring away) or unaware and the turban represents Arunachal Pradesh.	3-4
4	No, with Valid Interpretation of the Cartoonist's Message i.e. China's illegal act of seizing Arunachal Pradesh without India's consent Award 5m for valid interpretation. Award 6m only if valid interpretation is supported by clear and valid reference to details of the cartoon. Note: To get 6m, students need to mention about the Minister's headgear as India's possession to show infringement/illegal act of seizing territorial sovereignty by China. E.g. No, the cartoonist does not support China's claim over Arunachal Pradesh because he depicted China infringing/ illegally/unlawfully/ unofficially seized India's territorial sovereignty of Arunachal Pradesh without India's consent/agreement/agreement (5m). The cartoon clearly depicts that China carried out illegal act of occupying Arunachal Pradesh while Indian Prime Minister was sleeping (snoring) and turban represents Arunachal Pradesh (6m).	5-6

1(b) Study Source B.

Why did the Economist magazine publish this cartoon? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [7]

Note: Award marks for reasons only.

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Description of the cartoon without Valid Inference E.g. The cartoon tells me that China prefers one-on-one negotiation, instead of multilateral talks in resolving its territorial disputes with other countries.	1
2	OR Based on Non-Specific Context E.g. The cartoon was published because of the unresolved territorial dispute between China and India over Arunachal Pradesh.	2
2	Based on Specific Context E.g. The cartoon was published because the territorial dispute between China and India arises as a result of the McMahon boundary which was negotiated by the then Foreign Secretary of British India between Great Britain and Tibet in 1914.	2
3	Based on Message (Broader Intent, rather than referring to Sino-Indian conflict) Award 3m for answers that explain either Message or Impact (without Audience). Award 4m for answers that explain Message or Impact (without Audience) but uses purposeful verb e.g. convince, persuade. E.g. The cartoon shows that China resorts to using force to threaten other countries in resolving its territorial disputes [3]. E.g. The cartoon portrays China unreasonably bullies/threatens/intimidates other countries in resolving its territorial disputes [3].	3-4
4	OR Impact (without Audience) E.g. To put international pressure on China to settle disputes diplomatically with multilateral consensus (without the use of threats and force) [3]. E.g. To condemn/criticise China for unreasonably using force/aggression to get other countries to give in to her territorial demands [4].	4-5
4	L3 + Impact to a Limited Audience--people in India or China Award 4m for unsupported answers and 5m for supported answers.	4-5

5	L3 + Impact to a Wider Audience – International Community Award 6m for unsupported answers and 7m for supported answers. E.g. The Economist magazine published this because it wanted to convince/persuade the international community that China resorts to using force to bully/threaten/intimidate other countries in giving in, instead of multilateral consensus in resolving its territorial disputes so as to put international pressure on China to settle disputes amicably [6m]. OR The Economist magazine published this to sway international opinion against China that it is acting like a big bully who threatens/intimidates/coerces other countries in giving in to its territorial claim so as to put international pressure on China to settle disputes diplomatically with multilateral consensus [6m] AND The cartoon portrays China as an aggressive dragon who prefers to intimidate/threaten other countries in a one-to-one negotiation to resolving disputes. China was also seen as reluctant to take on a multilateral talk to resolving China's disputes with other countries [7m].	6-7
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1(c) Study Source C:
Does this source prove that China has a legitimate claim over Arunachal Pradesh?
Explain your answer. [8]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Uncritical acceptance of the Provenance E.g. Yes, it is an official statement issued by the China's Foreign Ministry.	1
2	Undeveloped explanation of the Provenance E.g. No, it is a Chinese view and could be biased. OR Typically E.g. No, this is only one viewpoint and it cannot prove whether Arunachal Pradesh belongs to China.	2
3	Yes, based on Content Award 3m for answers with quote only e.g. "...archaeologically established..." without stating the historical evidence as inference. Award 4m for well-supported inference. Award L3/4m for bias detected e.g. China is pushing blame to India for illegal occupation (without tone). E.g. Yes, the source proves that China have a legitimate claim over Arunachal Pradesh because it tells us that Arunachal Pradesh was historically part of the three areas of China's Tibet. As evident, the source states that "the so-called 'Arunachal Pradesh' was archaeologically established largely on the three areas of China's Tibet – Momyul, Loyul and Lower Tsayul currently under Indian illegal occupation." The source also says that Arunachal Pradesh is located "...between the illegal McMahon Line and the traditional customary boundary between China and India, have always been Chinese territory. We will not accept what the British had drawn in 1914."	3-4
4	Yes/No, based on Cross-Referencing to other sources Award 6m for well-supported answers. Cross reference is valid only if the content in Source C is supported/contradicted by the historical evidence stated in other sources. Yes, the source proves that China have a legitimate claim E.g. because it tells us that Arunachal Pradesh was historically part of the three areas of China's Tibet. Source C is supported by Source F, which tells us that China has historical evidence to claim that Arunachal Pradesh belongs to China since Qing dynasty period, and was taken illegally by the British. Source F states that "all its borders, including with India, are defined during the Qing dynasty period" and Arunachal Pradesh was "illegally taken away by British India, after the 1914 Simla Convention and that India inherited the British legacy." Therefore, China has a legitimate claim over Arunachal Pradesh. OR	5-6

No, the source does not prove that China have a legitimate claim E.g. because it tells us that Arunachal Pradesh was historically part of the three areas of China's Tibet. However, Source C is contradicted by Source A, which depicts that China has illegally occupied or seized India's territory or taken possession of Arunachal Pradesh without India's consent, approval or agreement. Therefore, China does not have a legitimate claim over Arunachal Pradesh. E.g. because it states that Arunachal Pradesh was historically part of the three areas of China's Tibet. Source C is contradicted by Source E, which states that "Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India. It is a British legacy to us and will always remain so. No power can snatch it from us." It contradicts Source C by saying that Arunachal Pradesh was handed over to India by the British. Note: Cross-Referencing to Source B is invalid as it did not draw any reference to the territorial dispute over Arunachal Pradesh.	
5 No, Reliability Explained (Purpose/Tone) i.e. critical analysis of provenance with the use of source content Award L2/2m for undeveloped explanation of the Provenance Award L5/7m if students did not mention about historical evidence in the message. E.g. No, the source does not prove that China have a legitimate claim because it is a statement from the China's Foreign Ministry spokesperson which could be biased. She has a vested interest in wanting to convince/warn the Indian government that China has historical evidence over Arunachal Pradesh so that the Indian government would back down/give in to China's assertion. OR She could probably want to convince the international community that China has historical evidence over Arunachal Pradesh so as to sway international opinion in favour of China's claim/to gain international support to China's claim. Her vested interest in supporting China's claim makes the source unreliable. OR The source is obviously biased against India. It uses an aggressive, critical, hostile and angry tone towards India's claim. I can tell this from the language it uses, saying that "we will not accept what the British had drawn in 1914. We demand the Indian side to pay attention to the strong concern of the Chinese side." It even accuses India of "illegal occupation". The strong use of words makes it unreliable and therefore does not prove China's legitimate claim.	7-8

1(d) Study Source D. How useful is this source as evidence about the reactions to China's claim? Explain your answer. [7] Note: No marks if there is no inference on the reactions to China's claim. Students can infer about Indian reactions to China's claim as this source is published from an Indian newspaper.	Level Descriptors	Marks
1 Undeveloped Provenance E.g. Useful because it is an interview from a former Foreign Secretary of India, published on an Indian newspaper. OR Undeveloped Assertion E.g. Not useful because it is just a one-sided view from India.	1	
2 Typicality E.g. Not useful because this view is from only one person. It does not represent all Indian reactions to China's claim.	2	
3 Useful, based on Content Award 3m for not mentioning about Indian reactions but go straight to say that India is doubtful of China. Award 4m for well-supported answers. E.g. The source is useful as evidence about Indian reactions to China's claim because it tells us that India is doubtful of China's assertion/claim. [3m] and is determined to protect Arunachal Pradesh [4m]. The source states that Chinese position has "...hardens India's will to protect its territory at all costs. It also intensifies distrust of China and negative perceptions of that country." It also tells us that China only "...began calling Arunachal Pradesh 'South Tibet' a few years ago, and subsequently sought to emphasise its Tibetan identity by giving Tibetan names to self-invented subdivisions within it, with the clear intention to buttress its "historical" claim." Hence, the source is useful to show the doubt/distrust over China's claim.	3-4	
OR Award L3/3m for showing Not Useful as the source does not show other countries' reactions to China's claim.		
4 Useful or Not Useful, based on Cross-Referencing to other sources to check Indian reaction(s) Note: Reliability statement must be indicated. E.g. The source is useful as evidence about Indian reactions to China's claim because it tells us that India is doubtful of China's assertion/claim and is determined to protect Arunachal Pradesh. Source E supports Source D by saying that India is very determined	5	

	to protect and defend Arunachal Pradesh. Source E states that "No power can snatch it from us...I swear in the name of this soil that I will never allow the state to disappear...breakdown and to bow down." Hence, Source D is reliable and so is useful as evidence to show Indian reactions to China's claim.	
5	Not Useful, Reliability Explained <i>i.e. critical analysis of provenance with the use of source content</i> E.g. The source is not useful as evidence about Indian reactions because it is obviously biased/has negative perceptions against China . You can tell from the source that being a former Foreign Secretary of India, he is bound to protect the interest of India. He is blaming China and is trying to convince Indians that China is not trustworthy/China has made up a story that Arunachal Pradesh belongs to South Tibet so as to win support over the claim of Arunachal Pradesh from China. Hence, Source D is a bias reactions to China's claim and so not useful.	6
6	L5 + However, the source may still be useful to a small extent as it shows how a high ranking/senior official from the Indian government feels towards China's claim.	7

1(e) Study sources E and F.
Which of these two sources is more useful as evidence about the dispute over Arunachal Pradesh? Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Undeveloped provenance/Failed attempts at reliability E.g. Source E is less useful because it is from the Indian Prime Minister. Hence, it is bias against China.	1
2	Useful for what it tell us about the dispute / Not useful for what it did not tell us about the dispute <i>Note 1: For 'less useful' – answers must state what it is about the dispute that they do not tell us.</i> <i>Note 2: Award 2m for 1 source used and 3m for both sources</i> E.g. Source E is more useful as it tells us that India is determined to protect and defend Arunachal Pradesh from China . Source E states that "No power can snatch it from us. People of Arunachal Pradesh didn't come under pressure or fear of China. I swear in the name of this soil that I will never allow the state to disappear...breakdown and to bow down." E.g. Source F is more useful in telling us the reason why China rejects the McMahon line and does not recognize Arunachal Pradesh as an India territory. E.g. Source F is less useful as it does not tell us about the reactions or views of the Chinese people towards the dispute.	2-3
3	Both aspects of L2 (useful and not useful)	4
4	Utility judged according to reliability (Either Source E or F) <i>Note: It is sufficient to use only 1 source. i.e. evaluate sources and concludes that reliable=useful; unreliable=not useful)</i> E.g. Source E is not useful because it is biased view of the dispute. Being the Indian Prime Minister, he would want to protect India's interests. He is determined to protect and defend India . This is evident from the strong use of language as the source says that "No power can snatch it from us. People of Arunachal Pradesh didn't come under pressure or fear of China. I swear in the name of this soil that I will never allow the state to disappear...breakdown and to bow down." The strong use of words such as 'shed its expansionist mindset' also makes it unreliable and therefore not useful as evidence about the dispute over Arunachal Pradesh. OR Accept F is reliable and useful as it is supported by Source C.	5-6

5	Chooses Source F as more useful on basis that it is more rational and Source E as less useful because it is emotional/biased/one-sided <i>Note: Must illustrate from content of both sources</i> <i>Note: 'neutral' is invalid as tone</i> E.g. Source E is not useful because it is biased view of the dispute. Being the Indian Prime Minister, he would want to protect India's interests. He is determined to protect and defend India. This is evident from the use of strong language as the source says that "No power can snatch it from us. People of Arunachal Pradesh didn't come under pressure or fear of China. I swear in the name of this soil that I will never allow the state to disappear...breakdown and to bow down." The strong use of words such as 'sifted its expansionist mindset' also makes it unreliable and therefore not useful as evidence about the dispute over Arunachal Pradesh. However, Source F is more useful as evidence because even though it is by an Indian, he is sympathetic towards China's position. Source F provides a rational view or good understanding of the dispute than Source E which is just an emotional response to China's occupation. Source F states that "it is understandable that Beijing would reject the McMahon Line and claim Arunachal Pradesh state of India as part of Chinese territory, referred to as 'Southern Tibet.'" One would expect him to use strong words/emotion to support his government but he gives an explanation of why China cannot agree/accept/recognise the McMahon Line as it will be shooting itself on its foot. Hence, Source F is more reliable and therefore more useful.	7
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Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

2 Ethnic Diversity in Singapore

- (a) Explain how developing common space helps Singapore to maintain its social cohesion. [5]

Level	Suggested Answers	Marks
1	Writes about social cohesion in Singapore E.g. it is not easy for a multi-ethnic society to achieve and maintain social cohesion and social harmony.	1
2	Describes developing common space <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> <i>Note: Provide any two of the three examples to get 3m.</i> E.g. Developing common space provides opportunities for Singaporeans to interact. Events and programmes organised by grassroots organisations, such as People's Association's (PA) home visits or home stay opportunity create a wide range of programmes and activities for the various needs and interests of every Singaporean. OR Every Singaporean regardless of race, language or religion is given opportunities offered by educational institutions such as schools and tertiary institutions to study together. Their daily interaction takes place during lessons and school activities for friendship to be cultivated and strengthened. OR In 1989, the ethnic integration policy was introduced to put a limit on proportion of races in every neighbourhood and block. This ensures that there is an even distribution of the different races in all the housing estates. When people live together in the same neighbourhood, it provides opportunities for people of the different ethnic groups to interact in common living space provided by public housing.	2-3
3	Explains how developing common space helps Singapore to maintain its social cohesion <i>i.e. shows link between factor and maintaining Singapore's social cohesion (harmonious living environment and society).</i> <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> Note: Provide any two of the three examples to get 5m. E.g. Developing common space provides opportunities for Singaporeans to interact. Events and programmes organised by grassroots organisations such as PA's home visits or home stay opportunity create a wide range of programmes and activities for the various needs and interests of every Singaporean. Home stay opportunity with a host family from another ethnic group enable participants to better understand the cultures and customs of other races. With mutual understanding and respect, strong friendship can be built over time among the ethnic groups. Thus, this helps build a harmonious living environment and society for Singapore.	4-5

OR Every Singaporean regardless of race, language or religion is given opportunities offered by educational institutions such as schools and tertiary institutions to study together. Their daily interaction takes place during lessons and school activities for friendship to be cultivated and strengthened. The implementation of CCAs in schools helps to promote closer bonds among youths from all races. They have the opportunity to work closely together and build teamwork. They also learn to appreciate one another's talents and respect another as individuals. This helps foster social bonds among students from the various ethnic groups, thus build a harmonious living environment and society for Singapore. OR In 1989, the ethnic integration policy was introduced to put a limit on proportion of races in every neighbourhood and block. This ensures that there is an even distribution of the different races in all the housing estates. When people live together in the same neighbourhood, it provides opportunities for people of the different ethnic groups to interact. Having this common space provided by public housing helps manage ethnic diversity as people from different ethnic groups have the opportunity to live and interact with one another. It is through these interactions that friendships and bonds are forged which is vital to bring and unite people from different ethnic groups together in a harmonious society.	
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(b) Explain two other ways that help Singapore to maintain its social cohesion. Which one of them do you think is the more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

Level	Suggested Answers	Marks
1	Identifies other factor(s) for maintaining Singapore's social cohesion Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2m for identifying another factor. E.g. Two other ways of maintaining social cohesion are building a national identity and safeguarding the interests of minority groups in Singapore.	1-2
2	Describes other factor(s) for maintaining Singapore's social cohesion Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor. E.g. Another way of maintaining social cohesion is building a national identity. 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. OR Common practices such as the singing of the national anthem, reciting the pledge and attending flag raising ceremony are actions that Singaporeans carried out together. These practices not only foster a national identity, they also inculcate loyalty and national pride towards Singapore as one way to get Singaporeans to see themselves as one united people. OR	3-4

The policy of bilingualism ensures that everyone learns two languages at school, their Mother Tongue and English. With bilingualism, English is used as a language linking the different ethnic groups. And as English is non-native language for all ethnic groups, no one has an advantage over others. The use of English has also helped improve communication among Singaporeans and has helped forge a strong national identity among Singapore as one people. This creates social bonding and cohesion among the ethnic groups.	
3 Explains one factor for maintaining Singapore's social cohesion i.e. shows link between factor and maintaining Singapore's social cohesion (harmonious living environment and society). Award 5m for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Accept any factor(s) under building national identity or safeguarding the interest of minority groups. E.g. Another way of maintaining social cohesion is building a national identity. 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. Since everyone is seen as a valued member of the Singapore society, a sense of national identity as Singaporeans is created towards a harmonious society. OR Common practices such as the singing of the national anthem, reciting the pledge and attending flag raising ceremony are actions that Singaporeans carried out together. These practices not only foster a national identity, they also inculcate loyalty and national pride towards Singapore as one way to get Singaporeans to see themselves as one united people. The national pledge was written with the belief that differences in language, race and religions can be overcome if Singaporeans are committed to build a united country. Hence, with this unique national identity and belief, common practices ensure social bonding and cohesion among the ethnic groups. OR The policy of bilingualism introduced in 1966 ensures that everyone learns two languages at school, their Mother Tongue and English. With bilingualism, English is used as a language linking the different ethnic groups. And as English is non-native language for all ethnic groups, no one has an advantage over others. The use of English has also helped improve communication among Singaporeans and has helped forge a strong national identity among Singapore as one people and one nation. This helps create a greater sense of belonging and cohesion among the ethnic groups.	5-6
4 L3 plus Explains another factor for maintaining Singapore's social cohesion i.e. shows link between factor and maintaining Singapore's social cohesion (harmonious living environment and society). Award 7m for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.	7-8

Accept any factor(s) under building national identity or safeguarding the interest of minority groups. E.g. Safeguard the interest of the minority groups gives minority groups a say in governance. The Presidential Council of Minority Rights (PCMR) and the Group Representation Constituency (GRC) are two examples of how representation of the minority groups is achieved. The PCMR ensures that no racial or religious group is disadvantaged as a result of a law that is passed in Parliament. The 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. 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 will be addressed. Self-help groups such as the CDAC, SINDA, Mendaki and the Eurasian Association also play an important role in helping members of their community who are less fortunate get aids in their studies and training for their new jobs. This helps all Singaporeans cope and compete on equal footing and hence will be able to improve their social and economic positions in the multi-ethnic society. They also provide opportunities for youths of different ethnic groups to interact and get along with one another. Through these efforts, minority groups do not feel discriminated by and resentful towards others from other ethnic groups. Instead, they feel a greater sense of belonging to the country as they feel appreciated as a member of the society. This helps to manage ethnic diversity in Singapore.	
5 L4 plus Explains relative significance importance of the two chosen factors in helping Singapore to maintain its social cohesion 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 answers.</i> E.g. L4 + But I think the policy of bilingualism is more effective. Because everyone has to learn English, this ensures that we can all communicate with each other, and because English is non-native language for everyone, nobody feels that one group is being favoured. This is more effective than common practices because if we were unable to communicate with each other, we would be unable to develop any common sense of belonging together. No amount of common practices would succeed in developing this if we lacked a means of communication.	9-10

3 Managing International Relations

(a) Explain how establishing regional relations helps Singapore to manage its diplomacy with other countries. [5]

Level	Suggested Answers	Marks
1	Writes about diplomacy with other countries E.g. Diplomacy provides an opportunity for countries to pursue mutual interests and enables them to cooperate with one another to solve common problems such as transnational terrorism, SARS and avian flu.	1
2	Describes establishing regional relations <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. Forming an association with countries in a region such as Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is an example of establishing regional relations. It is also a way that helps Singapore to manage its diplomatic relations with the region. Singapore was a founding member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).	2-3
3	Explains how establishing regional relations helps Singapore to manage its diplomacy with other countries. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. Forming an association with countries in a region such as Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is an example of establishing regional relations. It is also a way that helps Singapore to manage its diplomatic relations with the region. Singapore was a founding member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). ASEAN has enabled Singapore to forge warm and friendly relations with its neighbouring countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia. It provides an avenue for Singapore to resolve differences peacefully. For instance, we manage environmental issues such as the haze problem through peaceful dialogue. Singapore assisted Indonesia in the monitoring of forest fires through the use of satellite images. Hence, ASEAN has given Singapore a role to play in maintaining regional peace and promoting economic development. ASEAN has also promoted Singapore's interests as it represents a united and collective voice of 10 countries. This strengthens the member countries' position when negotiating with other great powers and regional groupings such as USA, Japan, China and the European Union.	4-5

(b) Explain two other ways that help Singapore to manage its diplomacy with other countries. Which one of them do you think is the more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

Level	Suggested Answers	Marks
1	Identifies other factor(s) that help Singapore to manage its diplomacy <i>Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2m for identifying another factor.</i> E.g. Two other ways of helping Singapore to manage its diplomacy are establishing bilateral and international relations with other countries	1-2
2	Describes other factor(s) for helping Singapore to manage its diplomacy <i>Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor.</i> E.g. Establishing bilateral relations is another way for Singapore to maintain its diplomatic relations. Singapore has been actively involved in expanding bilateral relationships with many countries since its independence. In the 1970s, Singapore established trading relationships with advanced countries such as Japan, the USA and Germany. Singapore has also help countries in need. In 2004, Singapore sent humanitarian aid to Aceh, a province in Indonesia when it was hit by a massive earthquake and tsunami.	3-4
3	Explains one factor for helping Singapore to manage its diplomacy <i>i.e. shows link between factor and helping Singapore to manage its diplomacy. Award 5m for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> E.g. Establishing bilateral relations is another way for Singapore to maintain its diplomatic relations. Singapore has been actively involved in expanding bilateral relationships with many countries since its independence. In the 1970s, Singapore established trading relationships with advanced countries such as Japan, the USA and Germany. These partnerships allowed Singapore to acquire advanced technological skills from these developed countries. With bilateral relations, Singapore was able to further promote political, economic and cultural ties with neighbouring countries like Malaysia and Indonesia. As a result, Singapore was able to speed up its economic and social development. Singapore has also help countries in need. In 2004, Singapore sent humanitarian aid to Aceh, a province in Indonesia when it was hit by a massive earthquake and tsunami. As a result, Singapore's bilateral relations have helped it to gain world recognition and respect.	5-6
4	L3 plus Explains another factor for helping Singapore to manage its diplomacy <i>i.e. shows link between factor and helping Singapore to manage its diplomacy. Award 7m for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any</i>	7-8

	L4 plus Explains the relative importance of the two chosen factors in helping Singapore to manage its diplomacy <i>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 answers.</i> E.g. L4 + But I think establishing international relations is more effective. Because it helps Singapore to gain world recognition as a sovereign state. This helps to reinforce Singapore's deterrence against potential threats to its independence. This is more effective than establishing bilateral relations where the relationship is built between two nations and this may only benefit Singapore to a limited extent in terms of economic and foreign relations.	9-10
5	L4 plus Explains the relative importance of the two chosen factors in helping Singapore to manage its diplomacy <i>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 answers.</i> E.g. L4 + But I think establishing international relations is more effective. Because it helps Singapore to gain world recognition as a sovereign state. This helps to reinforce Singapore's deterrence against potential threats to its independence. This is more effective than establishing bilateral relations where the relationship is built between two nations and this may only benefit Singapore to a limited extent in terms of economic and foreign relations.	9-10

4 Sustaining Economic Development in a Globalised World
(a) Explain how the strategy of regionalisation helps Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world. [5]

Level	Suggested Answers	Marks
1	Writes about staying competitive in a globalised world E.g. Globalisation has brought interconnectedness among the countries and has also shrunk the world. Many opportunities are found all over the world and all the countries are gearing up to tap on these opportunities.	1
2	Describes the strategy of regionalisation Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. E.g. Singapore companies <u>venture abroad</u> to countries with abundant land and labour. In turn, Singapore companies provide the expertise and capital to develop industrial parks in the host countries, allowing both countries to benefit. For example, the International Tech park in Bangalore, India is a joint venture between Singapore and Indian enterprises. Singapore companies also have investments in many countries such as Singtel investment in Australia, Indonesia and Thailand. PSA also invests heavily in many international sea ports around the world and it handles 10% of the world total container volume.	2-3
3	Explains how the strategy of regionalisation helps Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world i.e. shows link between factor and helping Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. E.g. Venturing abroad helps Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world. Singapore companies <u>venture abroad</u> to countries with abundant land and labour. In turn, Singapore companies provide the expertise and capital to develop industrial parks in the host countries, allowing both countries to benefit. For example, the International Tech park in Bangalore, India is a joint venture between Singapore and Indian enterprises. The new markets and low cost of labour help to overcome Singapore's constraints as we have a small market and workforce. This makes us more competitive and generates more profit for the country. Singapore companies also have investments in many countries such as Singtel investment in Australia, Indonesia and Thailand. PSA also invests heavily in many international sea ports around the world and it handles 10% of the world total container volume. Venturing abroad ensures sustainable development for Singapore as Singapore's market size and resources are limited and to maximise opportunities to grow and sustain development, it constantly has to look for suitable investments overseas.	4-5

(b) Explain two other strategies that help Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world. Which one of them do you think is the more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

Level	Suggested Answers	Marks
1	Identifies other factor(s) for helping Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2m for identifying another factor. E.g. Two ways of helping Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world are diversifying Singapore's economy, expanding market reach through economic cooperation, nurturing the growth of SMEs or managing limited our limited resources efficiently (Developing our people and attracting foreign talents).	1-2
2	Describes how other factor(s) for helping Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor. E.g. <u>Diversifying the economy</u> helps to maintain Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world. One way Singapore diversifies the economy is to be a centre for technology-intensive, high-value added manufacturing activities such as chemical engineering and pharmaceuticals while also being a regional hub for services such as education and tourism. Singapore has encouraged research and development in areas such as life science. Supporting institutions such as A*STAR were set up.	3-4
3	Explains one factor for helping Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world i.e. shows link between factor and helping Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world. Award 5m for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. E.g. <u>Diversifying the economy</u> helps to maintain Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world. One way Singapore diversifies the economy is to be a centre for technology-intensive, high-value added manufacturing activities such as chemical engineering and pharmaceuticals while also being a regional hub for services such as education and tourism. Singapore has encouraged research and development in areas such as life science. Supporting institutions such as A*STAR were set up. Successful R&D in Singapore makes us less dependent on imported technology and thus less vulnerable. It also makes us credible as a R&D centre, attracting TNCs to invest in Singapore which generates growth and jobs. Singapore also diversifies into the tourism sector. To stay competitive and to attract more tourists in the face of competition from other tourist destination, two integrated resorts were built in Marina Bay and Sentosa. These would appeal to tourists who are looking for newer attractions in the region. The building of the IRs will help Singapore attract tourists	5-6

4	L3 plus Explains another factor for helping Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world i.e. shows link between factor and helping Singapore to stay competitive in a globalised world. Award 7m for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. E.g. Expanding market reach through economic cooperation To stay competitive, Singapore has entered into Free Trade Agreements with countries all over the world such as New Zealand, Japan and USA to expand the market reach of our companies. This means that Singapore could overcome its small domestic market to sell its goods overseas. FTAs ensures that the goods produced by local companies and Singapore exports are competitively priced in overseas market. Thus, there would be a larger market for local companies to sell their goods and hence increase their profits. Singapore has also set up Special Economic Zones with other countries to expand the market reach of our companies. These zones in a country make it easier for companies to set up businesses as the economic laws are not as strict. For example, Singapore and Indonesia set up SEZs to draw more investment in the islands of Batam, Bintan and Karimun. SEZs help Singapore remain competitive and ensure sustainable development as there are incentives offered. These foreign investments will promote economic growth such as increased revenue and jobs. OR E.g. Nurturing SMEs is another way to help Singapore stay competitive. SMEs are important to TNCs as the SMEs often provides support services for TNCs which will in turn attract TNCs to Singapore and generate economic growth and employment for the country. SMEs also provide employment and income to the local population. To encourage the growth of SMEs, banks have loans to provide SMEs with capital for investment. ASME provides training for members and helps SMEs reach out to overseas market such as Vietnam. Thus, SMEs are important catalyst in ensuring Singapore's economy stays competitive in a globalised world. OR E.g. Another way to help Singapore stay competitive is to manage our limited resources efficiently. Developing our people Singapore promotes continuous learning among the workforce in order to develop our people. Skills upgrading is necessary in a globalised world where skills become obsolete. The Singapore Workforce Development Agency creates opportunities for workers to enhance their employability through skills upgrading. The Skills Development Fund provides financial assistance to employers to encourage them to train and upgrade the skills of their workers. By developing the workforce through continuous learning and upgrading of their skills to stay employable, it creates a skilled and competitive	7-8
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5	L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen factors for helping Singapore to stay in a globalised world 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 answers. E.g. L4+ But I think managing our limited resources efficiently, especially developing our people is more effective than expanding market reach through economic cooperation. Because Singapore has very limited resources, people naturally become a very crucial and precious resource to drive the local economy and help Singapore to compete in the global environment. A skilled and talented workforce not only makes Singapore competitive, it also helps her to overcome the shortage of skilled labour. Boost investors' confidence and attract more foreign investment. It is also more effective because it helps Singapore to develop and grow a pool of local entrepreneurs who will then head the local companies to expand their market reach overseas. Comparatively, no matter how large our market reach, if there is a lack of local entrepreneurs, these companies will not be able to sustain its economic growth for Singapore.	9-10
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Name	Index Number	Class
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4E/ 5N



BEDOK GREEN SECONDARY SCHOOL
Preliminary Examinations 2015

4E/ 5N

COMBINED HUMANITIES

2204/01

Paper 1 Social Studies

23 July 2015

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

1 hr 45 min

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

DO NOT TURN OVER THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

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 soft pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

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

Section A: You must answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B: Answer one question.

Write your answers on the writing paper provided.

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

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

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	
Section B	
Total	

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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.

Issue: Public Health in 19th-century Japan: How effectively did society and the healthcare system in Japan deal with smallpox?

1 (a) Study Source A.

What does Source A tell you about smallpox in Japan? Explain your answer. [6]

(b) Study Source B.

How far does Source B prove that the Japanese healthcare system faced serious problems in the 19th century? Explain your answer. [8]

(c) Study Source D.

Why was Source D published? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Source E.

How useful is Source E as evidence of how smallpox was dealt with in 19th-century Japan? Explain your answer. [8]

(e) Study Source F.

How far does Source F surprise you? Explain your answer. [7]

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Smallpox was an infectious disease caused by the smallpox virus. It was characterised by rashes, blisters and bumps all over the body, each filled with thick and opaque liquid. Survivors were often left with scars and pock-marks, especially on their faces, resulting in the disease being called the 'pox'. Just like the viruses of other airborne diseases such as hand, foot and mouth disease, the smallpox virus can be transmitted through fluids and droplets from an infected person. It can also be spread through direct contact with infected bodily fluids or contaminated objects. However, one major distinguishing characteristic of the smallpox virus is that it is extremely deadly, killing 30-35% of those infected. In many

historical outbreaks, over 80% of infected children died. Survivors of the disease would often enjoy subsequent long years of immunity.

Prevention of the disease involves vaccination using the cowpox virus. This involved the introduction of fluid from pustules* of cowpox sufferers into other people to infect them with cowpox. As the immune system fought off the relatively mild cowpox infection, the body would also develop immunity against smallpox, since the smallpox virus was very similar to the cowpox one. This technique was developed in England when it was noticed that milkmaids and other people who worked with cows never caught smallpox.

Smallpox first entered Japan in the 8th century, killing off a third of the population in its maiden visit. Up till the end of the 19th century, governments, village officials and commoners tried all sorts of methods to prevent or cure it, even after vaccination was introduced into Japan in 1848. For many, especially western visitors, these varied attempts exposed a weak, almost non-existent public health system in Japan, mired in baseless superstitions. How (in)effective were the society and healthcare system in Japan in dealing with smallpox?

*pustules – bumps on the skin, filled with pus. Usually caused by infections.

Source A: Excerpt adapted from a Japanese novel written in 1916.

After losing her two daughters to smallpox in 1851, Shibue Io could barely sleep nor eat for days. In that same epidemic, her neighbor, Yajima Tetsu, was the only survivor of her family, but people now looked away instantly when they saw her face. Shibue Chusai, husband of Shibue Io and a family friend of the Yajima family, felt morally obliged to give Tetsu his second son to help her continue the Yajima line.

Source B: Excerpt from letters, written to Japanese health officials in 1872, by Dr. Willis, a European doctor who was Chief Surgeon at the Kagoshima government hospital in Japan.

The torch of medical science will never kindle into light, nor be transmitted with ever increasing effulgence*, if those who are really efficient and able to deal with such questions as life and death be not adequately honoured and rewarded. No men will undergo the fatigue of becoming efficient doctors if there be not sufficient rewards to await them and my best efforts to teach will fall upon deaf ears if a slight addition of rice be the only reward to be hoped for.... As matters stand at present the most ignorant man who calls himself a traditional doctor and who keeps a dirty little shop and sells useless and often filthy rubbish under the name of medicine makes more money than any of the chief doctors of any government hospital.

*effulgence -- a brilliant radiance

Source C: Excerpt (adapted) from a medical history book published in 1984.

Many Japanese *daimyo* (nobles) in the 19th century decided that one way to solve revenue problems in their districts was to make use of the mountain herbs that were readily available and earn money through selling traditional medicine. A whole cult grew up around the buying and selling of medicine, and the production of the type of paper it was wrapped in, the boxes it was stored in, and the medicine containers the boxes were carried in. This of course grossly inflated the price and added to the prestige value of the medicine.

Source D: Details in 'Shouni Yashinari Gusa', a child-rearing book popular in 19th-century Japan.

How to worship the smallpox deity? Put a straw festoon decorated with cut paper (*shimenawa*) in front of the entrance, clean the bedroom and set up a special family altar (*hoso-dana*) for the smallpox deity. Place in the *hoso-dana* offerings in red, like red confectionery, red rice, red fish such as sea bream or gurnard, a red *daruma** and figures representing a horned owl, a rabbit or a small cuckoo. Offer also a ritual lantern and Japanese *sa-ke** in a ceramic bottle decorated with red paper.

**daruma* – a traditional Japanese doll believed to have spiritual powers

**sa-ke* – Japanese rice wine

Source E: A woodblock print distributed by Japanese government officials in the country in the mid-19th century. The picture depicts a cow-herder and the smallpox demon.



Source F: Excerpt (adapted) from an account by an English doctor in Japan in 1860.

Smallpox appeared to have no terrors for the Japanese. Children covered with smallpox pocks, and to whom foreigners would instinctively give a very wide berth, were not kept indoors, or separated from the rest of the family, but were carried on the backs of other children only a few years older than themselves, or on their mothers' backs, in the open air; their bearers mixing quite freely with their friends and acquaintances as if nothing was the matter.'

Section B (Structured Essay Questions)

Answer ONE question.

2. Conflict in Northern Ireland
 - (a) Explain how the education system contributed to the conflict between the Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other factors that contributed to the conflict between the Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland. Which factor was more important? Explain your answer. [10]
3. Globalisation
 - (a) Explain how globalisation may bring about an increase in the standard of living. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other benefits globalisation may bring. Which is more significant? Explain your answer. [10]
4. Venice: Rise & Fall of a City-State
 - (a) Explain how Venice's geographical advantages helped it secure its trade monopoly. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other factors that helped Venice secure its trade monopoly. Which was more important? Explain your answer. [10]

End Of Paper

Acknowledgements:

- Source A Adapted from: McClellan, Edwin, *Woman in the crested kimono : the life of Shibus to and her family, drawn from Mori Ogai's Shibus Chusai*, New Haven, [Conn.] : Yale University Press, 1985.
- Source B Hugh Cortazzi, *Dr Willis in Japan, 1862-1877 : British medical pioneer*, London : Athlone Press, 1985, 190.
- Source C Margaret Lock, *East Asian medicine in urban Japan : varieties of medical experience*, Berkeley : Los Angeles : University of California, 1980, 61.
- Source D Hiroshi Kawaguchi, 'Decrease of Child Deaths from Smallpox After the Introduction of Vaccination on the Outskirts of Edo, Japan', in Satomi Kurosu, Tommy Bengtsson, Cameron Campbell (eds.), *Demographic Responses to Economic and Environmental Crises*, Rethaku University, 2010.
- Source E Katsukawa, Shuntai (1770 – 1820): *Hosō no kamitowa dare ka nazuren, akuma gedō no tataru nasu koto ka* (Who named "god of smallpox"? is that devil's doing?). UCSF Library and CKM, 530 Parnassus Avenue, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143-0840. <http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/nb6v19636d/?order=1>
- Source F John Black, *Young Japan : Yokohama and Yedo 1858-79*, vol. 1, London : Oxford University Press, 1966, 287 – 288.

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BEDOK GREEN SECONDARY SCHOOL
Preliminary Examinations 2015

Answer Scheme (2015 Prelim 4ESN Social Studies)

1 (a) Study Source A.

What does Source A tell you about smallpox in Japan? Explain your answer. [6]

L1 Describes source / Lifting [1-2]

L2 Inferences without support [3-4]

(1 inference – 3 m; 2 inferences – 4m)

Eg. It tells us that smallpox caused many families to be destroyed. Eg. It tells us that smallpox left much bitterness and depression in its wake.

L3 Makes a stand, supported by relevant inference(s) with evidence [5-6]

(1 supported inference – 5m; 2 supported inferences – 6m)

Eg. It tells us that smallpox left much sadness and depression among the survivors in its wake. The evidence is that 'After losing her two daughters to smallpox in 1851, Shibuie could neither sleep nor eat for days.' This means that she was in depression due to the loss of her children to smallpox.

(b) Study Source B.

How far does Source B prove that the Japanese healthcare system faced serious problems in the 19th century? Explain your answer. [8]

L1 Makes a stand, without support [1]

L2 Makes a stand, using source content alone [2-4]

Eg. Source B proves that the healthcare system faced serious problems as it shows that top medical doctors were paid paltry sums, hence very few of the best and brightest would come and offer their services to heal the sick and make medical advancements. This would have hindered the functioning and improvement of the Japanese healthcare system.

L3 L2 + Evaluation of source's reliability through cross-reference. Award 4 marks for responses without L2. [4-6]

L4 L2 + Evaluation of source's reliability through purpose. Award 6 marks for responses without L2. [6-7]

L2 + Eg. However Source B may not necessarily prove that the healthcare system was facing problems as the doctor may be bearing a personal grudge for not being paid as much as he had hoped for. Hence he may be exaggerating the dismal situation in the hospitals in order to pressure the Japanese government officials he was writing to to increase his salary (and that of his subordinates) for fear that the public health situation would deteriorate further without such increases. Hence the source is not reliable and thus may not prove that the healthcare system was facing problems.

L5 Explains issue of proof and/or analyses what the source reveals [7-8]

The source does not prove that the medical system in Japan is facing problems as the doctor is making fallacious arguments. He introduces a false dichotomy by suggesting that either salaries of medical staff are increased sharply or nobody would want to join the medical service. In reality people may join the medical service for other reasons such as idealism or a desire to serve the community or perhaps to gain greater social prestige and influence in the area. Hence the source does not prove that the medical system is facing problems.

The source actually does prove that the medical system in Japan is facing problems as it reveals the sharp division and hostility between the western and traditional wings of medicine in Japan. The undisguised rivalry and enmity that the western doctor displays towards his traditional medicine counterparts, as seen in the western doctor calling the other doctor 'ignorant' and keeping a 'dirty little shop' selling 'useless and often filthy rubbish under the name of medicine' reveals this hostility. This means that the Japanese healthcare system is indeed quite divided, with internal conflicts and a lack of cooperation. All these represent problems that would hinder its effective functioning and so the source would prove that the system is in trouble.

(c) Study Source D.

Why was Source D published? Explain your answer.

[6]

L1 Reasons – Surface content only

[1]

Eg. The source was published to show how to worship the smallpox deity.

L2 Reasons – Intent

[2-3]

Eg. The source was published to instruct Japanese people how to prevent themselves and their loved ones from contracting smallpox by worshipping and appeasing the smallpox deity by making offerings such as red fish and red confectionery.

L3 Reasons – context

[3-4]

Eg. The source was published because many Japanese were highly superstitious and believed that they had to appease a smallpox god in order to keep themselves and their families healthy, or to hasten the curing of smallpox in their loved ones. Thus there was interest on the part of many parents in books that promised spiritual remedies.

L4 L2 + L3

[5-6]

(d) Study Source E.

How useful is Source E as evidence of how smallpox was dealt with in 19th-century Japan? Explain your answer.

[8]

L1 Makes a stand, without support

[1]

L2 Makes a stand, with support from source content only (inferences)

[2-3]

Eg. Source E is useful as it shows that cowpox vaccine is effective in fighting smallpox.

L3 L2 + Evaluation of reliability of source through cross-reference

[4-5]

Eg. L2 + The source's usefulness is strengthened because it is reliable as its assertions about the effectiveness of the cowpox vaccine can be supported by the background information which states that the cowpox vaccine, developed in England, effectively dealt with smallpox as the immunity developed in individuals against cowpox could also combat the smallpox virus which was closely related to the cowpox virus. Hence Source E is reliable and thus useful.

L4 L2 + Evaluation of reliability of source through purpose

[6-7]

Eg. L2 + The source's usefulness is limited as it is not very reliable. Being a government advertisement to encourage vaccination in the population, the source may exaggerate the effectiveness of cowpox vaccination by incorporating the folklore of defeating the mythical smallpox monster, in order to convince more Japanese people to get themselves vaccinated. Hence it does not reliably show how effective vaccination is, and thus is limited in its usefulness.

L5 L3/L4 + Explains what source reveals / source in context of the issue. Award 5 marks for responses without L3/L4

[8]

Eg. L3/L4 + Regardless of its reliability, the source is still useful as it reveals that there was an organised, concerted campaign to promote vaccination in Japan, and in particular, the use of woodblock print media in this vaccination campaign was probably significant as well.

- (e) Study Source F. [7]
- How far does Source F surprise you? Explain your answer.
- L1 Makes a stand, without support [1]
- L2 Makes a stand, with general arguments [2-4]
- Eg. I'm surprised because smallpox is deadly and yet the Japanese were not afraid of spreading it and allow their children to act in an irresponsible manner.
- L3 Makes a stand – surprised OR not surprised, making use of other sources / contextual knowledge / background information. Information cross-referenced must be specific. [4-6]
- Eg. I'm surprised because smallpox is deadly, killing 30-35% of its victims, and yet the Japanese in the source seemed to be lackadaisical and aloof, not afraid of spreading it and allowed their children to run around and mix with everybody else. They were not kept indoors, or separated from the rest of the family.
- OR
- Eg. I'm not surprised because it is likely many Japanese trusted in their deities and mysticism to protect them from smallpox, as can be seen in Source D which is a common book instructing people how to ward off smallpox using offerings. This meant that many Japanese were probably superstitious and were not aware of the contagiousness of smallpox, hence making their easy mingling with smallpox patients less surprising.
- L4 Both elements of L3 – shows surprise to some degree, and not surprised to some degree. [6-7]

2. Conflict in Northern Ireland

- (a) Explain how the education system contributed to the conflict between the Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland. [5]
- L1 Describes issue [1]
- L2 Describes factor [2-3]
- Eg. The education system in Northern Ireland contributed to the conflict. Protestant children attended fully-funded public schools where they were taught British history, played British sports and were loyal to Britain. On the other hand, Catholic children attended partially-funded private schools where they were taught Irish history, played Irish sports and regarded Britain as a foreign country. Only a small group of children attended integrated schools where both groups interacted with each other.
- L3 Explains factor [4-5]
- Eg. The education system in Northern Ireland contributed to the conflict. Protestant children attended fully-funded public schools where they were taught British history, played British sports and were loyal to Britain. On the other hand, Catholic children attended partially-funded private schools where they were taught Irish history, played Irish sports and regarded Britain as a foreign country. Only a small group of children attended integrated schools where both groups interacted with each other. Due to a lack of inter-community interaction for most of the children, the Protestants and the Catholics are unable to resolve their differences. Attending different schools and learning different things and not interacting together makes generations of Protestant and Catholic children grow up distrusting and being hostile to each other, causing tension and conflict.
- (b) Explain two other factors that contributed to the conflict between the Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland. Which factor was more important? Explain your answer. [10]
- L1 Describes issue [1]
- L2 Describes factor(s) [2-3]
- The difference in political beliefs between the Protestants and Catholics also contributed to the conflict in Northern Ireland. The Protestants see themselves as British and want Northern Ireland to remain part of the UK. They are afraid that a union with the Republic of Ireland would mean that the Catholic government would be intolerant of their Protestant beliefs. The Catholics see themselves as Irish and want a union with the Republic of Ireland. The Catholics also resent the history of English conquest where they were killed and treated badly by the Protestants.
- L3 Explains one other factor [4-5]
- Eg. The difference in political beliefs between the Protestants and Catholics also contributed to the conflict in Northern Ireland. The Protestants see themselves as

British and want Northern Ireland to remain part of the UK. They are afraid that a union with the Republic of Ireland would mean that the Catholic government would be intolerant of their Protestant beliefs. The Catholics see themselves as Irish and want a union with the Republic of Ireland. They also resent the history of English conquest where they were killed and treated badly by the Protestants. Loyalty to different countries makes the Protestants and the Catholics intolerant of each other, causing tension which would later result in conflict between the two sides. This difference also contributes to a lack of shared identity which leads to each side viewing the other as an 'other', further driving a wedge of hostility and lack of understanding between the two, hence leading to more tension and conflict.

OR

Eg. One reason for the conflict in Northern Ireland is the unequal allocation of public housing by city councils. As the city councils are largely made up of Protestants, more houses would be given to the Protestants than the Catholics, therefore the Catholics find the allocation of public housing by the government to be unfair. As the Catholics have larger families, they are frustrated by the shortage of housing as they would have to wait many years to be allocated a house. They were angered by this discrimination and their frustration led to the conflict.

L4 Explains two other factors

[6-8]

L5 L4 + Weighing of factors

[9-10]

Eg. L4 + The issue of divided loyalties was more important than allocation of housing because it was the divided loyalties that helped shape the distinct identities of each side. This distinct identity, contributing to the viewing of the other group as 'alien', was what made the Protestant councillors more willing to discriminate against the Catholics, as they did not see the latter as brothers or fellow countrymen.

3. Globalisation

(a) Explain how globalisation may bring about an increase in the standard of living. [5]

L1 Describes issue [1]

L2 Describes factor [2-3]

Globalising countries have enjoyed an increase in income levels because when they open their countries to trade and foreign investment, they receive more trade revenue. Hence the people become richer.

L3 Explains factor [4-5]

Eg. Globalising countries have enjoyed an increase in income levels because when they open their countries to trade and foreign investment, they receive more trade revenue. This allows the government to invest in infrastructure, education and healthcare, improving the lives and standard of living of the people. There may also be a trickle-down effect as the revenue received flows to different areas of the economy and society, benefiting households. For example, partially as a result of increased globalization, average household income in Singapore increased from around \$4900 (2.s.f.) in 2000 to \$5400 in 2005, suggesting an increase in standard of living of the people.

(b) Explain two other benefits globalisation may bring. Which is more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

L1 Describes issue [1]

L2 Describes factor(s) [2-3]

Eg. Due to Globalisation, people have become more aware of different cultures, through media such as television documentaries and the internet. This allows people from around the world to gain more knowledge about the history and culture of their fellow Earthlings halfway round the world.

L3 Explains one other factor [4-5]

Eg. Due to Globalisation, people have become more aware of different cultures, through media such as television documentaries and the internet. This allows people from around the world to gain more knowledge about the history and culture of their fellow Earthlings halfway round the world, paving the way for better appreciation and relations between different peoples. For example, people in Singapore watching documentaries on European cities will understand European culture better and relate with Europeans more easily, contributing to better relations between different communities and countries.

OR

Another benefit brought by globalisation is the increase in awareness of environmental management as countries are aware that sustainable development is a key to further growth. This was partly due to the various environmental disasters, such as the Minamata bay disaster, and the effective media coverage of these events and the

subsequent airing of this footage around the world, reaching the living rooms of an unprecedented number of people. This has effectively brought home the important and fragility of the environment and inspired individuals, communities and governments to act to protect it. There are also many programmes (eg. recycling programmes) in schools, for example, to educate people about the importance of the environment. There are also cartoons (eg. Captain Planet) that teach young kids the importance of saving the planet. This increased awareness will result in more concern and protective measures taken to preserve environment, both in the present and future. For example, this awareness has propelled the search for alternative energy sources such as solar power, wind power, geothermal power and fusion.

L4 Explains two other factors

[6-8]

L5 L4 + Weighing of factors

[9-10]

Eg. L4 + Increased environmental awareness is more important as it is more crucial to the survival of future generations in the context of increased pollution all over the planet. People who know about the danger their planet is facing can easily take steps even in their daily lives, such as reducing wastage. On the other hand, cultural awareness may smoothen relations between different groups of people but its impact is more dilute, as many do not come into contact with others from different countries and cultures on a daily basis, and even so, this contact is mainly individual to individual, with less of a long-term or even a wide impact.

4. Venice: Rise & Fall of a City-State

(a) Explain how Venice's geographical advantages helped it secure its trade monopoly. [5]

L1 Describes issue [1]

L2 Describes factor [2-3]

Eg. Venice enjoyed geographical advantages as it had a good location as the gateway between Europe and Asia. This placed it right in the middle of the inter-continental trade, which means trade had to pass through. Venice also had a lot of salt marshes around it, and also a shallow lagoon around it.

L3 Explains factor [4-5]

Eg. Venice's geographical advantages included a good location as the gateway between Europe and Asia. This placed it right in the middle of the inter-continental trade, which means traffic had to pass through Venice. Hence Venice had more trade revenue as it could also provide services for traders who stopped over, and could also tax traders that passed through. This also made it easier or Venice to later on establish a monopoly over lucrative trade, such as the spice trade, since traders had to pass through Venice as the Eurasian gateway. From its strategic location, Venice would also later be able to deploy naval forces to enforce its monopoly as well.

(b) Explain two other factors that helped Venice secure its trade monopoly. Which was more important? Explain your answer. [10]

L1 Describes issue [1]

L2 Describes factor(s) [2-3]

Eg. Another factor was good leadership. Venice's leaders were capable and adaptable. Doges Dandolo and Ziani expanded the empire, building up military outposts and forts along the coast of the Adriatic and Venice also took over Constantinople in 1205.

L3 Explains one other factor [4-5]

Eg. Another factor was good leadership. Venice's leaders were capable and adaptable. They knew how to exploit opportunities and take advantage of situations, which enabled Venice to rise above its competitors and expand its power politically and economically. Doges Dandolo and Ziani expanded the empire, building up military outposts and forts along the coast of the Adriatic to control the trade routes & protect their own traders. Venice also conquered ¼ of Byzantine territory after the capture of its capital Constantinople, bringing in control of lands, trade routes, resources, manpower, adding to Venetian power and rise. This gave the Venetians important islands such as Crete, from which it could extend its naval dominance by stationing military forces there. Hence it could further enforce its monopoly in the eastern Mediterranean by ensuring that other ships did not carry spices without paying Venice taxes.

OR

Eg. Another factor was the enterprising Venetian attitude to trade and their adventurous spirit. The Venetians had a very positive attitude towards trade; were good at negotiation, constantly maintaining favourable trading terms. This allowed them to maintain a competitive edge over their trading rivals. Venetians were very enterprising & adventurous. They explored new trade routes, supplies and markets by travelling to unknown lands. With such knowledge, they were able to enrich themselves and build up the Venetian empire through such trade expansion. An example was the adventurous Marco Polo travelling to China and bringing back knowledge of new markets, new products, such as dyes, perfumes and spices, back to Venice to enable other enterprising merchants to bring profits to the city-state. This enabled Venice to be one of earlier players to enter new markets, giving it an edge over other later-arrivals and helping it secure trade monopolies more easily since it would already have a greater market share than other European powers.

L4 Explains two other factors

[6-8]

L5 L4 + Weighing of factors

[9-10]

Eg. L4 + Good leadership was more important than the adventurous spirit of Venetian traders because without the stability afforded by good leadership in Venice itself, the traders would not have been able to accumulate enough wealth and support to strike out into distant lands in the first place. Whatever knowledge they brought back would also be lost in any internal civil strife that might have resulted without a steady governing hand, and Venice would not have been able to capitalise on this knowledge.

Name: _____ () Class: _____
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION ORDINARY LEVEL

COMBINED HUMANITIES

2204/01

Paper 1 Social Studies

Thursday 27 August 2015

1 hour 45 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, register number, and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use highlighters, glue or correction fluid or correction tape.

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.

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 is the message of this cartoon? Explain your answer. [6]
- (b) Study Source B.
Why did the website publish this source? Explain your answer. [6]
- (c) Study Source C.
Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer. [7]
- (d) Study Sources D and E.
How far does Source E show that Source D is wrong? Explain your answer. [8]
- (e) Study Sources F.
Source F is a comment by a Pakistani. Does this make it useless as evidence that Kashmir wants independence? Explain your answer. [8]

This document consists of 6 printed pages.



圣尼古拉女校
CHU ST NICHOLAS GIRLS' SCHOOL
Gifts of Grace • Women of Strength • Leaders with Heart

Turn over

Who should Kashmir belong to?

Background Information

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

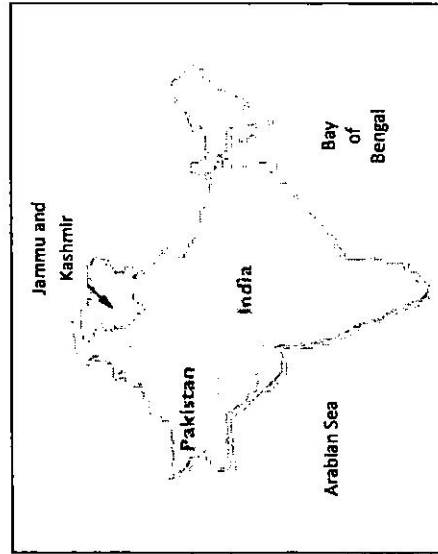
The territory under dispute lies in India's Kashmir Valley, separated from Pakistan by the 450-mile Line of Control. That area is part of the northern Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. Indian Kashmir is mostly Muslim; Jammu is Hindu.

Pakistan has always maintained that majority-Muslim Kashmir should have been a part of Pakistan. A United Nations' resolution adopted after the first war in 1947 called for a voting to allow the people of Kashmir to choose which country they wanted to join, but that vote for self-determination has never been held. Pakistan wants that voting to take place.

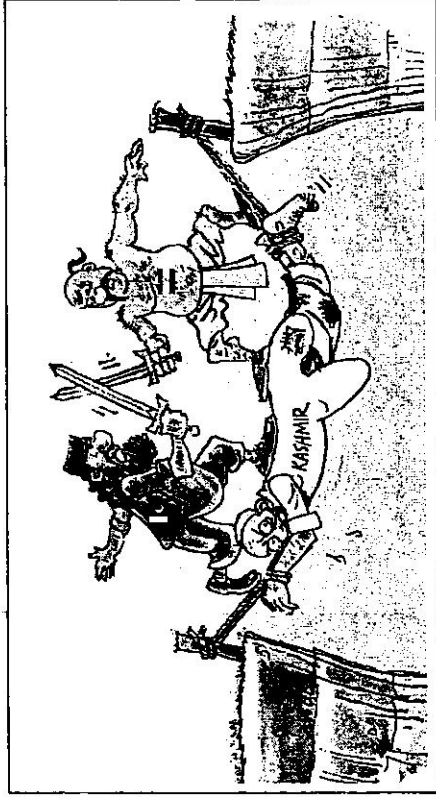
India claims that Pakistan lends support to separatist groups fighting against government control and argues that a 1972 agreement mandates a resolution to the Kashmir dispute through bilateral talks.

An international poll conducted in 2010 found that between 74 percent to 95 percent of residents of the mainly Muslim Kashmir Valley, where the conflict is centered, would vote for independence. In mostly Hindu Jammu, that support dropped to 1 per cent.

Study the following sources to find out who Kashmir should belong to.



Source A A cartoon from a Pakistani website



Source B A comment by the Director of the Institute of Kashmiri Affairs published on a blog

Pakistani brothers need to understand that our struggle is not for accession of our State with either India or Pakistan. Religion has no role in our struggle. We want to promote peace, tolerance and coexistence of all ethnic minorities. We want to promote peace and stability in South Asia and oppose those forces which preach violence, extremism and hatred.

Source C An extract by an Indian journalist published in an Indian newspaper

If we are the largest democracy on the planet then why are we still hanging on to Kashmir if the Kashmiris have no desire to be part of India? The answer is power. If you believe in democracy, then giving Kashmiris the right to self-determination is the correct thing to do. And even if you don't, surely we will be better off being rid of this constant, painful strain on our resources, our lives and our honour as a nation.

Source D A speech by India's Prime Minister at the United Nations General Assembly, 2014

India desires a peaceful and stable environment for its development. A nation's destiny is linked to its neighbourhood. This includes Pakistan. I am prepared to engage in a serious bilateral dialogue with Pakistan in a peaceful atmosphere, without the shadow of terrorism, to promote our friendship and cooperation. Pakistan must also take its responsibility seriously to create an appropriate environment. Raising issues in this forum is not the way to make progress towards resolving issues between our two countries. India is part of the developing world, but we are prepared to share our modest resources with those countries that need this assistance as much as we do.

Source E A speech by Pakistan's Prime Minister at the United Nations General Assembly, 2014

It is my wish to build a peaceful neighbourhood by pursuing a policy of constructive engagement. We cannot draw a veil on the core issue of Kashmir, until it is addressed according to the wishes of the people of Kashmir. More than six decades ago, the United Nations passed resolutions to give the right of self-determination to the people of Kashmir. They are still waiting for the fulfilment of that promise. Pakistan is ready to work for resolution of this problem through negotiations. Our support and advocacy of the right to self-determination of the people of Kashmir is our historic commitment and a duty, as a party to the Kashmir dispute.

Source F A comment posted on a Pakistan blog site

We celebrate Kashmir Day today. It has been over 60 years and the Kashmir issue shows no signs of being settled. There is no point in going into details of what caused the Kashmir conflict. It is a story built into our curriculum via the pro-Pakistan narrative fed to us by our historians, the same way a pro-India narrative on the issue has been built in India.

Even when we call Kashmir our long lost brother, what never crosses our minds is the simple equation – would the average Kashmiri want to be a part of an economically vibrant, diverse and secular India, or Pakistan as it is now? Better yet, would the average Kashmiri even want to be a part of any of these two countries or become independent?

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question

2. Understanding Governance

- (a) Explain how special provisions for the needy allow for Singaporeans to afford healthcare. [5]
- (b) Explain two other ways that allow for Singaporeans to afford healthcare. Which do you think is more sustainable? [10]

3. Conflict and Harmony in Multi-Ethnic Societies

- (a) Explain how the Group Representation Constituency system prevents ethnic tension in Singapore. [5]
- (b) Explain two other policies that help in preventing ethnic tension in Singapore. Which do you think is more important? [10]

4. Sustaining Economic Development

- (a) Explain how increased global connectedness creates economic disparity? [5]
- (b) Explain two other challenges created by global connectedness. Which do you think is more devastating? [10]

Acknowledgements:

Source A: Adapted from <http://www.couriermail.com.au/choudhry110710.htm>

Source B: Taken from http://www.struggle.com.pk/2attachment_id=11435

Source C: Adapted from <http://tribune.com.pk/story/298029/the-kashmir-conflict-will-it-ever-be-resolved/>

Source D: Adapted from <http://www.ndtv.com/india-news/full-text-of-prime-minister-s-address-at-un-general-assembly-521732>

Source E: Adapted from <http://tribune.com.pk/story/753907/speech-at-general-assembly-kashmir-cannot-be-the-still-line-of-1947/>

Source F: Adapted from <http://blogs.tribune.com.pk/story/20903/kashmir-new-moves-become-a-part-of-kashmir/>

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PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2015

1 (a) Study Source A.

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

[6]

Level	Descriptors	Mark
L1	Describes the source The message of the cartoon is that India and Pakistan are fighting over Kashmir. OR The message of the cartoon is that the Kashmir conflict is violent or people in Kashmir are suffering. <i>Award 4m for both inferences</i>	1-2
L2	Provides inferences, unsupported The message of the cartoon is that Kashmir conflict is a power struggle between India and Pakistan. OR Another message of the cartoon is that that India and Pakistan don't care what happens to Kashmir's people in their power struggle. <i>Provide inferences, supported</i> <i>Award 6 marks for 2 inferences OR 1 inference and purpose</i>	3-4
L3	The message of the cartoon is that Kashmir conflict is a power struggle between India and Pakistan. This is shown in the cartoon with two figures representing India and Pakistan engaged in a sword fight. They determined to win the other party and it doesn't look like either of them is going to give up in the fight. <i>Award 5m</i> Another message of the cartoon is that India and Pakistan don't care what happens to Kashmir's people in their power struggle. This is shown in the cartoon with a man labelled 'Kashmir' hanging in the balance between India and Pakistan and is being stepped on by the two fighting parties. He looks battered and is suffering. This shows that neither side cares about the damaging effects of the conflict on Kashmir's people and continue to have their power struggle.	5-6

This document consists of 6 printed pages.



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[Turn over

Purpose This cartoon has been drawn to convince the international community that Kashmir is suffering in the power struggle between India and Pakistan so that they will help to end the suffering of the Kashmiri people or rally for Kashmir to be an independent state.	
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(b) Study Source B.

Why did the website publish this source? Explain your answer.

[6]

Level	Descriptors	Mark
L1	Describes the source The website published this source because it wants to show that Kashmir doesn't want to be linked to Pakistan or India. OR The website published this source because it wants to show that the Kashmir conflict is violent. <i>Provides inferences, unsupported</i> <i>Award 4m for both inferences</i>	1-2
L2	The website published this source because it wants to show that the people of Kashmir want an independent state. OR The website published this source because it wants to show that the Kashmir conflict is a political one and not a religious one.	3-4
L3	The website published this source to show that the people of Kashmir do not condone terrorism in any form. <i>Provides inferences, supported and explains purpose</i> <i>Award the higher mark for more developed answers</i> The website published this source because it wants to show that the people of Kashmir want an independent state. This is seen in "our struggle is not for accession of our State with either India or Pakistan". This tells us that Kashmir wants to break away from both countries and wants to be independent instead. OR The website published this source because it wants to show that the Kashmir conflict is a political one and not a religious one. This is	5-6

	evident in "Religion has no role in our struggle" and "want to promote peace, tolerance and coexistence of all ethnic minorities". This shows that Kashmir is caught in the middle of a political conflict between India and Pakistan and not because of religious differences between Hindus and Muslims. OR/AND The website published this source to show that the people of Kashmir do not condone terrorism in any form. This is evident in Kashmiris' oppose those forces which preach violence, extremism and hatred". This shows that they want to live peacefully and do not welcome or want to entertain any extremist forces. The website published this source to give a voice to the people of Kashmir and to convince the international community that Kashmir has no desire to be a part of Pakistan or India so that they will actively push for Kashmir's independence in the international arena.	
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(c) Study Source C.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer.

[7]

Level	Descriptions	Mark
L1	Surprised/not surprised based on provenance unexplained I am surprised / not surprised by Source C because it's from an Indian journalist.	1
L2	Surprised OR not surprised based on content explained <i>Award 2m for surprised</i> <i>Award 3m for not surprised</i> I am surprised by Source C to a large extent. It is an extract by an Indian journalist published in a newspaper who is being very critical of India's stand towards Kashmir. OR I am not very surprised by what Source C is saying about Kashmir wanting to be an independent state. It is extract by an Indian journalist published in a newspaper who is saying that Kashmir wants the "right to self-determination." As the journalist is from India, a democratic country which is based on the idea that citizens have a say in the country's decisions, it is not surprising that he believes Kashmir should be allowed to self-govern as it wants to separate from India.	2-3
L3	Surprised/not surprised based on cross-reference to other sources or background info I am not very surprised by what Source C is saying about Kashmir wanting to be an independent state. It is extract by an Indian	4-5

L4	journalist published in a newspaper who is saying that Kashmir wants the "right to self-determination." As the journalist is from India, a democratic country which is based on the idea that citizens have a say in the country's decisions, it is not surprising that he believes Kashmir should be allowed to self-govern as it wants to separate from India. This is similar to the viewpoint expressed in Source B where a Kashmiri says that Kashmir is fighting for the "independence of the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir". As Source C is expressing a viewpoint similar to the one seen in Source B, I am not very surprised. Surprised/not surprised based on purpose & evaluation of provenance I am surprised by Source C to a large extent. It is an extract by an Indian journalist published in a newspaper who is being very critical of India stand towards Kashmir. This is evident in him criticising India by saying that even though they are the largest democracy, they are being hypocritical by disallowing Kashmir to break away from India. He is also saying that it is the right thing for India to grant Kashmir self-determination. Being an Indian, I would expect him to support the Indian government's decision to keep Kashmir as part of their country. Instead, he is opposing the policy and says that it is a disastrous idea which is causing a lot of strain on the country's resources. Therefore, I am surprised by what this source is saying.	6-7
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(d) Study Sources D and E.

How far does Source E show that Source D is wrong? Explain your answer.

[8]

L1	Answers the question E.g.: Yes, Source E shows Source D is wrong / No, Source E does not show S(D) is wrong ie both are not wrong	1 m
L2	Makes content comparison – Similarity (2m) Makes content comparison – Difference (3m) <i>S(E) does not show S(D) is wrong because of content similarity. S(E) shows S(D) is wrong because of content difference.</i> Source (E) does not show S(D) is wrong because they are similar as both want to negotiate and settle the dispute over Kashmir. S(E) says 'I am prepared to engage in a serious bilateral dialogue with Pakistan' while S(D) says 'Pakistan is ready to work for resolution of this problem through negotiations'. Since both sources agree, S(E) does not show S(D) is wrong. OR Source E shows that Source D is wrong because they are different in	2-3m

	their reasons for not resolving the Kashmir conflict. Source E blames India for drawing a 'veil' and not wishing to settle the 'core issue'. India blames Pakistan for not cooperating by providing 'an appropriate environment' and 'resolving terrorism in Pakistan. Since both sources disagree, <u>S(E)</u> shows <u>S(D)</u> is wrong.	
L3	<i>Evaluate one source reliability based on cross-reference. 4m</i> <i>Evaluate two sources reliability based on cross-reference. 5m</i> Eg: <u>S(E)</u> does not show <u>S(D)</u> is wrong because <u>S(E)</u> is unreliable. <u>S(E)</u> is unreliable because it says 'Our support and advocacy of the right to self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir is our historic commitment and a duty', blaming India for not wanting to grant independence to Kashmir. This is contradicted by <u>S(A)</u> which shows both Pakistan and India fighting and they both have no intention of granting independence to Kashmir. Source (D) is also unreliable. It says 'I am prepared to engage in a serious bilateral dialogue with Pakistan'. This is contradicted by Source C 'The answer is power' which tells me the reason for the conflict is power and India has no intention of settling the dispute through negotiation. Thus Source C is also unreliable.	4-5m
L4	<i>Evaluate Source's reliability based on Purpose (6m)</i> <i>Evaluate one source's reliability based on Purpose (7m)</i> <i>Evaluate both sources' reliability based on Purpose + CR (8m)</i> Source E cannot show Source D is wrong because both sources are unreliable. <u>S(E)</u> cannot show <u>S(D)</u> is wrong because <u>S(E)</u> is unreliable. It is a speech by the Pakistan's Prime Minister at the UN General Assembly. He would want to portray Pakistan positively in front of the world leaders to show Pakistan's sincerity in resolving the Kashmir conflict with India. He blames India for stalling the negotiation as he says "draw a veil on the core issue of Kashmir". The veil refers to terrorism which India accuses Pakistan of supporting while Pakistan wants India to address the core issue which is the Kashmir dispute. His speech is one-sided, accusing India and his purpose is to convince world leaders that Pakistan is ready to resolve the Kashmir conflict and wants to win their support to be on Pakistan side. Source D is also unreliable. It is a speech by the Indian PM and blames Pakistan for not cooperating. It says Pakistan needs to 'create an appropriate environment' and 'raising issues in this forum is not	6-8m

	the way to make progress towards resolving issues between our two countries'. This tells me that India is just giving excuses and blames Pakistan for not doing her part to make progress in the talks. The purpose is to portray India positively in front of world leaders so that they will support India and blame Pakistan for the long standing dispute Since both sources are unreliable, Source E cannot show Source D is wrong.	
(e) Study Source F.		
Source F is a comment by a Pakistani. Does this make it useless as evidence that Kashmir wants independence? Explain your answer. [8m]		
L1	<i>Answers the question/ utility based on provenance (typically)</i> Eg: Yes, it makes the source useless as evidence that Kashmir wants independence. However, it has its limitations. <i>Utility based on typicality</i> Eg: Yes, it makes the source useless as evidence that Kashmir wants independence as it is by a Pakistani. He is not from Kashmir so he would not know what Kashmir wants.	1m
L2	<i>Mentions limitation (invalid), with support (2m)</i> The source is useless as it does not tell me the reason why Kashmir is not able to achieve independence. This is evident in Source D which says 'Pakistan is ready to work for resolution of this problem through negotiations'. This tells me that Kashmir's independence hinges on the peaceful settlement between India and Pakistan.	2m
L3	<i>Mentions utility without support (3m)</i> <i>Mentions utility with support 4m+ CR (5m)</i> <i>Mentions utility without support (3m)</i> Even though Source F is a comment by a Pakistani, it is useful as evidence that Kashmir wants independence <i>Mentions utility with support 4m+ CR (5m)</i> Even though Source F is a comment by a Pakistani, it is useful as evidence that Kashmir wants independence. It says 'would the average Kashmiri even want to be a part of any of these two countries' implying that Kashmiri do not want to belong to India or Pakistan but seek independence instead. This can be supported by cross-referencing to Source B which says 'our struggle is not for accession of our State with either India, or Pakistan.' implying Kashmir does not want to belong to either country.	3-5m
L4	<i>Evaluates based on reliability of provenance (6m) with CR (7m)</i> Even though Source F is a comment by a Pakistani, it is useful as	6-7m

	evidence that Kashmir wants independence because it is reliable. As a Pakistani, I would expect the source to be biased towards its own country, supporting Pakistan in its fight over Kashmir. However, it questions the purpose of the dispute and speaks on behalf of Kashmiris who may want independence. This is supported by cross-referencing to Source B which says 'our struggle is not for accession of our State with either India, or Pakistan. This enhances its reliability as it speaks on behalf of Kashmir instead of being pro-Pakistan. Since source F is reliable, it is useful.	
L5	<i>Evaluates based on purpose</i> The source is also not useless/useful because of its purpose. Its purpose is to convince the international community to pressurise India/Pakistan to quickly resolve the dispute and grant Kashmir independence. As such, it highlights the plight of Kashmiris in this long dispute and is useful as evidence that Kashmir wants independence.	8m

Answers for SEQ

2 Managing Healthcare in Singapore

- Explain how special provisions for the needy allow for Singaporean to afford healthcare. [5m]

Level	Descriptors	Mark
L1	Answering the question	1m
L2	Describes the given factor Award 3marks for detailed descriptions	2m-3m
L3	Explains given factor Special provisions for the needy allow for Singaporean to afford healthcare as it ensure that healthcare costs are kept affordable and thus catering to the whole population and not putting the stress on Singaporeans to pay healthcare. Medifund has also been introduced to cater to those who even after using Medisave, still cannot afford to pay for their medical expenses. Through these various ways, the government has ensured that no Singaporean should be in a situation where he is not given healthcare just because he cannot afford it. Thus not only the Singaporean who need healthcare is able to afford healthcare, it also makes sure that Singaporean in general are not paying too much for healthcare it is the subsidies are targetted to those who need it.	4m-5m

- b. Explain 2 other ways that allow for Singaporeans to afford healthcare. Which do you think is more sustainable? [10m]

Level	Descriptors	Mark
L1	Answer the question	1m
L2	Describes the other ways Award 2 marks for 1ways Award 3 marks for 2 ways	2m-3m
L3	Explains the other ways Award 4 marks for 1 way explained Award 5 marks for 1 way explained well Award 6 marks for 2 ways explained Award 7 marks for 2 ways explained well Award 8 marks for 2 ways explained well with contributing details One sustainable way that allow for Singaporeans to afford healthcare is working with organisations. The community provided healthcare support to Singaporeans for the government. Voluntary welfare organizations and some private organizations are given grants and are supported by the government to provide specific healthcare support, especially for those who are discharged from hospital but still need medical care. Through community support, these organizations are able to relieve some of the responsibilities on the government to ensure that basic healthcare is available to all Singaporeans. Healthcare resources are then better distributed among the people and more can benefit from the cooperation between the government and other organizations. Singaporeans can afford healthcare as there are more organisations that help support and alleviate the	4m-8m

cost.	Another sustainable way that allow for Singaporean to afford healthcare is encouraging self-reliance amongst individual citizens is important as it helps in sustaining affordable healthcare in Singapore. In order to encourage self-reliance, the Medisave scheme was introduced. A certain amount of money from the worker's CPF contributions every month would be channelled into their Medisave accounts. This amount of money can be used to pay hospital bills and certain medical treatment when needed. By encouraging Singaporeans to have money in their Medisave accounts, they 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 it becomes a shared responsibility. Thus, the role of the individual being able to rely on himself or herself is therefore emphasised and crucial in helping to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore.	
L4	Evaluate Self-reliance is more sustainable than community support. This is because as long as there are schemes to ensure that most Singaporeans are able to afford their own healthcare through the schemes provided, then there is less pressure on community support and community support can be used and utilised to those who really need it allow more realistic and sustainable support.	8m-10m

3. Bonding Singapore

- a. Explain how Group representation constituency prevents ethnic tension in Singapore.

Level	Descriptors	Mark
L1	Writes Generally about the topic	1m
L2	Describes the given factor Award 3m for detailed descriptions	2m-3m
L3	Explains given factor Group representation constituency prevents ethnic tension in Singapore as it safeguarding the interests of the	4-5m

- a. Explain 2 other measures that help in preventing ethnic tension in Singapore. Which do you think is more important?
[10m]

	minority groups through mandatory policy of minority representation in group representative constituencies. In this way, during elections, minorities are definitely represented as at least one member in a 4-6 member constituency. This guarantees a voice in the parliament and decision making process that will allow ethnic minorities to have a voice and thus essential in safeguarding ethnic harmony as it ensures that the needs of concerns of the minorities are taken into consideration. This will alleviate any resentment that may occur with economic or social disparity, thus safeguarding ethnic harmony, which hopefully will prevent any ethnic tension in Singapore.	
Level	Descriptors	Mark
L1	Answer the question	1m
L2	Describes the measures given Award 3marks for detailed descriptions	2m-3m
L3	Explains the measures. Award 4 marks for 1 measure explained Award 5 marks for 1 measure explained well Award 6 marks for 2 measure explained Award 7 marks for 2 measures explained well Award 8 marks for 2 measures explained well with contributing details The first important policy that helps in preventing ethnic tension in Singapore is the opportunity for social interaction. The opportunity for social interaction can happen in common spaces such as school, public housing, National Service or programs organised by grassroot organisation. These opportunities will allow for Singaporeans to come together allowing Singaporeans to develop common understanding, and thus built mutual respect and strong friendships amongst the people of different ethnic groups that will allow for the safeguard for ethnic harmony. Friendships build in school and CCA allow the building of teamwork, that will allow for	4m-8m

	the safeguard of ethnic harmony. The housing policy which demands for ethnic integration prevents any ethnic enclaves and create opportunities for ethnic groups to live harmoniously with each other creating bonding between the ethnic groups thus it is an opportunity in safeguarding ethnic harmony, and thus hopefully prevent any potential ethnic tensions amongst the people. Another important policy that helps in preventing ethnic tension in Singapore is building a common identity. This is done through the development of the Singapore identity that will thus bond all ethnic groups, to see themselves first as Singaporeans, and thus have a common interest. This fostering can be done via the building of common practices such as singing of national anthem and pledge, as well as an emphasis on the uniqueness of Singapore via the aspiration of multi-racialism, which places emphasis on the equality of all. Also in effectively promoting the policy of bilingualism where all students learn the common language of English, a neutral language for communication and their own mother tongue, it develops both multi-racialism and provide a common platform for communication. This creates a society where all are valued and thus safeguard the ethnic harmony in Singapore, which will hopefully prevent ethnic tensions in Singapore.	
L4	Weigh the importance of the 2 factors. (relating to important) Building a common identity is more important than opportunities for social interaction. This is because even with opportunities for social interaction, there is no guarantee that interaction will take place, as each can see themselves as separate. However with building a common identity, Singaporeans see themselves as Singaporeans with common goal and language allowing them to gather and interact with each other in the common space provided.	8m-10m

4. Sustaining Economic Development

a) Explain how global connectedness creates economic disparity.

Level	Descriptors	Mark
L1	Answering the question	1m
L2	Describes the given factor Award 3 marks for more details	2m-3m
L3	Explains given factor Global connectedness creates economic disparity as it builds an income gap between the rich and poor. This is because not all countries and people benefit equally with global connectedness. Economically more developed countries with more ability to drive globalisation with better infrastructure and capital, are able to have more income growth as they are responsible for the manufacturing activities. For example companies in North America, Western Europe are able to draw investments, resources and relocate them to areas that benefit them, while countries who do not have the advantage in the first place are subject to the whims and fancy of the developed countries companies, and are often unable to produce quality goods and are exploited for their cheap resources. This economic disparity is created as the wealth mostly goes to the wealthier countries and individuals than the poorer, less developed countries	4m-5m

a. Explain 2 other challenges created by global connectedness. Which do you think is more devastating? [10m]

Level	Descriptors	Mark
L1	Answer the question	1m
L2	Describes the challenges given	2m-3m
L3	Award 4 marks for 1 challenge explained Award 5 marks for 1 challenge explained well Award 6 marks for 2 challenges explained Award 7 marks for 2 challenges explained well Award 8 marks for 2 challenges explained well with contributing details One devastating challenges is the impact of environment. The rapid increase is harmful for environment as there is a rapid need for raw materials and space caused by global connectedness. This is because of greater demands for resources. Such as rapid need for raw materials and space will result in the rapid reduction of green spaces and the plunder of lands for resources. Massive efforts of deforestation to cater for the effects of interconnection creates a multitude of problems for the environment, ranging from green house effects, severe soil erosion to the extinction of flora and fauna. This is particularly evident in Indonesia and the Amazon Forest. This is devastating as the above effects are irreversible damages as one flora and faunas are extinct it will be impossible to recover.	4m-8m
L4	Another devastating challenge is the impact it has on local culture. Global connectedness creates global massive companies that are able to tap into the ease and accessibility of global connectedness. Companies such as Starbucks, Macdonalds, MTV are very pervasive across the world, and its global appeal put strain onto local brands and culture. It is often perceived that these companies with their known cultures are replacing local beliefs, culture and language. This is devastating as it creates a homogenous culture dominated by a specific society's ideology.	8m-10m

devastating)---	Environmental challenges are more devastating than social challenges. This is because of the irreversible nature of the environmental challenge. The loss of essential natural phenomenon and the direct changes to climate, space creates greater problems than social, while it is true that local cultures are lost or subsumed in a globally connected world, this may actually allow for discussions and negotiations to develop a common global culture, whereas environmental challenges harm the very space we all live in.	
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Pasir Ris Secondary School

PRSS_2018_S4/5/NL_PRELIM_CHUNGSS

Name	Class	Register Number
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SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS/5 NORMAL

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2015

COMBINED HUMANITIES

2204/01

PAPER 1 Social Studies

21 Aug 2015

Friday 0800 - 0945

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: 3 pieces of writing paper

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.

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

Section A

Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer one question.

Use a new piece of writing paper for each new section.

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 of the marks for this paper is 50

This document consists of 6 printed pages.

Setter: Madam Mariamah Yusoff

Turn over

Section A: Source-Based Case Study (35 m)

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 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 cartoonist drew this cartoon? Explain your answer. [6]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How similar are these two sources in their views about Singapore's healthcare scheme? Explain your answer. [7]

(c) Study Source D.

How useful is this source as evidence of the healthcare system in Singapore? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) Study Source E.

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

(e) Study Source F

How reliable is this source as evidence about the best way to address the issue of affordability in Singapore's healthcare? Explain your answer. [8]

Issue: Is Singapore's Healthcare Affordable?

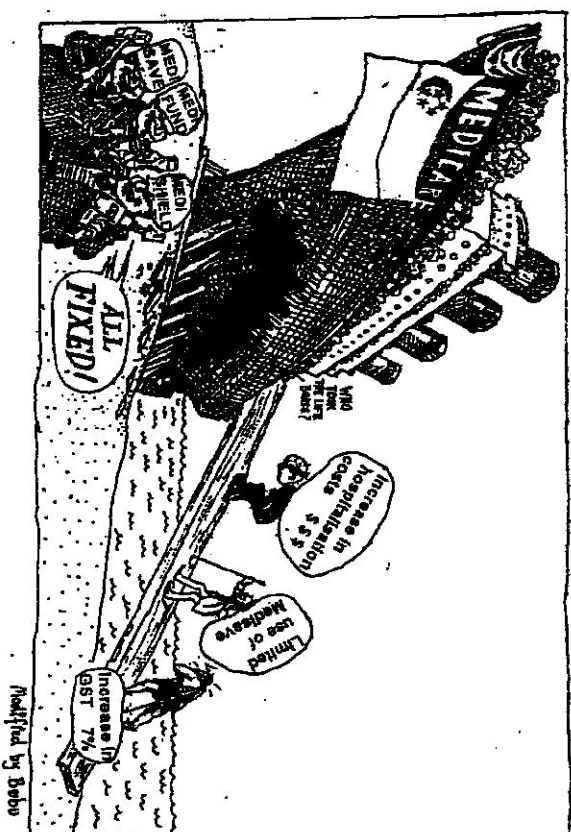
Background Information

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

The quality of Singapore healthcare is top notch. In 2012, there were 850,000 medical tourists; a testament to our high standards. In Singapore, we have some of the world's best doctors, nurses and hospitals. Unlike many large countries which need extraordinary measures to provide for far-flung populations, Singaporeans are hardly a stone's throw away from a doctor and barely a 15-minute drive from a hospital. Singapore healthcare policies such as the 3Ms – Medisave, Medisave and Medilink continued to provide Singapore with a complete healthcare financing system which can be used at both government and private hospitals. Yet despite these attempts by the government to keep healthcare affordable, many Singaporeans feel that healthcare is expensive and that the Government is spending too little on healthcare compared to countries like South Korea, UK and USA.

Study the following sources to find out if Singapore healthcare is really affordable.

Source A: A cartoonist impression of Singapore's healthcare system.



3

Source B: An extract of a commentary by Jeremy Lim on 'Today Online'. The article was posted on 22 February 2013. Dr. Lim is also the author of 'Myth or Magic: The Singapore Healthcare System.'

When Medisave was introduced and the government hospitals corporatized in the 1980s, moving from a state-funded model to a larger share of private spending, there was too much emphasis on co-payments by patients to prevent the risk of abuse in healthcare spending. This has led to current concerns about the affordability of health care among Singaporeans as a whole, says Dr Jeremy Lim. The Germans and the Swedes also impose co-payments, but these co-payments are pegged to the individual's income rather than the pricing of services. Hence, patients feel the pinch but in proportion to their income, he adds.

Source C: An extract from a study on Singapore healthcare conducted by the Government Parliamentary Committee (GPC) in 2013.

There are currently restrictions on the scope of conditions where Medisave can be used. Health screening, dental treatment and physiotherapy and occupational therapy in the outpatient setting are examples where Medisave cannot be used. In addition, there are withdrawal limits for the use of Medisave on hospitalisation and certain outpatient expenses. Medisave can only be claimed if the patient stays in the hospital for at least 8 hours, unless the patient is admitted for day surgery. The GPC finds that there are many older Singaporeans who are concerned about their ability to pay for their medical bills. Some have max out the use of their Medisave limits and have to resort to either paying out of pocket, or putting off essential treatment due to lack of capital.

Source D: An online post by a male Singaporean in response to online criticisms on Singapore healthcare. These are posted on blogspot.com.

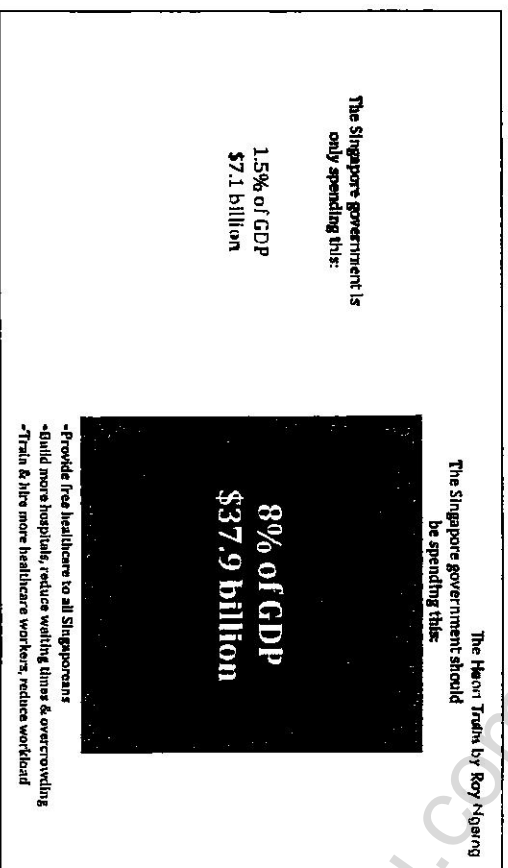
Guy's before you flame Singapore's healthcare, think about worse systems throughout the world that are even more expensive like UK or USA. UK's national health scandal is really bad; government hospital waiting lists are months and months long, with people with serious diseases waiting longer than those with minor ailments. That is terrible, even though healthcare is cheap. Before you complain that Singapore's healthcare is too expensive, think about the good service it offers. Singapore's healthcare doctors are definitely more qualified and certified than those in the region. Why else then do we have more foreign patients in Singapore than any other ASEAN country? I have seen healthcare in Indonesia and India, and I can tell you it's expensive and way below Singapore's standard, with long waiting lists and doctors that contradict each other. Be happy for Singapore's healthcare!

4

Source E: The view of a 50 year old Singaporean woman married to an English man currently working in Singapore. The woman is a Director in an events company.

The reason why I wanted my husband to retire in England and not here in Singapore is because UK will take care of him. All his medical costs will be sponsored by the National Health Service (NHS), right up to his dentures when he finally needs them. He does not have to worry about growing old and getting sick. If he chooses to stay here, he better not fall sick because dying would be cheaper than getting sick. What is the point of having great healthcare professionals if we cannot afford them? It's already expensive for Singaporeans like me. Imagine the cost for non-Singaporean like himself

Source F: An online post by Roy Ngeng Yi Ling, a Singaporean activist and blogger. Ngeng started his sociopolitical blog, The Heart Truths, in 2012. He is known by many as the individual sued by the Prime Minister for making defamatory remarks about the government's management of the Central Provident Fund (CPF).



Section B: Structured Essay Question (15 m)

Answer one question only.

1. **Managing Peace and Security: Deterrence and Diplomacy**
 - (a) Explain how scarce resources are reasons for international conflict. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other reasons for the occurrence of international conflict. Which do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]
2. **Managing Transnational Terrorism**
 - (a) Explain how globalization has enabled Al-Qaeda to remain a significant terrorist organization. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other strategies that have enabled Al-Qaeda to remain a significant terrorist organization. Which do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]
3. **Sustaining Economic Development**
 - (a) Explain how managing the environment is one way of managing resources efficiently. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other ways of managing the resources efficiently. Which do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

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Pasir Ris Secondary School

MARK SCHEME 4E/5N PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2015

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

(a) Study Source A. Why do you think the cartoonist drew this cartoon? Explain your answer.		[6]
L1	Describes the source without making any inference(s) or identifying a message The cartoon shows a big hole and over-crowdedness that is making the ship to sink.	[1]
L2	Identify message(s) unsupported Award 2 marks for one unsupported sub-message up to a maximum of 3 marks. The artist in the source is telling the people the problems they faced in paying for healthcare. OR The artist is also telling the people that the 3Ms – Medisave, Medishield and MediFund are inadequate to meet their healthcare costs.	[2 – 3]
L3	Identify sub-message(s) with support OR Purpose unsupported Award 4 marks for one supported sub-message up to a maximum of 5 marks. The artist in the source is telling the people the problems they faced in paying for healthcare in Singapore. This can be seen in the source as it shows 3 weak people struggling to walk up the ship which represents Singapore healthcare system (Medicare). They are burdened with increase in hospitalization costs, limited use of Medisave and the increase in GS to 7%. OR The artist is also telling the people that the 3Ms – Medisave, Medishield and MediFund are inadequate to meet their healthcare costs. This is represented in the source by showing the 3 men dressed like engineers saying smugly that all is fixed when there is still a large hole. This means that the government that introduced the 3Ms is not aware of the problems faced by the people and if nothing is done the people would die as one of the passengers is asking "who took the lifeboats".	[4 – 5]

L4	Purpose The artist is trying to gain support from the people in showing that the 3Ms are not adequate in helping to meet the healthcare costs and the problems they faced so as to put pressure on the government to review their healthcare policies and provide more financial help. L3 + Purpose Award 5 marks if it is supported by one sub-message up to a maximum of 6 marks. In Singapore, the public healthcare system is managed by the government while the private system is provided by the private hospitals and general practitioners. The government ensures that every Singaporean is provided with basic medical services by providing subsidies. It also emphasises the need for individuals to be responsible for their own needs by saving for their medical expenses. This is done through Medisave, a medical savings scheme and Medishield, a medical insurance scheme. In addition, there is MediFund, which acts as a safety net of last resort for those who are truly unable to pay for their medical expenses.	
(b) Study Sources B and C. How similar are these 2 sources in their views about Singapore's healthcare scheme? Explain your answer.		
L1	Invalid matching, no comparison OR comparison based on source type / provenance Example: Source B is from an article on Today Online and Source C is from the GPC	[1]
L2	Similar OR Difference, unsupported Both sources discuss the issue of whether healthcare is affordable OR Both sources discuss the use of Medisave by patients	[2]
L3	Similar OR Difference supported with source content Sources B and C are similar in saying that the <u>use of Medisave is regulated</u> . In Source B, it is to prevent 'abuse in healthcare spending' and in Source C, that the use of Medisave is restricted to certain health conditions. OR Sources B and C are also similar in saying that <u>healthcare is expensive</u> . In Source B this is evident in "current concerns about the affordability of healthcare" while in Source C this is evident in "patients who are concerned about their ability to pay for medical bills." OR Sources are different in whose concerns were being raised. While Source C	[3-4]

	raises concerns among Singaporeans in general, Source C is more concerned with the older Singaporeans. In Source B this is evident in "among Singaporeans as a whole" and in Source C this can be seen in "many older Singaporeans."	
L4	<i>Similar AND Difference supported with source content</i> Sources B and C are similar in saying that the use of Medisave is regulated. In Source A, it is to prevent 'abuse in healthcare spending' and in Source C, that the use of Medisave is restricted to certain health conditions. This is seen in "restrictions on the scope of conditions where Medisave can be used." Sources B and C are also similar in saying that healthcare is expensive. In Source B this is evident in "current concerns about the affordability of healthcare" while in Source C this is evident in "patients who are concerned about their ability to pay for medical bills." HOWEVER, sources are different in whose concerns were being raised. While Source C raises concerns among Singaporeans in general, Source C is more concerned with the older Singaporeans. In Source B this is evident in "among Singaporeans as a whole" and in Source C this can be seen in "many older Singaporeans."	[5-6]
L5	<i>Similar OR Difference based on Purpose</i> Sources are different in terms of purpose. In his commentary, the author is trying to shed light on the intent behind Medisave while at the same time highlighting another way of implementing co-payment that may be more palatable to Singaporeans. This is evident in "The Germans and the Swedes also impose co-payment...pegged to individual's income rather than the pricing of services." He did this so that the Government could consider improving the healthcare financing system. In Source C, the study by the GPC was to assess the impact of Medisave on Singaporeans. This is evident in "patients who max out the use of their Medisave limits and have to resort to either paying out of pocket, or putting off essential treatment due to lack of capital." The outcome of this study must be to make improvements to the scheme.	[7]
(c) Study source D.		
Is this source useful as evidence of the healthcare system in Singapore? Explain your answer.		
L1	Yes/No based on provenance	[1]

L2	Yes / No based on uncritical description of sources Yes source is useful because it tells us that Singapore's healthcare system is so much better than that of the USA and UK and that we have very good healthcare professionals. This is evident in the source which says "worse systems throughout the world ...like UK or USA" and "Singapore's healthcare doctors are definitely more qualified and certified." No, source is not useful because it is the opinion of just one male Singaporean and not representative of the views of Singaporeans as a whole.	[2 - 3]
L3	Yes/No based on critical explanation of sources through cross-referencing / evaluating provenance Yes source is useful because it tells us that Singapore's healthcare system is so much better than that of the USA and UK and that we have very good healthcare professionals. This is evident in the source which says "worse systems throughout the world ...like UK or USA" and "Singapore's healthcare doctors are definitely more qualified and certified." In cross-referencing to the background information, it is also stated that "the quality of Singapore healthcare is top notch" and that "we have some of the world's best doctors." OR No this source is not useful because this is an online post by a male Singaporean. We do not know who he is to say for sure that the source is reliable and useful. Also, we do not know whose point of view he is adopting and whose interests he is representing. This source may be biased and not reliable. However, it may still be useful in telling me that there are Singaporeans who appreciate Singapore healthcare.	[4 - 5]
L4	Yes AND No based on critical explanation of sources and cross-referencing Yes source is useful because it tells us that Singapore's healthcare system is so much better than that of the USA and UK and that we have very good healthcare professionals. This is evident in the source which says "worse systems throughout the world ...like UK or USA" and "Singapore's healthcare doctors are definitely more qualified and certified." In cross-referencing to the background information, it is also stated that "the quality of Singapore healthcare is top notch" and that "we have some of the world's best doctors." HOWEVER, this source is also limited because this is an online post by a male Singaporean. We do not know who he is to say for sure that the source is	[6-7]

	reliable and useful. Also, we do not know whose point of view he is adopting and whose interests he is representing. This source may be biased and not reliable. However, it may still be useful in telling me that there are Singaporeans who appreciate Singapore healthcare.	
(d) Study Source E Are you surprised by Source E? Explain your answer.		
L1	Identifies things that are surprising / not surprising but no explanation	[1]
L2	Surprised / Not surprised based on unexplained provenance Yes I am surprised that the woman thinks that Singapore healthcare is expensive because she is a Singaporean and holding a high position. OR No I am not surprised because the Singaporean woman's husband has to pay a lot for healthcare.	[2]
L3	Surprised / Not Surprised, explained using source Yes I am surprised that the woman finds healthcare in Singapore expensive especially because she is holding a high position and thus should be able to afford healthcare. OR I am surprised that she thinks highly of the UK healthcare. No I am not surprised because she is comparing healthcare cost between her husband and herself and definitely the cost of healthcare for him will be higher since he is non Singaporean.	[3]
L4	Surprised / Not Surprised, explained by cross-reference to other sources Yes I am surprised that the woman finds healthcare in Singapore expensive especially because she is holding a high position. She is a Director in an events company and must be drawing a high salary. She should as such be able to afford healthcare. In cross-referencing to background information, many people come to Singapore to get treatment. This is evident in "In 2012, there were some 850,000 medical tourists, a testament to our high standards." This thus shows that healthcare in Singapore is considered affordable by many people in other parts of the world. I am also surprised that she thinks highly of UK's healthcare since in cross-referencing to Source D, we know that it is worse than Singapore. This is evident in "government hospital waiting lists are months and months long, with people with serious diseases waiting longer than those with minor	[4-5]

	ailments." This means that even if the cost is sponsored by the government, patients in UK may not even get treated because of the inefficiency in healthcare management. No I am not surprised because she is comparing healthcare cost between her husband and herself and definitely the cost of healthcare for him will be higher since he is non Singaporean. This is evident in the source which says "It's already expensive for Singaporeans like me. Imagine the cost for non-Singaporean like himself" Also, in cross-referencing to Source E, healthcare spending by the government is indeed very little – 7.1 billion or only 1.5% of GDP. This means that a big part of healthcare spending must be borne by Singaporeans. As such, the portion borne by her husband must therefore be so much more since he is not Singaporean.	
L5	Surprised AND Not Surprised Yes I am surprised that the woman finds healthcare in Singapore expensive especially because she is holding a high position. She is a Director in an events company and must be drawing a high salary. In cross-referencing to background information, many people come to Singapore to get treatment. This is evident in "In 2012, there were some 850,000 medical tourists, a testament to our high standards." This thus shows that healthcare in Singapore is considered affordable by many people in other parts of the world. I am also surprised that she thinks highly of UK's healthcare since in cross-referencing to Source D, we know that it is worse than Singapore. This is evident in "government hospital waiting lists are months and months long, with people with serious diseases waiting longer than those with minor ailments." This means that even if the cost is sponsored by the government, patients in UK may not even get treated because of the inefficiency in healthcare management. HOWEVER, I am also not surprised because she is comparing healthcare cost between her husband and herself and definitely the cost of healthcare for him will be higher since he is non Singaporean. This is evident in the source which says "It's already expensive for Singaporeans like me. Imagine the cost for non-Singaporean like himself" Also, in cross-referencing to Source E, healthcare spending by the government is indeed very little – 7.1 billion or only 1.5% of GDP. This means that a big part of healthcare spending must be borne by Singaporeans. As such, the portion borne by her husband must therefore be so much more since he is not Singaporean.	[6-7]

(e) Study Source F How reliable is Source F as evidence of the best way to address anti-foreign sentiments among Singaporeans? Explain your answer.		
L1	Yes / No based on provenance Yes reliable because he is an activist which means he champions the cause of Singaporeans Not reliable because otherwise he would not have been sued.	[1]
L2	Yes OR No based on content Yes reliable because the Government spends so little and can do much more for Singaporeans Not reliable because its only his views and may not represent the views of other Singaporeans	[2-3]
L3	Yes AND No based on content explained Yes reliable because the Government spends so little and can do much more for Singaporeans. This is evident in the source which shows that the government spends only 1.5% of GDP or only 7.1 billion on healthcare. Based on the recommendations, we also know that much more can be done for Singaporeans in terms of healthcare. Not reliable because it's only his views and may not represent the views of other Singaporeans. Also, his recommendations are a bit too extreme. He recommended free healthcare to all Singaporeans but I do not think that this is possible.	[4-5]
L4	Yes OR No based on cross-reference Yes reliable because the Government spends so little and can do much more for Singaporeans. This is evident in the source which shows that the government spends only 1.5% of GDP or only 7.1 billion on healthcare. Based on the recommendations, we also know that much more can be done for Singaporeans in terms of healthcare. For example, there is a need to reduce waiting time and over crowdedness. Also in cross-referencing to Source C, which is the findings by the GPC, I know that some Singaporeans are struggling with high healthcare costs especially the elderly. This is evident in "The GPC finds that there are many older Singaporeans who are concerned about their ability to pay for their medical bills. Some have max out the use of their Medisave limits and have to resort to either paying out of pocket, or putting off essential treatment due to lack of capital."	[6-7]

L5	Not reliable because it's only his views and may not represent the views of other Singaporeans. Also, his recommendations may not be feasible. He recommended "free healthcare to all Singaporeans" but I do not think that this is possible. Also in cross-referencing to Source B, I know that the reason why the government is opting for co-payment is because the government wants to stop people from abusing healthcare provision by taking some personal responsibility over their health and healthcare cost. This is evident in "much emphasis on co-payments by patients to prevent the risk of abuse in healthcare spending." L4 + Yes OR No based on developed explanation of purpose Not reliable because writer's views are personal. We do not know how credible he is except that he is an activist blogger. We also do not know his motive. Given that he was sued for defamation, we wonder if his remarks were meant to incite anti-government sentiments among Singaporeans.	[8]
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Structured Essay Question

Section B: Structured Essay Question (15m)

Answer one question only.

1 Managing Peace and Security: Deterrence and Diplomacy	
(a) Explain how scarce resources are reasons for international conflict.	[5]
L1 Writes about international conflict with no description/explanation of scarce resources	[1]
L2 Describes how scarce resources caused international conflict <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i>	[2-3]
Example: Scarce resource is a reason for conflict. In the 1970s, Britain and Iceland were in conflict over fishing grounds. Iceland has few natural resources and depended on the fishing industry for its economic survival. Fish stocks around Iceland decreased in the 1970s while fishermen from Britain, Germany and Britain were overfishing around Iceland. Iceland extended its zone of control over fishing ground from 50 nautical miles to 200 nautical miles beyond its shore. Britain then cut diplomatic ties with Iceland in Feb 1976. However, ties were restored in June 1976 with an agreement. The agreement allowed Britain to catch a fixed amount of fish with a maximum of 24 trawlers within the boundary at any one time. Iceland's patrol vessels could stop a check British trawlers suspected of violating the agreement. This arrangement lasted for six months. After that, Britain had no more right to fish within that boundary.	
L3 Explains how scarce resources caused international conflict <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i>	[4-5]
Example: Scarce resource is a reason for conflict. In the 1970s, Britain and Iceland were in conflict over fishing grounds. Iceland has few natural resources and depended on the fishing industry for its economic survival. Fish stocks around Iceland decreased in the 1970s while fishermen from Britain, Germany and Britain were overfishing around Iceland. Iceland extended its zone of control over fishing ground from 50 nautical miles to 200 nautical miles beyond its shore. Britain then cut diplomatic ties with Iceland in Feb 1976. However, ties were restored in June 1976 with an agreement. The agreement allowed Britain to catch a fixed	

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amount of fish with a maximum of 24 trawlers within the boundary at any one time. Iceland's patrol vessels could stop a check British trawlers suspected of violating the agreement. This arrangement lasted for six months. After that, Britain had no more right to fish within that boundary. The natural resources of land, water, oil and fish are unequally distributed. Those countries that have less of these resources may use force to gain them especially if these are important to a country's economic survival.	
(b) Explain two other reasons for the occurrence of international conflict. Which do you think is more important?	[10]
L1 Identifies other reasons for international conflict <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one way and 2 marks for identifying another way.</i>	[1-2]
Describes 2 other reasons for international conflict <i>Award 3 marks for describing one way and an additional mark for describing another way.</i>	[3-4]
Explains one other reason for international conflict <i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i>	[5-6]
Example: Territorial dispute is another of many reasons for the conflict. In the case of India and China, the problem is the undefined border because of the mountains and forests. The conflict is in two areas, the Aksai Chin Plateau and NEFA, the North East Frontier Area. China announced in 1958 that it would build a road on the Aksai Chin plateau. India objected to this. Cross-border fighting took place in 1959. War broke out at the border in 1962. Although the territorial conflict has not been resolved, India and China signed an agreement in 2005 to address the issue in a fair and reasonable manner. No country will give up its territory as it would be to lose their sovereignty and national pride. To be able to lose a territory to another country easily is to be seen to be weak and may invite other demands from aggressive countries.	
L3 plus explain another reason for international conflict <i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail</i>	[7-8]
Example: Ideological differences may also cause conflicts. North Korea and South Korea fought a war because they believed in different ideologies. After the Second World War when the Japanese left, USSR occupied North Korea and the US occupied South Korea with Korea divided at the 38th parallel. In 1947, the UN	

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	wanted to hold elections to unite North and South Korea. USSR objected and installed a communist government in North Korea and USA helped establish a democratic government in South Korea. In 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea to unite the Korean peninsula under communism. The US and the UN defended South Korea and pushed the North Korean and Chinese forces back to the 38 th parallel. Countries can come into conflict when they see that their ideological beliefs are threatened or when other countries see such ideological beliefs as causing instability in the region. It is also possible that some countries may want to export their ideological beliefs to neighbouring countries thus causing conflict.	
L5	L4 + explains relative importance of the two reasons for international conflict I think that the main reason for conflict that cannot be easily resolved is that of ideological beliefs. Each system of government, whether communist or democratic will see itself as superior to the other. However, conflicts over territories and scarce resources will cause fighting and wars but there is no ideological belief behind them. It is based more on national pride with regard to territory and economic survival for scarce resources. In the case of land and scarce resources, these disputes may be brought to the UN for arbitration as in the International Court of Justice but for ideological beliefs, it involves a change in deeply rooted beliefs which is more difficult to change. Hence the problem of North and South Korea remains today and war may erupt at any time because of the tense relations between the two countries. Each country sees the other as a threat to its own existence.	[9-10]
2	Managing Transnational Terrorism	
(a)	Explain how globalization has enabled Al-Qaeda to remain a significant terrorist organization	[5]
L1	Writes about Al-Qaeda without answering the question	[1]
L2	Describes globalization and how it help Al-Qaeda remain significant <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> <u>Example:</u> Globalisation helps Al-Qaeda to be a significant terrorist organization such as using internet and international banking, to plan and carry out attacks across continents. The attacks carried out are designed to inflict maximum casualties	[2-3]
L3	Explains how globalization helped Al-Qaeda remain significant <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i>	[4-5]

	<u>Example:</u> Globalisation helps Al-Qaeda to be a significant terrorist organization such as using internet and international banking, to plan and carry out attacks across continents. The attacks carried out are designed to inflict maximum casualties. Globalisation assists in reaching out to a wider network of people who share the same ideology and facilitates planning of terrorist activities across time and space. The constraint of inflicting terror within the local territory is removed such that more massive damage and terror can be inflicted.	
(b)	Explain two other strategies that have enabled Al-Qaeda to remain a significant terrorist organization. Which do you think is more important?	
L1	Identifies other strategies <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one circumstance and 2 marks for identifying another circumstance.</i>	[1-2]
L2	Describes other strategies <i>Award 3 marks for describing one way and an additional mark for describing another way.</i>	[3-4]
L3	Explains one strategy that has enabled Al-Qaeda to remain significant <i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other circumstance and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> <u>Example</u> One strategy that has enabled Al-Qaeda to remain a significant terrorist organisation is its deliberate and effective spread of its ideology. Al-Qaeda and other groups that subscribe to its ideology spread these ideas in order to gain legitimacy for their cause and make their violent actions seem acceptable. It is unfortunate that the ideology based on the misuse and misinterpretation of religious concepts resonates with many worldwide. Based on spreading this fanaticism that Islam sanctions and requires Muslims to undertake violence against the West and its allies, which includes killing civilians, Al-Qaeda has been a significant terrorist organization	[5-6]
L4	L3 plus Explains another strategy that has enabled Al-Qaeda to remain significant <i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second reason and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> <u>Example:</u>	[7-8]

	Another strategy that helps Al-Qaeda to be a significant terrorist organisation is Al-Qaeda's association with many terrorist groups that helps Al-Qaeda to be a significant terrorist organisation. Al-Qaeda shares its expertise, transfers resources, discusses strategy and even conducts joint operations with these groups. This association ensures there is a continuation of terrorism even when Al-Qaeda has its base of operations and most of its leaders arrested or killed as the seed of terrorism has been sown and nurtured in other terrorist organisations.	
L5	L4 + explains relative importance of the two impacts of the Gulf War <u>Example:</u> Both strategies complement each other to reach out to the radical Muslims worldwide who agree with the use of violence to achieve a cause. Globalisation facilitates the communication and recruitment across time and space and both make it efficient for Al-Qaeda to be made significant as a terrorist organization.	[9-10]
2	Sustaining Economic Development	
(a)	Explain how managing the environment is one way of managing resources efficiently	[5]
L1	Writes about managing resources i.e. with no description/explanation of what this policy is	[1]
L2	Describes managing environment as a way to manage resources efficiently Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. <u>Example:</u> One way that Singapore can manage its limited resources is through managing its environment. Other than the manpower, our environment is another resource that Singapore has. While the geographical land space of Singapore is limited to about 680km ² , the land use can be maximized through high density housing as well as mixed land use.	[2-3]
L3	Explains how managing environment is a way of managing resources efficiently Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. <u>Example:</u> One way that Singapore can manage its limited resources is through managing its environment. Other than the manpower, our environment is another resource that Singapore has. While the geographical land space of Singapore is limited to	[4-5]

	about 680km ² , the land use can be maximized through high density housing as well as mixed land use. With careful land use planning, high standard facilities can built for everyone. These facilities will enable Singaporean to enjoy a good quality of life and ensure that Singapore can sustain its growth in a globalizing world rather than using all the land space at once without any more space for future development. Another of managing the environment is by having nature reserves as well as proper rubbish or waste disposal facilities that does not pollute the limited land space that we have. Through having nature reserves like Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve and Bukit Timah Nature Reserve, future generations can enjoy the natural environment in Singapore. This is important as these areas form the natural heritage that Singapore originated from. Preserving these areas is then a method of managing the limited natural resource that we have. Managing the environment in Singapore can also mean the education of the public so that everyone is involved in the environmental protection of Singapore. When everyone is involved in taking care of the natural resource of the environment, everyone will do what they can to reduce the wastage generated saving more land from being used as landfills, reduce pollution plus reusing and recycling whenever possible. These will then form the long term solution to taking care of our natural environment.	
(b)	Explain two other ways of managing resources efficiently. Which one do you think is more important?	[6]
L1	Identifies other ways of managing resources efficiently Award 1 mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor.	[1-2]
L2	Describes other ways of managing resources efficiently Award 3 marks for describing one way and an additional mark for describing another way	[3-4]
L3	Explains one way of managing resources efficiently. Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other reason and an additional mark for any supporting detail <u>Example:</u> One other way of managing the limited resources in Singapore is by attracting foreign talent. One resource that Singapore has is manpower. However, even with manpower, Singapore's manpower resource is slowly declining. This is due to the declining birth rate in Singapore. At the same time, while the birth rate is declining, Singapore still needs new skills in a knowledge-based economy in order to survive in the world economy today. Furthermore, the population in Singapore is slowly ageing meaning that if nothing is done, the workforce in Singapore will also become an ageing workforce which might affect the efficiency of Singapore's economy. Foreign talents will overcome the limited manpower that Singapore is experiencing at the moment. Foreign talent has the advantage	[5-6]

	of bringing along overseas contacts and investments. Furthermore, if they are able to bring in overseas investments from other countries, more and more work opportunities will be created in Singapore. This would then mean that more people in Singapore will have a greater variety of job opportunities. By having foreign talents in Singapore, the cultural landscape of Singapore will also be enriched by a diversity of cultures and makes the country more cosmopolitan. At the same time, some of these foreigners may possess specialized skills that local Singaporeans might not have. Through these, the manpower resource in Singapore will be further enriched in quantity and quality.	
L4	L3 plus Explains another way of managing resources efficiently. <i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second reason and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> Example: Another way Singapore manages its limited resources is by developing the people who are in Singapore well. Through developing the local people, local entrepreneurship can be promoted as well as technopreneurship. In order for this happen, Singapore law has to change so that those who initially failed in their attempts to start a business and becomes bankrupt will be motivated to try again. Recognition can also be given to those who keep trying until they have succeeded. As the world is globalizing more, business competition will increase. Singapore will need more local entrepreneurs who are willing to take risks in their business ventures and come up with new products to compete with foreign companies. This would ensure that the manpower resource in Singapore remains competitive with those who are from the rest of the world. This would also motivate or inspire other Singaporeans who similar abilities to strike out on their own and develop Singapore's resources further. Also, Singaporeans can continue to develop themselves by constantly upgrading themselves in their knowledge and skills to stay relevant in the changing global economy of today. Through doing this, Singaporeans are actually ensuring that our manpower resource continues to develop rather than stagnate. Many measures have been made to ensure that Singaporeans do not become obsolete with new jobs replacing old one like the Employability Skills Systems offered by the Singapore Workforce Development Agency established in 2003 as well as the use of the Skills Development Fund to provide financial assistance to employers to encourage them to train and upgrade their workers' skills. Continuous learning among the workforce then becomes another approach to managing the limited manpower resource in Singapore.	[7-8]
L5	L4 + explains relative importance of the two chosen ways of managing resources efficiently. Example: Having the environment will ultimately not be sufficient. The people who live in the environment must also be able to take care of the environment so that overall	[9-10]

the country can continue to use its resources efficiently. While the local people are aware of the need to develop themselves and the country, the foreign talents can bring in new perspectives and ideas to further progress the country. These two then will need to exist in a pleasant and sustainable environment of the country to ensure that the country continue to develop. The environment will also enhance the quality of life of the people in the country. As such, all the strategies should work together to enhance the overall potential and development of the resources in Singapore.	
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Marisling Secondary School

Graduation Examination 2015

Combined Humanities
Subject: (Social Studies 2194/01) Question Booklet Level: 4 Course: Normal Academic

Date: 14 July 2015 Duration: 1h 45min

Name: _____ Index No: _____ Class: _____

Materials provided:
Writing paper x4
String x1

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Section A
Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B
Answer one question.

Begin Section B on a fresh sheet of paper.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Tie Sections A and B together for submission.
Hand in the Question Booklet and Answers separately.

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	35
Section B	15
Total	50

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

Question One 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 Sri Lankan government? Explain your answer. [5]
- (b) Study Source B.
Why do you think the cartoonist published this? Explain your answer. [7]
- (c) Study Source C.
How useful is this source as evidence about the outcome of the war between the government and the LTTE? Explain your answer. [7]
- (d) Study Sources D and E.
How similar are these two sources? Explain your answer. [8]
- (e) Study Source F.
Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer. [8]

Was the civil war an effective way to resolve the conflict in Sri Lanka?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The conflict between the Sri Lankan government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) lasted nearly three decades and is one of the longest-running civil wars in Asia. More commonly known as the Tamil Tigers, the LTTE wants an independent state for the island's Tamil minority. Following a fierce, year-long military offensive, the Sri Lankan government claimed in May 2009 that it had defeated the LTTE and killed its leader, Vellupillai Prabhakaran. Did the death of the LTTE leader resolve the conflict in Sri Lanka? For a lasting peace, experts say the government will need to find a political solution to the ethnic conflict between the majority Sinhalese and the minority Tamils that has plagued the country since its independence. The civil war has killed nearly seventy thousand, and observers have accused both the LTTE and the Sri Lankan military of human rights violations, including abduction, extortion, and the use of child soldiers.

Study the following sources to find out more about the conflict in Sri Lanka.

Source A A comment by a Sinhalese government official published in a Sri Lankan newspaper, September 2007

Any organisation that uses terrorist tactics to achieve its goals should expect to be persecuted* to the fullest extent. Using suicide bombers and child soldiers, the Tamil Tigers are no better than any other terrorist organisation. The Sri Lankan government may not be perfect, but at least the government has to answer to the world for its actions. The Tamil Tigers are accountable to no one. How can we as a state who has experienced so much terror by the Tamil Tigers not support the Sri Lankan government? We should not stop the government from trying to eliminate this terrorist organisation but instead help the government. In doing so, maybe we can prevent more innocent Tamil and Sinhalese civilian deaths.

*Persecute: subject (someone) to hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of their race or political or religious beliefs

Source B A cartoon published on the official website of the Sri Lankan Ministry of Defence in March 2009



Source C A report published by *The Times* newspaper (United Kingdom newspaper) in May 2009

Sri Lanka's Government has consistently denied killing civilians in the battle to wipe out the Tamil Tigers and blamed the rebels for any deaths. An investigation has found evidence of 20,000 civilian deaths. The majority died under government guns. Confidential UN documents, the testimony of witnesses who lived through the bombardment and expert analysis of photographs that were taken on a helicopter flight over the no-fire zone attest* to the deaths of thousands of Tamils, killed while acting as unwilling human shields by the Tamil Tigers, who claimed to be their liberators*. Intended as a haven for civilians, the no-fire zone became a killing field instead for the thousands trapped between the rebels and the army.

*Attest: provide or serve as clear evidence of

*Liberators: persons who set (someone) free from imprisonment, slavery, or oppression

Source D Taken from United States government, Committee on Foreign Relations, Washington, DC, December 2009

The war in Sri Lanka may be over, but the underlying conflict still simmers. *Contrary* to conventional wisdom, Sri Lanka is not a post-conflict environment. While the fighting between the Government and the LTTE may have ended, the reasons for the political and social conflict (that also gave rise to youth militancy and armed clashes in the 1970s and 1980s) will take time to address. Those root causes must be tackled soon and with a sense of urgency to prevent the country from backsliding.

**Contrary: opposite in nature, direction, or meaning, as opposed to*

Source E Comment made by former Singapore Minister Mentor, Mr Lee Kuan Yew (Taken from TamilNet, 29 May 2010, Saturday)

Tamilis have been in the island of Sri Lanka as long as the Sinhalese. Sri Lanka is not a happy "united" country. The present President of Sri Lanka believes he has settled the problem now that the Tamil Tigers are killed, and wants others to believe that too. I don't think they [Tamilis] are going to be submissive or go away. I have read the Sri Lankan's President's speeches and I knew he was a Sinhala extremist. I cannot change his mind.

Source F Comments made by a senior government official from Sri Lanka in May 2009 during a public conference to address the conflict in Sri Lanka

The decision was taken by the government not to use any heavy weapons from the beginning of this month. From that time onwards there was no heavy shelling. I am surprised that *The Times*, like a jilted old woman, is continuing a bitter campaign against Sri Lanka based on unproven figures and unsupported assertions. The simple fact is that Sri Lanka eliminated a detestable terrorist group and in the process rescued over 250,000 hostages held as a human shield by the terrorists.

Section B: Structured-essay Questions

Answer one question.

- 2 Governance in Singapore
 - (a) Explain how the principle 'Reward for Work and Work for Reward' helps in the governance of Singapore. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other principles that help in the governance of Singapore. [10]
- 3 Bonding Singapore
 - (a) Explain how does building a national identity helps to manage the ethnic diversity in Singapore. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other measures that help to manage the ethnic diversity in Singapore. [10]
- 4 Globalisation
 - (a) Explain the social impacts of globalisation on the world. [5]
 - (b) Explain two other impacts of globalisation on the world. [10]

End of Paper

Acknowledgement of sources

Background information: <http://www.cif.org/terrorism-organizations-and-networks/sri-lanka-in-south1402>

Source A: Adapted from a Sri-Lankan newspaper website

Source B: Adapted from official website of the Sri Lanka Ministry of Defence

Source C: Adapted from *The Times* newspaper website

Source D: Adapted from United States Senate's Foreign Affairs website

Source E: Adapted from TamilNet

Source F: Adapted from the comments made by a senior government official from Sri Lanka in May 2009 during a public conference to address the conflict in Sri Lanka

sgexamguru.com

**Marsiling Secondary School
Graduation Exam 2015**

Suggested Answers

Section A

- 1 (a)** Study Source A.
What can you tell from this source about the Sri Lankan government? Explain your answer. [5]

L1	Gives relevant content, but no inference Do not award 2 marks unless the answer deals directly with the Sri Lankan government. e.g. Source A tells me that LTTE will be stopped because they used suicide bombers and child soldiers. [2 marks]	1 – 2
L2	Inferences about the general situation rather than the Sri Lankan government e.g. Source A tells me that what the Tamil Tigers are doing is not allowed because it mentioned about persecuting them.	3
L3	Inference about the Sri Lankan government Award 4 marks for unsupported inference, and 5 marks for supported inference. e.g. Source A tells me that the Sri Lankan government is taking down the LTTE for the good of the country. [4 marks] because it says that Tamil Tigers are no better than any other terrorist organisation as they use suicide bombers and child soldiers and that trying to eliminate them can perhaps help prevent more innocent Tamil and Sinhalese civilian deaths. [5 marks] OR e.g. Source A tells me that the Sri Lankan government is more reliable than the LTTE. [4 marks] because it mentioned that the Sri Lankan government may not be perfect but at least it has to answer to the world for its actions, while the Tamil Tigers are accountable to no one. [5 marks]	4 – 5

- (b)** Study Source B.
Why do you think the cartoonist published this cartoon? Explain your answer. [7]
Note: this question asks 'Why'; only answers which provide a reason can therefore be awarded.

L1	Answers based on Provenance e.g. Because the Sri Lankan Ministry of Defence wants to let everyone knows what is happening to the Tamil civilians. OR Generalised answers not using source content or context e.g. He published this cartoon because it is important.	1
L2	Because of the context i.e. no use of source content Award 2 marks for general context, and 3 marks for specific context of the conflict. e.g. Because of the conflict between the Sri Lankan government and the LTTE. [2 marks] e.g. Because of the Sri Lankan government's attacks on the LTTE during that period of time. [3 marks]	2 – 3
L3	Message: to say what had happened i.e. these answers show no awareness that the statement is just the pro-Sri Lankan government cartoonist's representation of events. They regard the representation as factual. e.g. Because he wants to tell the Sri Lankans that the LTTE is causing the Tamils to suffer and therefore, the government is trying to take them down. As seen in Source B, a group of people (representing the Tamil civilians) are chained up and held by a tiger (representing the Tamil Tigers). The civilians were trembling and looking very scared. All these thus suggest that the Tamil Tiger is causing harm to them and thus the government is trying to attack the Tamil Tigers (as seen by the bullets/projectiles dropping down from presumably airplanes).	4 – 5
L4	L3 + Purpose: to win support Note: purpose is the intended impact of the message on the behavior of the audience. Award 6 marks for undeveloped answers, and 7 marks for developed answers. e.g. Because he wants the Sri Lankans to support the government. [6 marks] He knows how important it is to garner the support of the Sri Lankans in order to fully take down LTTE and win the trust of the people in Sri Lanka. [7 marks]	6 – 7

- (c) Study Source C.
How useful is this source as evidence about the outcome of the war between the government and the LTTE? Explain your answer. [7]

L1	Provenance e.g. Source C is useful because it is from a foreign newspaper organisation and thus should be neutral. OR Undeveloped assertions about provenance e.g. Source C is not useful because it is just a UK perspective of what is happening in Sri Lanka, which might not be truly representative of the facts.	1
L2	Useful because of the information it provides about the war between the government and the LTTE Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. Source C is useful because it tells us about the negative impacts of the war between the government and the LTTE, which resulted in 20,000 civilian deaths. OR Not useful because of what it does not tell you something about the war between the government and the LTTE i.e. something specific about the conflict that it does not show. e.g. Source C is not useful because it does not tell you any positive outcome of the war between the government and the LTTE, it only reported on the negative impacts (the killings) of it.	2 – 3
L3	Both aspects of L2	4
L4	Useful because reliable (based on cross-reference) i.e. these answers perceive the source as reliable as it is supported by another source. Answers must explain why the source is unreliable; if they do not, then L1. e.g. Source C is useful because it is reliable. Source C is supported by Source A, which mentioned that LTTE had used suicide bombers and child soldiers and that stopping them may then help to prevent more innocent Tamil and Sinhalese civilian deaths. Not useful because unreliable (based on cross-reference) i.e. these answers perceive the source as unreliable as it did not present the positive outcome of the war as it is challenged by another source. Answers must explain why the source is unreliable; if they do not, then L1. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. Source C is not useful as it is unreliable. Source C is challenged by Source F, in which there were positive outcomes of the war quoted. Source F mentioned that 250,000 hostages were rescued during the	5 – 6

	process of taking down the LTTE.	
L5	L4 plus still useful as evidence of how the external party want to represent the conflict Answers which argue useful as evidence of the external party's point of view of the conflict, but without addressing L4, award L4/5 marks. e.g. L4+ Source C is still useful as evidence of the war between the government and the LTTE as it gives a factual report of the consequences of the war, allowing the rest of the world to judge for themselves, whether it was a good idea to want to take down the LTTE violently.	7

- (d) Study Sources D and E.
How similar are these two sources? Explain your answer. [8]

L1	Use of content but not valid matching e.g. Source D says that the conflict in Sri Lanka is still ongoing and Source E says that the Tamils are not going to be submissive or go away, hence they are similar.	1
L2	Similarity/Difference of provenance/source type/topic e.g. Similar: both are comments from foreign governments/officials. e.g. Different: Source D is from US while Source E is from Singapore. e.g. Similar: They are both about the state of affairs in post-war Sri Lanka.	2
L3	False matching i.e. claiming a difference because one source says something which the other source does not say. e.g. Source D mentioned that they are some root causes that needs to be tackled but Source E did not mention about it, hence they are different.	3
L4	Similarity OR Difference of content i.e. direct matching of content to make direct comparisons. Look for linking words such as 'however', 'similarity'... etc. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. Sources D and E are similar because both sources indicate that the conflict has not been resolved even though the war has ended in Sri Lanka. e.g. Sources D and E are different because Source E suggested that the Sri Lankan's President's stance has a part to play in the conflict, whereas Source D only mentioned that there are some root causes that need to be addressed soon.	4 – 5
L5	Similarity AND Difference of content Award 6 marks for well-supported similarity and difference.	6
L6	Similarity/Difference of propaganda nature/purpose of sources Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. Similar because in both sources the purpose is to emphasise to the rest of the world that the post-war Sri Lanka is not peaceful and get them to help Sri Lanka / pressurise the Sri Lankan government to resolve the underlying issues in Sri Lanka.	7 – 8

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

L1	Uses source content, but no statement of surprise e.g. The source states that the government has rescued 250,000 civilian during the process.	1
L2	Identifies things which are/are not surprising, unexplained e.g. I think it is surprising that he said that the government has stopped using heavy weapons and that they have rescued many civilians.	2
L3	Surprised/Not: unexplained provenance e.g. I am not surprised that he would speak for the government.	3
L4	Surprised that someone would admit doing bad things i.e. common sense, everyday empathy explained, using source content – surprised that anyone would admit these things. e.g. I am not surprised that he would speak for the government as he is a senior government official and thus it is natural for him to speak for the government.	4
L5	Surprised/Not: explained by cross-reference to other sources i.e. whether or not you are surprised is judged by whether other source(s) agree with what Source F says or not. Award the higher mark for answers that are more well explained. e.g. I am surprised that he says the government has rescued civilians during the war because it is not supported / challenged by Source C, which stated that, 'an investigation found evidence of 20,000 civilian deaths' and that, 'the majority died under government guns'. e.g. I am not surprised that he says the government has eliminated a terrorist organisation and saved many civilians as it is supported by Source A, in which the LTTE is said to be a terrorist organisation and that helping the government to take them down can help to prevent more innocent Tamil and Sinhalese civilian deaths.	5 – 6
L6	Not surprised that the senior government official would publish this, explained Award 7 marks for the idea that it is not surprising that a government official would comment in such a way that makes the government look good, and 8 marks for purpose explained. e.g. It is not surprising that the senior government official would speak for the government. [7 marks] This is because he would want to assure the Sri Lankans that the government is doing the right thing and tries to win the support and trust of the Sri Lankans. [8 marks]	7 – 8

2 Governance in Singapore

- (a) Explain how the principle 'Reward for Work and Work for Reward' helps in the governance of Singapore. [5]

L1	Writes about the governance of Singapore. <i>i.e. with no description / explanation of the factor 'Reward for Work and Work for Reward'</i>	1
L2	Describes about 'Reward for Work and Work for Reward'. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i>	2-3
L3	Explains how 'Reward for Work and Work for Reward' helps in the governance in Singapore <i>i.e. Shows link between the factor and the governance of Singapore. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> Reward for Work and Work for Reward E.g. Meritocracy is the key part of the principle 'Reward for Work and Work for Reward'. Meritocracy means a system that rewards hard work and talent. When people are rewarded based on their abilities and hard work, they are encouraged to do well. For example, students who perform exceptionally well in their studies and co-curricular activities are rewarded. The Edusave Scholarship and Merit Bursary schemes reward the top 10% and 25% of students in schools and the Institutes of Technical Education. Surplus from Singapore's has also been shared among all Singaporeans as a form of reward for their hard work, especially the lower-income group. The 'Grow & Share' Package is one such example. Meritocracy helps to give everybody in society an equal opportunity to achieve their best and be rewarded for their performance, regardless of race, religion and socio-economic background. This thus encourages people to work hard to be recognised and hence helps to spur the workforce and the society forward.	4-5

- (b) Explain two other principles that help in the governance of Singapore. [10]

L1	Explains two other principles that help in the governance of Singapore. <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one principle and 2 marks for identifying two principles.</i> E.g. Two other principles are 'Leadership is Key', 'Anticipate Change and Stay Relevant' and 'A Stake for Everyone, Opportunities for All' (any two).	1-2
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L2	Describes other principle (s) in the governance of Singapore. <i>Award 3 marks for describing one principle and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i>	3-5
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L3	Explains one other principle in the governance of Singapore <i>i.e. shows link between the principle and the governance of Singapore. Award 6 marks for an explanation of one other principle and additional marks for supporting details, up to a maximum of 8</i>	6-8
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L4	L3 + Explains another principle in the governance of Singapore <i>i.e. shows link between the principle and the governance of Singapore. Award 9 marks for an explanation of a second principle and an additional mark for supporting details.</i> E.g. Leadership is Key Honest and capable leaders are needed to maintain stability in the government and to make the right decisions for the country. These leaders must have moral courage and integrity to do what is right and not what is popular with the people. The government realised that good leadership and good governance do not occur by chance. Potential leaders are specially selected and groomed. Besides talent and ability, leaders are also selected based on their good character. Honesty is a higher valued quality among the leaders of Singapore. Our leaders must be incorruptible so as to win the confidence and respect of the people.	9-10
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Anticipate Change and Stay Relevant
The decisions made by the government need to be forward-looking.

NEWater is an example of how the government prepares for the future by ensuring a robust and sustainable water supply. Singapore has four sources of water, known as the Four National Taps, namely, water from our reservoirs, imported water from Malaysia, NEWater and desalinated water. To ensure that our water supply is more robust and less dependent on other countries, Singapore has found alternative water supplies by producing NEWater and desalinated water. The government communicated with the people through various channels such as schools, newspapers and large-scale events to assure Singaporeans that NEWater is clean and safe for drinking. A visitor centre was also set up to educate the public about the NEWater process and its importance in helping Singapore to achieve water sustainability.

Tourism has always been an important component of Singapore's economy. However, in recent years, the tourism sector faced competition with more countries in Asia developing major tourist attractions. To capture the growing market, Singapore needs to improve the tourist industry. In April 2005, the government decided to build two **Integrated Resorts** at Marina Bay and Sentosa. The Integrated Resorts is a large-scale development offering multiple world-class attractions and it is an entire complex of classy hotels, luxury shops, fancy

restaurants, spectacular shows, convention centres all found in one single destination. Ethnic example will do To anticipate change and stay relevant, Singapore has to be open to new ideas, and be willing to take risks. Students can stretch their potential by coming up with creative and innovative ideas. Every Singaporean needs to upgrade their knowledge and skills to stay employable and contribute to the nation.	A Stake for Everyone, Opportunities for All Having a say in decision-making develops in people a greater sense of belonging to the country. More opportunities have been created to involve the people in decision-making. For example in 2004, the government consulted the people on the issue of having a casino as part of an integrated Resort. During feedback sessions, many people voiced their support and concerns about the government's proposal. Some were in support of the development as it will bring about more job opportunities, more tax revenues...etc. However, some were also worried about the social impacts of a casino, such as the possible increase in divorce rates, breakups of families and crimes, erosion of work principles and moral values...etc. After considering the concerns raised, the government decided to go ahead with the setting up of a casino as part of an integrated Resort. To ease the anxiety over the development of the casino, the National Council for Problem Gambling (NCPG) has been set up to help persons and families who might get addicted to gambling. One of the measures introduced is the implementation of Casino Exclusions and Visit Limits, which acts as social safeguards that can help stop or limit problem gamblers and those in financial hardship from entering or frequenting the casinos in Singapore.
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3 Bonding Singapore (a) Explain how does building a national identity helps to manage the ethnic diversity in Singapore. [5]		
L1	Writes about the ethnic diversity in Singapore. i.e. with no description/explanation of the factor 'building a national identity'.	1
L2	Describes 'building a national identity'. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.	2-3
L3	Explains how 'building a national identity' helps to manage the ethnic diversity in Singapore. i.e. Shows link between 'building a national identity' and managing ethnic diversity in Singapore. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. 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 the Singapore society, a sense of national identity as Singaporean is created. 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 of the common practices carried out in schools. These common practices help to foster national identity. Inculcating loyalty and national pride towards Singapore is one way to get Singaporeans to see themselves as one people. Bilingualism The policy of bilingualism was introduced in schools in 1966. 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 impact moral values and cultural traditions of each race. As English is a non-native language for the ethnic groups, no one has an advantage over others. The use of English has helped improve communication among Singaporeans. With better communication, it will help reduce misunderstandings and conflicts among the various ethnic groups.	4-5

(b) Explain two other measures that help to manage the ethnic diversity in Singapore. [10]

L1	Explains two other measures that help to manage the ethnic diversity in Singapore. <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one measure and 2 marks for identifying two measures.</i> E.g. Two other measures are 'Safeguarding the Interests of Minority Groups' and 'Developing Common Space'.	1-2
L2	Describes other measure(s) that help to manage the ethnic diversity in Singapore. <i>Award 3 marks for describing one measure and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for describing another measure.</i>	3-5
L3	Explains other measure that helps to manage the ethnic diversity in Singapore. <i>i.e. shows link between the measure and managing the ethnic diversity in Singapore.</i> <i>Award 6 marks for an explanation of one other measure and additional marks for supporting details, up to a maximum of 8</i>	6-8
L4	L3 + Explains another measure in managing the ethnic diversity in Singapore <i>i.e. shows link between the measure and managing the ethnic diversity in Singapore.</i> <i>Award 9 marks for an explanation of a second measure and an additional mark for supporting details.</i> E.g. Safeguarding the Interests of Minority Groups Minority Representation 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) and the Group Representation Constituency (GRC) are two examples of how representation of minority groups is achieved. The PCMR consists of members from minority racial and religious groups. It ensures that no racial or religious group is disadvantaged as a result of a law that is passed in Parliament. The 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. 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.	9-10

Development Association (SINDA), Mandaki and the Eurasian Association play an important role in helping members of their community who are less fortunate to get aid in their studies and training for their jobs. Self-help groups also give moral support to members of 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, the self-help groups have embarked on joint projects such as a joint tuition programme. These joint efforts allow 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 with one another. Developing Common Space Events and Programmes Organised by Grassroots Organisations 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. This allows participants to gain a better understanding of the cultures and customs of other races. With mutual respect, strong friendship can be built over time. Opportunities Offered by Educational Institutions Educational institutions such as schools and tertiary institutions are open to every Singaporean, regardless of race or religion. Students of different racial and religious groups 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. The implementation of Co-Curricular Activities (CCA) in schools helps to promote closer bonds among youths 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. This helps to build teamwork among them. Students also learn to appreciate one another's talents and respect one another as individuals. Common Living Space Provided by Public Housing In the 1980s, it was observed that there were too many people from the same racial group living in the same housing estate. The situation could hinder the social bonding among people from the different races. In 1989, the Ethnic Integration Policy was introduced. It puts a limit on the proportion of races in every neighbourhood and block. This ensures that there is an even distribution of the different races in all the housing estates. Living together in the same neighbourhood provides opportunities for people from different ethnic groups to interact. The Inter-Racial and Religious Confidence Circles (IRCCs) comprise of leaders from the community-based and religious organisations from	
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each constituency. The IRCCs serve as a local level inter-faith platform to promote racial and religious harmony amongst the community through various activities such as inter-faith dialogues, inter-faith heritage trails, as well as ethnic and religious celebrations. Through these activities, the different communities are able to come together to forge bonds and friendships with one another. This will help to build trust and confidence amongst the various communities which will in turn, strengthen social cohesion in Singapore. Shared Experience through National Service Another area where common space is created for the various races to interact is National Service. National Service, introduced in 1967, requires all able-bodied men to serve in the defence of the country. The shared experiences, for example, going through military training during National Service, help to strengthen the bond among the men.	
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4 Globalisation

(a) Explain the social impacts of globalisation on Singapore. [5]

L1	Writes about Globalisation. i.e. with no description/explanation of the social impacts of globalisation in the world.	1
L2	Describes the social impacts of globalisation. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.	2-3
L3	Explains how the social impacts of globalisation affect Singapore. i.e. Shows link between globalisation and its social impacts on Singapore. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. Social impacts Increased Knowledge of Foreign Culture E.g. One of the social impacts of globalisation is the increased knowledge of foreign culture. Increased travel, access to the Internet or foreign movies have led to better knowledge of other histories, cultures and people's way of life from different parts of the world. For example, Singaporeans have increased awareness of the different cultures through their travel overseas and access to information on the internet. This has promoted sensitivity to other cultures and helps to promote respect for different cultures. Loss of Local Culture Another social impact of globalisation is the loss of local culture. Due to the infusion of foreign culture through popular food outlets or music, local culture, languages and values seem less attractive in comparison. Domination of global brands such as McDonald's and Starbucks has made their presence felt in the consumer market in developing countries such as China. Attraction of pop culture from developed countries such as rap, music, Korean pop (Kpop) music and MTV have influenced youths from developing countries. This has resulted in a loss of local culture as an increasing number of youths who shun their own rich traditions in preference for popular foreign culture. As a result, many people feel uncomfortable with foreign cultures as it may lead to the loss of their local culture and values.	4-5

(b) Explain two other impacts of globalisation on Singapore. [10]

L1	Explains two other impacts of globalisation on Singapore. Award 1 mark for identifying one impact and 2 marks for identifying two impacts. E.g. Two other impacts are economic impacts and environmental impacts.	1-2
L2	Describes other impact(s) of globalisation on Singapore. Award 3 marks for describing one impact and an additional mark for any	3-5

	<i>supporting detail. Award 5 marks for describing another impact.</i>	
L3	Explains other impact of globalisation on Singapore. <i>i.e. shows link between the impact and how it affects Singapore. Award 6 marks for an explanation of one other impact and additional marks for supporting details, up to a maximum of 8</i>	6-8
L4	L3 + Explains another impact of globalisation on Singapore <i>i.e. shows link between the impact and how it affects Singapore. Award 9 marks for an explanation of a second impact and an additional mark for supporting details.</i> E.g. Economic impacts Improvement in standard of living Increase in trade and foreign investments has led to more revenue for the country and the revenue is used by the government for education, defence, housing and transportation to improve the lives of its citizens. For example, countries like Singapore have managed to attract investments from other countries and this has helped to create jobs for the citizens. Thus, with more revenue, the government was able to develop better infrastructure for the people. The rising incomes of the people have allowed them to afford better housing, products and education. With free trade, consumers are also able to buy a variety of foreign goods beside local goods and this had led to a better quality of life. Increased competition among nations Increased competition among nations has a serious impact on countries' economies. Due to globalisation, there is intense competition among countries to attract foreign talents to further drive their economies. For example, many TNCs relocated to China during the 1970s due to the lower cost of production. Another example is the development of new airports in Malaysia and Thailand which compete with Changi Airport to be the region's airport hub. Due to increased competition, developing countries with poor infrastructure and political instability will lose out due to the competition and their countries will remain poor as they are unable to attract investments. Furthermore, the developed nations will have to continue to reinvent themselves or offer incentives to attract investment from TNCs such that they will not lose jobs. Thus, increased competition may lead to developing nations losing out and unable to break out of their poverty cycle. Competition for talent Globalisation offers people opportunities to work abroad. Countries compete to attract talents to boost their economies and there is a great demand for highly-skilled people. Advanced economies with shrinking populations are trying to attract foreign talents from abroad to boost their	9-10

	economy. Emerging economies such as China and India are trying to attract back their own people who had previously left for studies or work in developed countries. Globalisation has led to a brain drain in certain countries. As people are more mobile, highly skilled workers may move to countries which offer better opportunities instead of staying at their home countries to contribute. As a result, talents from poorer developing countries may move to developed countries because of better job opportunities and as a result, poorer developing countries lose out as they are losing talents to help develop their nations. Widening income gap between the rich and the poor Globalisation has resulted in rapid development in some countries – the world's largest TNCs are based in developed countries such as the US, Germany and Japan. However, it has also contributed to the spread of poverty in other developing countries. This is because poorer developing countries such as Somalia lack the knowledge, technology or skilled workers to produce goods that are better than that of developed countries. Thus, they are not able to compete with developed countries. Furthermore, TNCs locate labour-intensive, low-skilled industries in developing countries whereby TNCs exploit the workers as workers are usually paid low wages and work in poor conditions. For example, a Nike worker in Indonesia only earns less than US\$1 per day. Even in developed countries, there is an increasing income gap between the skilled and unskilled workers as skilled workers enjoy greater job opportunities and higher wages. Thus, the widening income gap between countries have led to citizens in poorer developing countries to remain in poverty as they are unable to compete against the more developed countries and profits mainly go to the TNCs in developed countries. The widening income gap within a country may lead to social tension between the rich and the poor. Environmental impacts Environmental management Globalisation has led to greater awareness among countries that sustainable development is the key to future growth. Sustainable development refers to the need to preserve the environment so that future generations can have the resources to meet their needs too. This has resulted in countries taking active steps to preserve the environment. For example, countries such as Singapore have taken active steps to preserve the environment through having nature reserves and reducing carbon dioxide emission. Thus, this has helped to preserve the environment. Environmental Degradation Globalisation has led to an improvement in standard of living which indirectly led to environmental degradation. For example, China's Three Gorges Project arises due to the need to produce electricity for the population. Another example is the demand for goods such as furniture which have led to increased rate of deforestation in forests such as the	
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Amazon forests. These have led to increased soil erosion, which in turn causes the extinction of animals and plants as they lose their habitats. Thus, environmental degradation has caused severe consequences on the biodiversity of the environment.

Global Warming

The increased mobility of people and goods has indirectly led to greater quantities of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides produced. This is due to the increased use of aeroplanes, ships and other forms of transport. Furthermore, the increased production of goods to meet the increased demands has led to factories emitting such fumes daily. This has resulted in an increase in global temperature and has led to environment problems such as the rise in sea level which will destroy properties at low-lying coastal areas such as those in India and will affect food population due to the change in weather patterns. Thus, people will be greatly affected by the change in global temperature.

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PRELIM EXAMINATION 2015
Secondary 4 Express/ 5 Normal Academic

COMBINED HUMANITIES

SOCIAL STUDIES

Paper 1

21 August 2015

Additional materials: Foolscap papers

TIME: 11.15 a.m. — 1.00 p.m.

2204/01

DURATION: 1 hour 45mins

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS:

Write your name, index number and class on all the work you hand in.
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.
You are advised to spend no longer than 70 minutes on Section A.

Section B

Answer one question.
You are advised to spend no longer than 35 minutes on Section B.

At the end of the examination, fasten Sections A and B separately.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Name of Student: _____ ()

Class: Secondary _____

Setter: Mr P Sivapreges

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	36
Section B	15
Total	50

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages including this cover page.

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 the questions. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the source.

1 (a) Study Source A

What is the purpose of the cartoon? Explain your answer.

[6]

(b) Study Sources B and C

How far does Source B agree with Source C? Explain your answer.

[7]

(c) Study Source D

How useful is this source in helping you understand about the international response to the Taiwan-China conflict? Explain your answer.

[7]

(d) Study Source E

Does this source prove that the Taiwanese support the "One-China" policy? Explain your answer.

[7]

(e) Study Source F

Are you surprised by what Source F illustrates? Explain your answer.

[8]

Issue: Will Taiwan accept the "One-China" Policy?

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

Historically, Taiwan was managed by China's Kuomintang (KMT) Nationalist government, which was in control of most of China from 1945-1949. However, a civil war broke out in China in 1949. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP)'s victory over China forced the KMT Nationalist Forces to flee to Taiwan. China was declared as the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1949 while KMT proclaimed itself as the rightful government of Taiwan, also known as Republic of China (ROC) in the same year.

The KMT was the ruling party of Taiwan until 2000 when Chen Shui-bian, the leader of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) won the Taiwan election in March 2000. While KMT saw Taiwan as part of China, DPP had publicly sought independence for Taiwan. Relations between Taiwan and China therefore became severely strained.

China refuses to recognize Taiwan as an independent country. China asserts in their "One-China" policy that there is only "One China" and Taiwan is part of it. In December 2004, Beijing passed an Anti-Secession (anti-separation) Law that threatens to use force on Taiwan if Taiwan insists on her independence. Since then, both China and Taiwan have been actively purchasing military arms that might potentially trigger a war. Many countries in the Asian region are worried about the rising tension because of their close economic links with China and Taiwan. Will Taiwan ever accept the "One-China" policy?

Study the following sources to find out whether Taiwan will accept the "One-China" policy?

Source A: An American cartoon on the "One-China" policy



Source B: A Taiwanese view on the China-Taiwan relations on the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) website in January 2000

Taiwan was part of China for only 4 years. The historical tie is weak. Taiwan has never been governed by People's Republic of China. The political tie is non-existent. Let the people in Taiwan have the right to decide their own future, unification or independence. Taiwan is in such a sad position. It's like an international orphan. If we don't stand up and fight, no one will fight for us

Source C: A White Paper by the Chinese Government in 2000.

From 1979, the Chinese government has striven for the peaceful reunification of China in the form of "One country, two systems" with the greatest sincerity and utmost effort. Unfortunately, from the 1980s, Taiwan has progressively betrayed the "One-China" principle, striving to promote "Two-Chinas". This has damaged the basis for peaceful reunifications on both sides. Up to now, 161 countries have established diplomatic relations with the PRC and acknowledge the "One-China" principle.

Source D: The views of a Singaporean Minister on the China-Taiwan relations in 2000

All regional countries are concerned that China is developing its naval and air forces to force Taiwan to talk about reunification. Why not encourage a peaceful resolution to the problem? It will take time. A 50 year old problem cannot be resolved without taking many years. The Chinese President does not want to be blamed as the man who lost Taiwan. Hence, he is likely to be flexible, to have both Taiwan and the mainland be part of "One China", and leave Taiwan to run its own show. This, in my opinion, is a win-win situation for them and for us in the region.

Source E: A remark made by a leader of KMT who made a historic 5-day tour in China with Chinese officials in April 2005

This historic 5-day tour to China is certainly a major breakthrough. Taiwan's independence will bring war and disaster. We want factories and markets, not battlefields. Taiwan and China should replace "enmity with dialogue such as this. Hopefully for Taiwan's sake, this meeting will lead to a reduction of tension and more concrete economic and trade cooperation.

*Enmity : feeling of hostility or ill-will.

Source F: An American cartoon depicting China's relations between Taiwan and the U.S. with regards to the "One-China" policy



Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

2 Healthcare in Singapore

- (a) Explain how 'Medifund' can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore. [5]
- (b) Explain two other schemes that can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Conflict and Harmony in Multi-ethnic Countries

- (a) Explain how the Resettlement Policy led to the conflict in Sri Lanka. [5]
- (b) Explain two factors that led to the conflict in Sri Lanka. Which of them do you think is more serious? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Facing Challenges and Change

- (a) Explain how Foreign Threats led to the decline of Venice. [5]
- (b) Explain two other reasons which led to the decline of Venice. Which of them do you think is more serious? Explain your answer. [10]

---End of Paper---

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Section A (SBGS)

1(a)	Study Source A	[6]
L1	What is the purpose of the cartoon? Explain your answer. Describes the source / repeats provenance e.g. The cartoon shows that Taiwan is trying to make her escape from the clutches of China. Or e.g. This cartoon is drawn by an American depicting the "One-China" policy. Infers message, unsupported	1
L2	Infers message, unsupported e.g. The purpose of the source is to show that China is behaving in a threatening manner to achieve its "One-China" policy. Infers message, supported Award 3 marks for inference, supported Award 4 marks for well-elaborated answers	2
L3	e.g. The purpose of the source is to criticise/mock China for being an aggressor and depriving the independence of those who are seeking freedom. This is depicted in the cartoon where the cartoonist drew China to be a hunter making use of a weapon to threaten Taiwan, represented by a bird, that is attempting to seek independence. The cartoon also shows the look of fear on Tibet and Hong Kong to imply that both have been subdued and have no hopes of independence. Hence, it portrays China in a negative manner in its realisation of the "One-China" policy. Or e.g. The cartoonist is painting China in a negative light as a dictator pretending to be concerned about Taiwan's welfare when all she is really interested in is in maintaining control over Taiwan and is in fact willing to use arms on Taiwan should Taiwan attempt to declare independence. Hence, it portrays China in a less positive light in its realisation of the "One-China" policy. Infers purpose, supported Award 5 marks for purpose, supported by provenance and content Award 6 marks for purpose, supported by provenance and content	3-4
L4	e.g. The purpose of the American cartoonist is to convince the Americans that China is a dictator/bully and deprives the independence of those who are seeking freedom. This is depicted in the cartoon where the cartoonist drew China to be a dictator with the use of arms on Taiwan which is attempting to seek independence. The cartoon also shows the look of fear on Tibet and Hong Kong to imply that both have been subdued and have no hopes of independence. He wants to rally the support of Americans to go against the "One-China" policy and support Taiwan in their quest for independence.	5-6

(b)	Study Sources B and C	[7]
L1	How far does Source B agree with Source C? Explain your answer. Disagreement in provenance e.g. One is a statement by a Taiwanese while the other is made by the Chinese government.	1
L2	Agreement AND/OR Disagreement in content, unsupported Award 2 m for agreement or disagreement in content, unsupported Award 3 m for agreement and disagreement in content, unsupported Agreement in Content e.g. Both Taiwanese and the Chinese government agree that there is little political support for Taiwan's independence. And/& Or Disagreement in Content e.g. The disagreement is apparent as Source B states that Taiwan should not be part of China while Source C says that Taiwan should be part of China.	2-3
L3	Agreement OR Disagreement in content, supported Award 4m for 1 agreement / disagreement Agreement in Content e.g. Both Taiwanese and the Chinese government agree that there is little political support for Taiwan's independence. The Taiwanese in Source B acknowledges Taiwan as an "international orphan" where Taiwan's pursue of independence is not supported by other countries for fear of antagonizing China. Similarly, in Source C, China makes it explicit that the One-China policy is supported by 161 other countries, hence there is little international support for Taiwan. Or Disagreement in Content e.g. The disagreement is apparent as Source B states that Taiwan should not be part of China while Source C says that Taiwan should be part of China. Source B says that Taiwan has never been governed by the People's Republic of China. On the other hand, Source C says the Chinese government claims to work towards the "One-China" policy where China and Taiwan should be working towards "peaceful reunification". Hence, this implies that Taiwan is supposed to be part of China.	4
L4	Agreement AND Disagreement in content, supported	5
L5	One aspect of L3 + Disagreement in purpose Award 6m for purpose, explained and an additional mark for well-explained answer e.g. One aspect of L3 + Both sources disagree based on purpose. In Source B, being on the DPP website, the Taiwan party/government wants to convince the Taiwanese people that China has no legitimate claims over Taiwan. This is clear when Source B says that "Taiwan has never been governed by the People's	6-7

Republic of China". Hence, it wants to delink any argument that China owns Taiwan. In doing so, it wants to garner more political support from the Taiwanese population to continue supporting DPP who is going against the "One-China" policy. On the other hand, the Chinese government in Source C wants to convince both Taiwan and other countries that China pursues a non-aggressive strategy in getting back with Taiwan. This is supported by the statement, "the Chinese government has striven for the peaceful reunification of China in the form of 'One country, two systems' with the greatest sincerity and utmost effort." Hence, China wants to portray itself as patient and proper in its pursuit of its "One-China" policy. In doing so, it wants both Taiwan and other countries to support the "One-China" policy.	
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(c)	Study Source D	[7]
L1	How useful is this source in helping you understand about the international response to the Taiwan-China conflict? Explain your answer. Answers based on provenance	1
L2	e.g. This source is useful as it is from a Singapore Minister which comments on the international response towards the "One-China" policy. Useful AND/OR Not Useful, unsupported e.g. This source is useful as it tells us that Singapore is supportive towards the "One-China" policy. Or e.g. The source is not useful as it shows only the response from "regional countries" in Asia but does not show the response from other region. Useful AND/OR Not Useful, supported Award 3m for Useful OR Not Useful, supported Award 4m for Useful AND Not Useful, supported	2
L3	e.g. This source is useful as it tells us that Singapore is supportive towards the "One-China" policy. The Singaporean minister thinks that reunification is "a win-win situation for them and for us in the region." With Taiwan being able to still govern themselves and be part of China, the reunification can still be ideal for both parties and at the same time avoid a war that will hurt the region economically. And/Or e.g. The source is not entirely useful as it shows only the response from "regional countries" in Asia but does not show the response from other region. Hence, it fails to present a worldview of the issue with regards to the "One-China" policy.	3-4
L4	Useful AND/OR Not Useful, with cross-reference Award 5m for Useful OR Not Useful, supported Award 6m for Useful AND Not Useful, supported	5-6

L5	e.g. Source D is useful as it tells us that Singapore is supportive towards the "One-China" policy. The Singaporean minister thinks that reunification is "a win-win situation for them and for us in the region." With Taiwan being able to still govern themselves and be part of China, the reunification can still be ideal for both parties and at the same time avoid a war that will hurt the region economically. Details in Source D are supported by details in Source E. Source E shows that Taiwan's opposition party has established some positive relations with the Chinese government. Clearly the politician prefers to have "factories and markets" than to fight for independence. He is implying that he supports the "One-China" policy as it brings about economic benefits for Taiwan. AND/OR e.g. The source is not useful as it shows only the response from "regional countries" in Asia but does not show the response from other region. Hence, it fails to present a worldview of the issue with regards to the "One-China" policy. We realise this when we cross-reference to details of the cartoon in Source A. Source A implies that China's reunification plans are dictatorial in nature and that China makes use of fear to implement its reunification plans. This is depicted in the cartoon where the cartoonist drew China to be a dictator with the use of arms on Taiwan which is attempting to seek independence. The cartoon also shows that looks of fear on Tibet and Hong Kong to imply that both have been subdued and have no hopes of independence. Hence, it portrays China in a negative manner in its realisation of the "One-China" policy. Hence, after looking at Source A, we understand that Source D does not give us a complete picture of its "One-China" policy. Hence, Source D is not at all that useful to show the response from the international perspective. Usefulness based on Purpose e.g. L4 (one aspect of it) + This source is useful as it is an authentic response from Singapore, one of the countries in Asia itself. The Minister is encouraging "a peaceful resolution to the problem" and describes a win-win situation for both China and Taiwan where "unification can still take place" with Taiwan still being allowed to "run its own show". Singapore is supporting the "One-China" policy and encouraging Taiwan on the reunification as she does not want the conflict to lead to adverse economic effects on the Asian region. If the conflict escalates to war, the political and economic stability of the Asian region will be badly affected due to strong trade ties with China and Taiwan. In this case, Singapore is concerned for Taiwan as well as other countries in the Asian region. It is therefore genuinely concerned and therefore is a reliable source. Hence, its remarks are useful to learn about the international response to the Taiwan-China conflict	7
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(d) Study Source E.	[7]
Does this source prove that the Taiwanese support the "One-China" policy? Explain your answer.	
L1 Answers based on Provenance e.g. No, this does not prove that the Taiwanese support the "One-China" policy because it is a remark made by a leader of KMT(Taiwan's opposition party) while on a historic 5-day tour in China with Chinese officials in April 2005.	1
L2 Proves or does not prove, unsupported Award 2 marks for prove OR does not prove, unsupported Award 3 marks for prove & does not prove, unsupported Award 4 marks for prove OR does not prove, supported Award 5 marks for prove & does not prove, supported e.g. Yes, Source E shows that Taiwan's opposition party has established some positive relations with the Chinese government. He is implying that he supports the "One-China" policy as it brings about economic benefits for Taiwan. Or e.g. No, Source E does not prove Taiwanese support the "One-China" policy as it is only the viewpoint of 1 politician/ the opposition party and not the ruling party. As a opposition party member, he is trying to gain support from the Chinese government, so that his party will be in good stead should the "One-China" policy come to fruition.	2-3
L3 Proves & does not prove, supported Award 4 marks for prove OR does not prove, supported Award 5 marks for prove & does not prove, supported e.g. Yes, Source E shows that Taiwan's opposition party has established some positive relations with the Chinese government. Clearly the politician prefers to have "factories and markets" than to fight for independence. He is implying that he supports the "One-China" policy as it brings about economic benefits for Taiwan. Hence, it proves that the Taiwanese opposition support the "One-China" policy. Or e.g. No, Source E does not prove that the Taiwanese government support the "One-China" policy as it is the opposition party in Taiwan that supports the "One-China" policy. This is clear because in the background information, we learn that DPP(Taiwan's current government) supports Taiwan's independence.	
L4 Answers based on Cross-reference to other Sources Award 6m for cross-reference to show prove/ does not prove e.g. Source E does not prove that Taiwanese government supports the "One-China" policy. Source E just shows that Taiwan's opposition party is pro-China and therefore has established some positive relations with the Chinese government. Although, the politician cited in the source prefers to have "factories	6

and markets" than to fight for independence, his views are opposed by details in Source B where the Taiwanese claim that China had no rights to Taiwan since "Taiwan had never been governed by PRC". Hence, it debunks the idea that Taiwan will agree to the "One-China" policy.	
L5 Answers based on purpose (Allow cross-reference to background information as well) This source does not prove overall as it is coming from an opposition party to DPP. Taiwan's opposition party has established some positive relations with the Chinese government and is pro "One-China" policy. Clearly the politician prefers to have "factories and markets" than to fight for independence. He is implying to the Chinese government that he supports the "One-China" policy as it brings about economic benefits for Taiwan and at the same time, puts his party in good stead should his party come to power in Taiwan. He hopes that the Chinese government will become a strong supporter of his party. Since, the official has an ulterior motive, he is not trustworthy. Therefore, Source E does not prove that Taiwanese support the "One-China" policy.	7

(e) Study Source F	[8]
L1 Are you surprised by what Source F illustrates? Explain your answer. Surprised based on provenance e.g. I am not surprised because the american cartoon depicts China's relations with Taiwan and the U.S. with regards to the issue of "One-China" policy.	1
L2 Surprised/not Surprised, unsupported Award 2m for Surprise/Not Surprised, unsupported e.g. I am surprised because it depicts the American in friendly terms with China while the issue of "One-China" policy is on-going. Or e.g. I am not surprised with how China manhandles Taiwan, depicted as a "small child". China has had a habit of using aggressive tactics to achieve its goals.	2
L3 Surprised & not Surprised, supported Award 3m for Surprise/Not Surprised, supported Award 4m for Surprise & Not Surprised, supported e.g. I am surprised because it depicts the American in friendly terms with China while the issue of "One-China" policy is on-going. Since America is a democratic country, it would not support the idea of Taiwan, a "sovereign" country, being bullied by China into the "One-China" policy. However, the cartoon illustrates America to be friendly with China while China manhandles Taiwan, depicted as a "small child". Or &	3-4

	e.g. I am not surprised with how China manhandles Taiwan, depicted as a "small child". China has had a habit of using aggressive tactics to achieve its goals. Here, its bullying nature is illustrated by the size and sheer expression of the character represented by "China". China is drawn as massive and with a scheming expression.	
L4	Not Surprised based on Cross-reference Award 5m for cross-reference, supported and an additional mark for a well-developed answer e.g. I am not surprised with how China manhandles Taiwan, depicted as a "small child". China has had a habit of using aggressive tactics to achieve its goals. Here, its bullying nature is illustrated by the size and sheer expression of the character represented by "China". China is drawn as massive and with a scheming expression. Details in Source F are supported by details in Source A. Source A criticises/mocks China for being a dictator and depriving the independence of those who are seeking freedom. This is depicted in the cartoon where the cartoonist drew China to be a dictator with the use of arms on Taiwan which is attempting to seek independence. The cartoon also shows that looks of fear on Tibet and Hong Kong to imply that both have been subdued and have no hopes of independence. Hence, it portrays China in a negative manner in its realisation of the "One-China" policy.	5-6
L5	Not Surprised based on Purpose Award 7m for answers supported by content Award 8m for answers supported by provenance and content e.g. The American cartoonist drew this cartoon because he wants to convince the Americans and American government that the Chinese government will make use of any methods to gain back Taiwan, depicted as a "small child". Additionally, China has had a habit of using aggressive tactics to achieve its goals and this bullying nature is illustrated by the size and sheer expression of the character represented by "China". Furthermore, the man, representing "China" is drawn as shrewd and cunning, so that the audience clearly see his devious plan to get "Taiwan" by whatever means necessary. Hence, the Americans and the American government will become more alert and reprimand China on its methods to gain "Taiwan" through the "One-China" policy. The American cartoonist is genuine and seeks America to see the true nature of China. Since Americans are democratic and fight for freedom, justice and independence according to the ideals of their constitution, I am not surprised by how the American cartoonist portrays China in this cartoon.	7-8

Section B (5EQ)

2a) Explain how 'Medifund' can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore. [5]

L1	Writes about healthcare in Singapore i.e. with no description/explanation of family support	[1]
L2	Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. Medifund is a scheme in which the government set aside a sum of money. Those who cannot afford healthcare can apply for medifund. It is supposed to help people pay for their hospital expenses	[2-3]
L3	Explains how 'Medifund' can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore i.e. shows link between "Medifund" and affordability of healthcare in Singapore. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. Medifund is an important scheme to manage healthcare expenses in Singapore. Medifund is a medical endowment fund set up by the government to act as the ultimate safety net for needy Singaporean patients who cannot afford to pay their medical bills despite heavy subsidies, Medisave and Medishield. In medifund, the government provides a grant to needy Singaporeans to help them pay for hospitalisation bills. So, Singaporeans who have exhausted their medisave can apply for this fund to help offset their hospitalisation expenses. This would mean that all Singaporeans especially the very poor can afford healthcare as this scheme would help them pay for the hospitalisation expenses.	[4-5]

2b)

Explain two other schemes that can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies other way(s) that can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore. Award 1 mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor. e.g. Other ways that can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore are Medisave, medishield and subsidies.	[1-2]
L2	Describes other scheme(s) that can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore Award 3 marks for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor. e.g. The provision of subsidies is important to help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore. This meant that the government provides differentiated subsidies for different wards. It is an effective way to manage healthcare expenses. e.g. Medishield is another important scheme to help Singaporeans afford healthcare. Medishield refers to an insurance policy that helps Singaporeans to	[3-4]

	offset some of the hospitalisation expenses. This policy is useful as Singaporeans only need to pay a small premium to get protection from illness.	
L3	e.g. Medisave is an important scheme to help Singaporeans afford healthcare. Medisave refers to compulsory savings for hospital expenses and this policy is useful in ensuring Singaporeans are able to pay their hospitalization bills. Explains one other way that can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore i.e. shows link between the factor and managing healthcare costs in Singapore. Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other way and an additional mark for any supporting detail. e.g. Medishield is another important scheme to help Singaporeans afford healthcare. Medishield refers to an insurance policy that helps Singaporeans to offset some of the hospitalisation expenses. This policy is useful as Singaporeans only need to pay a small premium to get protection for a long list of illness which may be used up a person's savings or Medisave. As a result, Medishield helps to lessen the burden on patients with large bills because the insurance companies will pay part of the expenses when the individuals have purchased insurance.	[5-6]
L4	L3 + Explains another way that can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore i.e. shows link between the factor and managing healthcare costs in Singapore. Award 7 marks for an explanation of another way and an additional mark for any supporting detail. e.g. L3 + Medisave is an important scheme to help Singaporeans afford healthcare. Medisave refers to compulsory savings for hospital expenses and this policy is useful in ensuring Singaporeans are able to pay their hospitalization bills for long term illness or require hospitalization. Medisave allows Singaporeans to cover their hospitalization expenses and 80% of Singaporeans use their Medisave to pay for hospitalization expenses. The large proportion of Singaporeans who used Medisave to cover their hospitalization expenses shows that Medisave is effective in providing a ready sum of money in times of needs.	[7-8]
L5	L4 + Explains relative importance of the two chosen schemes that can help Singaporeans afford healthcare 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. e.g. L4 + Medisave is the more effective policy as it applies to all Singaporeans who have worked. With forced savings, the individual would be saving up for a rainy day and since the money belongs to them, the individual will exercise responsibility in deciding the type of ward to stay. This forced savings would then be channelled into Medishield which together provide the first line of payment when Singaporeans need hospitalisation.	[9-10]

3(a) Explain how the Resettlement Policy led to the conflict in Sri Lanka. (5)		
L1	Writes about conflict in Sri Lanka. i.e. with no description of Resettlement Policy.	1
L2	Describes Resettlement Policy Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.	2-3
L3	Explains how the Resettlement Policy led to the conflict in Sri Lanka. i.e. shows link between Resettlement Policy and conflict in Sri Lanka. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers	4-5
e.g. In 1950, the Sri Lankan government resettled or transferred Sinhalese peasants and the Sri Lankan Army to areas densely populated by Tamils. The Tamils found this policy discriminatory. It caused frustration among Tamils as they had to compete with the Sinhalese for lands and they lost dominance and political power in these areas. e.g. In 1950, the Sri Lankan government resettled or transferred Sinhalese peasants and the Sri Lankan Army to areas densely populated by Tamils. The Tamils found this policy discriminatory. It caused frustration among Tamils as they had to compete with the Sinhalese for lands and they lost dominance and political power in these areas. Hence, the resettlement policy led to the conflict because it increased the chances of racial conflict due to hostility between the Sinhalese and the Tamils and caused the Tamils to resent the Sri Lankan government.		

3(b) Explain two factors that led to the conflict in Sri Lanka. Which of them do you think is more serious? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies other factor(s) that led to the conflict in Sri Lanka Award 1 mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying two factors.	1-2
L2	Describes other factor(s) that led to the conflict in Sri Lanka Award 3 marks for describing one factor, and an additional mark for another factor.	3-4
e.g. The 'Sinhala Only' policy was enacted in 1956 making Sinhala the official language. This affects the civil servants who had to learn Sinhala within 3 years or be dismissed. This caused many Tamil civil servants to lose their jobs as they were not proficient in Sinhala. In addition, this unfair policy made it difficult for Tamils to secure jobs or be promoted. e.g. The new university admission criteria introduced in 1970 required Tamil youths to score higher marks than Sinhalese to enter a university. This affected the students trying to get into university. This caused Tamil youths to		

	be deprived of university education and made them resent the Sri Lankan government as they felt that the government was biased against them and deprived them of good job opportunities.	
L3	Explains one other factor that led to the conflict in Sri Lanka Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other factor and additional marks for supporting details to a maximum of 6. e.g. The new university admission criteria introduced in 1970 required Tamil youths to score higher marks than Sinhalese to enter a university. This affected the students trying to get into university. This caused Tamil youths to be deprived of university education and made them resent the Sri Lankan government as they felt that the government was biased against them. Hence, the new university admission criteria led to the conflict as the tensions between the Sinhalese and Tamils were intensified since the Tamils hated the Sinhalese and felt that the Sinhalese took away their chances for university. And deprived them of good job opportunities.	5-6
L4	L3 + explains how another factor led to the conflict in Sri Lanka i.e. shows link between the factor and conflict in Sri Lanka. Award 7 marks for an explanation of another way and an additional mark for any supporting detail. e.g. L3 + The 'Sinhala Only' policy was enacted in 1956 making Sinhala the official language. This affects the civil servants who had to learn Sinhala within 3 years or be dismissed. This caused many Tamil civil servants to lose their jobs as they were not proficient in Sinhala. In addition, this unfair policy made it difficult for Tamils to secure jobs or be promoted. Hence, the 'Sinhala Only' policy led to the conflict because it aggravated relations between the Sinhalese and the Tamils and so the Tamils felt that they were discriminated against, causing them to resort to violence when peaceful demonstrations did not work.	7-8
L5	L4 + Explains relative importance of the two chosen factors were more serious in causing the conflict in Sri Lanka 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. e.g. L4 + I think that the resettlement policy is more serious than the 'Sinhala Only' policy in leading to the conflict. While the 'Sinhala Only' policy made it difficult for Tamils to find jobs or be promoted, it affected largely only the Tamils in the government service. However, the resettlement policy affected all the Tamils who were living in the areas densely populated by Tamils who lost dominance and political power in these areas, causing even more resentment amongst more Tamils.	9-10

4a) Explain how Foreign Threats led to the decline of Venice. [5]		
L1	Writes about how Venice declined. i.e. with no description/explanation about venturing abroad.	[1]
L2	Describes Foreign Threats Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. Foreign threats led to the decline of Venice. The Ottomans soon replaced Genoa as Venice's greatest competitor for maritime control. From 1423 to 1429, the war between the Ottoman Empire and Venice for control of the Aegean Sea and the Adriatic Sea severely drained Venice's resources and affected trade adversely. In addition, a military alliance called the League of Cambrai (consisted of most major powers in Europe, such as Spain, Hungary and France) was formed in 1508 with the aim to reduce the power of Venice. Venice was defeated in one of the battles at Agnadello and was left without many of her territories and with a huge drain on her resources.	[2-3]
L3	Explains how Foreign Threats led to the decline of Venice i.e. shows link between Foreign Threats and the decline of Venice Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. Foreign threats led to the decline of Venice. The Ottomans soon replaced Genoa as Venice's greatest competitor for maritime control. From 1423 to 1429, the war between the Ottoman Empire and Venice for control of the Aegean Sea and the Adriatic Sea severely drained Venice's resources and affected trade adversely. In addition, a military alliance called the League of Cambrai (consisted of most major powers in Europe, such as Spain, Hungary and France) was formed in 1508 with the aim to reduce the power of Venice. Venice was defeated in one of the battles at Agnadello and was left without many of her territories and with a huge drain on her resources. Hence foreign threats led to the decline of Venice because she was facing numerous threats from all sides and she did not have sufficient time to recuperate after the battles which drained and weakened her resources.	[4-5]

4b) Explain two other reasons which led to the decline of Venice. Which of them do you think is more serious? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies other factor(s) that led to the decline of Venice Award 1 mark for identifying one strategy and 2 marks for identifying another strategy. e.g. Two other factors that led to the decline of Venice are corruption in its government and the discovery of new sea routes.	[1-2]
L2	Describes other factor(s) that led to the decline of Venice Award 3 marks for describing one factor and an additional mark for another factor. e.g. Corruption in the government led to the decline of Venice. In order to finance the costs of wars with the Ottomans and the neighbouring states, the Venetian government suspended the salaries of civil servants. Together with the	[3-4]

	disruption of trade in times of wars, some members of the nobility lost their source of income. This caused a division in the nobility class as some nobles became poorer. Since nobles voted for those selected to fill high posts, many poor nobles were willing to sell their votes at a high price. This meant that leadership was now determined by how much the nobles could afford to pay to be elected. Another form of corruption was the sale of positions to raise funds during crises. E.g. The discovery of new sea routes led to Venice's decline as it greatly reduced the large profits when Venetian traders had earned for centuries. In 1497, the Portuguese explorer, Vasco da Gama, successfully reached Calicut, a thriving spice centre in India, by going round the Cape of Good Hope. As a result, the Portuguese were able to buy their spices directly from India and this led to competition with the Venetians. This meant that the Portuguese and other Europeans bypass completely the Venetian traders and even the Middle Eastern traders. The Portuguese were also able to obstruct Venetian trade route as they began to develop ports in the East.	
L3	Explains one factor that led to the decline of Venice i.e. shows how the factor led to the decline of Venice Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting details. e.g. Corruption in the government led to the decline of Venice. In order to finance the costs of wars with the Ottomans and the neighbouring states, the Venetian government suspended the salaries of civil servants. Together with the disruption of trade in times of wars, some members of the nobility lost their source of income. This caused a division in the nobility class as some nobles became poorer. Since nobles voted for those selected to fill high posts, many poor nobles were willing to sell their votes at a high price. This meant that leadership was now determined by how much the nobles could afford to pay to be elected. Another form of corruption was the sale of positions to raise funds during crises. Hence, corruption in its government led to the decline of Venice because these corrupt practices resulted in incompetent leaders taking positions in the government. These incompetent leaders were becoming increasingly inefficient over time as they were not willing to place state interest above personal interest and they served the nobility's interest.	[5-6]
L4	L3 + Explains another factor led to the decline of Venice i.e. shows how the factor leads to the decline of Venice Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. e.g. L3 + The discovery of new sea routes led to Venice's decline as it greatly reduced the large profits when Venetian traders had earned for centuries. In 1497, the Portuguese explorer, Vasco da Gama, successfully reached Calicut, a thriving spice centre in India, by going round the Cape of Good Hope. As a result, the Portuguese were able to buy their spices directly from India and this led to competition with the Venetians. This meant that the Portuguese and other Europeans bypass completely the Venetian traders and even the Middle Eastern traders. The Portuguese were also able to obstruct Venetian trade route as they began to develop ports in the East. Hence, the discovery of new sea routes led	[7-8]

	to Venice's decline because the loss of income from trading activities greatly affected the development of Venice. The new sea routes destroyed Venice's monopoly of the lucrative spice trade and Venice could no longer dominate eastern trade since the other European trading states were able to compete with Venice.	
L5	L4 + Explains relative importance of the two factors i.e. not just why they are serious, but explains why one is more, and the other less, serious. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. L4 + I think corruption in the government is a more significant reason than foreign threat which led to Venice's fall because the latter could have been managed with good leadership and good diplomacy. However, corruption resulted in deterioration in effectiveness and integrity of the government, which led to the eventual collapse of the nerve centre which was sustaining Venice's success.	[9-10]

---End of Answer Scheme---

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Name:

Class: Sec



St Gabriel's Secondary School

2015 'O' Preliminary Examination

Subject : Combined Humanities (Social Studies)
Paper : 2204/01
Level/Stream : Secondary 4 Express/ 5 Normal Academic
Duration : 1 hour 45 min
Date : 3 August 2015
Setter : Mr Paul de Souza and Miss Teo See Ching

Additional materials:
Writing paper
String

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Section A
Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B
Answer one question.
Begin your answer to Section B on a new sheet of paper.

At the end of the examination, tie and submit both 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.

Turn Over

2

Section A (Source-Based Case Study) – 35 marks

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, 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 supports the Baby Bonus Scheme? Explain your answer. [6]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How similar are these sources as evidence of the Baby Bonus Scheme? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source C.

How far does this report prove that the Baby Bonus Scheme should be continued? Explain your answer. [8]

(d) Study Source D.

How useful is this source in helping you understand the issue of decreasing birth rates in Singapore? Explain your answer. [8]

(e) Study Source E.

To what extent does the article surprise you? Explain your answer. [7]

How effective is the Baby Bonus Scheme in encouraging higher birth rates in Singapore?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

As part of the effort to increase birth rate in Singapore, the government introduced the Baby Bonus Scheme on 1 April 2001. The Baby Bonus Scheme aims to support parents' decision to have more children by helping to lighten the financial costs of raising children. Some features of the Baby Bonus Scheme includes cash gifts, as well as tax incentives that drastically reduces income tax for the average Singaporean family. Since its introduction in 2001, the Baby Bonus Scheme has undergone several reviews and enhancements to better cater to the needs of parents and their children, such as extending cash gifts to first-borns in 2004.

Study the following sources to evaluate if the Baby Bonus Scheme has been effective in encouraging higher birth rates in Singapore.

Source A: A cartoon published on a local website in 2008.



'The Baby Bonus Scheme'

Source B: Adapted from an article by a young parent in MoneySmart, a website on financial planning, in March 2015.

The thing is, most of young parents and parents to be I know actually think the Baby Bonus is generous enough. It seems that couples' main concern is the fact that the cost of living is just getting out of hand. Lynn, a 30-year-old who is pregnant with her first child, says, "I've been searching for infant care centres to help me take care of my child when I go back to work, and I've realised that they are very expensive. After giving my parents allowance, paying for infant care and bills for necessities, I'm basically left with nothing even after slaving away full time."

Source C: Adapted from an article published on The Straits Times, August 2009.

The Ministry of Community Development Youth and Sports (MCYS) reported that the government gave out a record \$230 million in baby bonus payments last year, up from \$65 million just five years earlier. This Baby Bonus Scheme has been a godsend for Singaporeans like Mrs Anandhi Raghavan, 33, who works as a trainer in a day-care centre, and her hospital safety officer husband Raghavan Nair, 36. They have three children aged seven, two, and six months. Their eldest daughter was born before the scheme was extended to first-borns in 2004, but they said that the \$9,000 they received as cash gifts for the birth of their younger children has enabled them to better manage both career and family. It has allowed them to get paid help with domestic chores so that when she is home, Ms Anandhi can spend her time with the children. It has also allowed her to take part-time courses in counselling in the hope of getting a better job.

Source D: Adapted from an article published on The Japan Times in June 2015.

The first decline in Japan's total birth rate in nine years may indicate that government efforts to improve the low birth rate have not brought much of intended effects. Still, we should avoid the expectation that such efforts will bear immediate fruit to remedy the nation's population problems in the first place. Policymakers need to maintain the steady implementation of necessary steps without being swayed by short-term ups-and-downs in the figures. In addition, it is time that the government invests more in support for the child-rearing generation. However, increased government spending alone will not be sufficient to raise the birthrate. There also needs to be an improvement in gender equality at the workplace, as well as on changes in the mindsets of Japanese themselves towards having children.

Source E: *Extracted from an article published on the website of the Singapore Democratic Party in February 2011.*

The Singapore government is to review a decade-old Baby Bonus Scheme, which has failed to increase the birth rate in the country even after paying out a whopping 230 million dollars in incentives to parents to encourage them have more children. The scheme has been enhanced twice in 2004 and in 2008, but the low birth rate continues to worry the government on the future population of Singapore, which is already heavily dependent on immigrants to sustain its high-pace economy.

Source F: *Extracted from an article published on a local opinion and news website, August 2013.*

As our society gets more developed, we follow the paths of other developed countries before us that similarly experience declining birth rates as their economies mature and women gain more independence. While financial support from the state will go in some way to help parents raise children, other factors such as the level of involvement of fathers, the quality of good childcare, gender equality at home and work, work-life balance and the value a society places on children and family time will play a bigger role in determining whether couples want to have kids. Policies that address these aspects will probably have a better chance at boosting our dismal birth rates - more than handing out cash bonuses, no matter how attractive that idea may be.

Section B (Structured Essay Questions) – 15 marks

Answer one question.

2 The Troubles in Northern Ireland

- (a) Explain how having divided loyalties contributed to the division between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland. [5]

- (b) Explain two other factors which contributed to the division between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland. Which of them do you think is more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Building Harmony in Singapore

- (a) Explain how building a national identity unites the people of Singapore. [5]

- (b) Explain two other ways of uniting the people of Singapore. Which of them do you think is more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Sustaining Singapore's Development

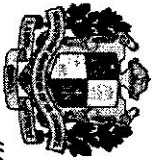
- (a) Explain how diversifying the economy contributes to sustaining Singapore's economic success. [5]

- (b) Explain two other ways to sustain Singapore's economic success. Which of them do you think is more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

END OF PAPER

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Source C: © Baby Bonus Hae Had Little Impact So Far, *The Straits Times*, 15 August 2008.
<http://news.hub.rus.sdu.sg/news/0909/PCF/BABY-at-15Aug-p416a6.pdf>
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St. Gabriel's Secondary School
Humanities Department
Upper Secondary Social Studies
"O" Preliminary Exam 2015 Paper No. 2204/01

SUGGESTED ANSWER SCHEME

SECTION A: SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS (TOTAL: 35 MARKS)

1a) Study Source A. Do you think the cartoonist supports the Baby Bonus Scheme Explain your answer. [6]

QUESTION TYPE: INFERENCE

L	Descriptor	Marks
1	Describes the source and/or interpret without any reference to the source. Yes or No accepted. E.g. No, he does not support the scheme, as he thinks that the state worships pregnant women. E.g. Yes, he supports the scheme as it is shown that the money is well spent on rewarding pregnant women.	1
2	Valid or No accepted Valid inference without support Identification of sarcasm without support E.g. Yes, he supports the scheme, as he feels that pregnant women are very important to Singapore (accept government/authorities) given the falling birthrate in Singapore. E.g. No, he does not support the scheme, as he portrays only one pregnant woman (idea that not many are motivated by the scheme) even though Singaporeans/ the Singapore government thinks that the money is well-spent on baby bonus.	2
3	Yes or No accepted Valid inference with support Award 4 marks for a well developed answer. E.g. Yes, the cartoonist supports the implementation of the Baby Bonus Scheme. This can be seen from the cartoon where the government officials representing the Singapore government is bowing down towards the pregnant woman as she walks towards the dollar sign representing the monetary reward that falls under the Baby Bonus Scheme. This shows that pregnant women are being respected and greeted with great fanfare and the cartoonist believes that they should be supported with the monetary reward. E.g. No, the cartoonist does not support the implementation of the Baby Bonus Scheme. This can be seen from the cartoon where a big dollar sign has been put up to attract pregnant women. Thus, this shows that the cartoonist feels that women are getting pregnant only for the monetary reward.	3-4
4	Only No is accepted.	4-6

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1

Valid inference... highlighting the sarcasm in the cartoon with support. Award 4 marks if notion of sarcasm/mockery is made and explained but does not explain mockery in context of falling population. Award 6 marks for a well developed answer. E.g. No, the cartoonist does not support the Baby Bonus Scheme as he is mocking the policy and the people/Singapore government officials for praising itself despite the ineffectiveness of the Baby Bonus Scheme. This can be seen from the portrayal of the people/Singapore government officials bowing to the pregnant woman, overglorifying her and praising themselves that it is 'money well spent' when the actual birthrate is falling. Therefore, this shows that despite having spent so much money, the Baby Bonus Scheme has a negligible effect on the birthrate in Singapore. (Support for falling birthrate can come from either contextual knowledge or from Source E) If sarcasm is not explained, L2/2 is the highest possible mark.	
Note • Failure to ATQ-0m.	

1(b) Study Sources B and C. How similar are these sources as evidence of the Baby Bonus Scheme? Explain your answer. [6]

QUESTION TYPE: COMPARISON

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Comparison, based on provenance e.g. They are similar as they are both local sources. e.g. They are similar as they are both talking about the effects of Baby Bonus Scheme.	1
2	Similar OR Difference based on content. Award 2 marks for valid common criteria. Award 3 marks for a supported and well-developed explanation. E.g. Sources B and C are similar in terms of agreeing that the Singapore government has spent a substantial amount of money on the Baby Bonus Scheme/Singaporeans have received a hefty sum as part of the Baby Bonus Scheme. From Source B, it states that "The thing is, most of young parents and parents to be I know actually think the Baby Bonus is generous enough" which shows that Singaporeans have obtained monetary reward that is substantial in the form of Baby Bonus Scheme. Similarly, in Source C, it states that "The [Singapore] government gave out a record \$230 million in baby bonus payments last year" "The \$9,000 they received as cash gifts for the birth of their younger children". This shows that the Singapore government has spent a large amount of money rewarding Singaporeans for having had a child. Therefore, through the Baby Bonus Scheme, the Singapore government has given out a large sum of money. E.g. Sources B and C are different in terms of whether the Baby Bonus Scheme has been effective in encouraging birthrate in Singapore to increase. From Source B, it states that "it seems that couples' main concern is the fact that the cost of living is just getting out of hand". This shows that the Baby Bonus Scheme does not address the important financial issues that parents currently face; therefore, it	2-3

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2

	does not effectiveness encourage birthrate to increase. On the other hand, Source C states that "This Baby Bonus Scheme has been a godsend for Singaporeans". This shows that the Baby Bonus Scheme is necessary and plays an important role in lightening the financial burden that parents or potential parents face. As the Baby Bonus Scheme is able to successfully resolve some of these financial issues, it has been able to encourage Singaporeans to have babies and therefore, increase the birthrate.	
3	Both aspects of L2 Award 5 marks for a well developed answer.	4-5
4	Difference in Purpose Answers must show the intended outcome. E.g. The young parent (Provenance) of Source B is trying to enlighten (Reason – verb) the Singapore government (Audience) that the Baby Bonus Scheme is not sufficient and does not address all the financial problems that potential parents might face due to rising cost of living (Reason – inference). The author wants the Singapore government to feel concerned (Feeling) and therefore, enforce policies that will tackle the issue of rising cost of living (Action) which undermines the "generous" Baby Bonus Scheme (Evidence) as the cost of living is making it hard to want to have babies (original problem).	6

1(c) Study Source C. How far does this report prove that the Baby Bonus Scheme should be continued? Explain your answer. [8]

QUESTION TYPE: RELIABILITY

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Not relevant to the issue statement. Does not answer the question. E.g. It is reliable as it says that Singaporeans have benefitted from it.	1
2	Proves or does not prove based on provenance. E.g. It proves that the Baby Bonus Scheme should be continued, as it is said by Singaporean parents who felt the direct impact of the scheme. E.g. It does not prove that the Baby Bonus Scheme should be continued, because it is written in the Straits Times, so it would support government policies.	2
3	Proves based on content with support.	3-4

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3

	Award 4 marks for well developed explanation. E.g. Source C proves that the Baby Bonus Scheme should be continued as it shows that Singaporean couples have benefitted substantially from it. This can be seen from the statement "it has allowed them to get paid help with domestic chores so that when she is home, Ms Anandhi can spend her time with the children. It has also allowed her to take part-time courses in counselling in the hope of getting a better job." This shows that the Baby Bonus Scheme has eased the financial burden that having a baby brings to a family. It has allowed the family to have the necessary resources to ensure that they are able to work, and be there for their children.	
4	Note L3/3 for answers that do not explain why it is beneficial e.g. "It proves that the Baby Bonus Scheme should be continued, as it says that it was a 'godsend' for a local couple." False Matching Unexplained quotes/Cross reference without any explanation to answer the question with accordance to the main source.	4
5	Proves OR Does not prove with valid and explained cross reference. E.g. Source C proves that the Baby Bonus Scheme should be continued as it shows that Singaporean couples have benefitted substantially from it. This can be seen from the statement "it has allowed them to get paid help with domestic chores so that when she is home, Ms Anandhi can spend her time with the children. It has also allowed her to take part-time courses in counselling in the hope of getting a better job." This shows that the Baby Bonus Scheme has eased the financial burden that having a baby brings to a family. It has allowed the family to have the necessary resources to ensure that they are able to work, and be there for their children. This is supported by Source F, which states that "financial support from the state will go in some way to help parents raise children". This shows that the Baby Bonus Scheme does ease the difficulties that couples with children face in terms of their finances and management of their children. Since Source F supports Source C, Source C is reliable and therefore, proves that the scheme should be continued. OR Source C does not prove that the Baby Bonus Scheme should be continued as Source A disputes its effectiveness. Even though Source C highlights the benefits that the scheme has brought about, Source A suggest that the Singapore government has spent too much money on a scheme that brings about only little positive changes to the birthrate in Singapore. This can be seen from the mockery that Source A makes of the Singapore government in claiming that money was 'well spent' on the Baby Bonus Scheme through birthrate remains low. Since Source A contradicts Source C, Source C is not reliable and therefore, does not prove that the Baby Bonus Scheme should be continued as it has not been effective in achieving its intended aim.	5-6
6	Both aspects of L4	7-8

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4

1 (d) Study Source D. How useful is this source in helping you to understand the problem of decreasing birth rates in Singapore? Explain your answer. [8]

QUESTION TYPE: USEFULNESS

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Useful/ Not useful based on Provenance e.g. It is useful because it is also about low birth rates in another developed country [1]. Therefore, it can help me to understand why there is a similar problem facing Singapore. [2] e.g. It is not useful as it is about low birth rates in Japan [1] and therefore, not related to Singapore. [2]	1-2
2	Useful based on Source Content Award the higher mark for use of source to support interpretation and elaboration. e.g. It is useful in helping me to understand that the problem of decreasing birth rates is not limited to Singapore alone / Singapore is not alone in tackling the problem of decreasing birth rates. "The first decline in Japan's total birth rate in nine years may indicate that government efforts to improve the low birth rate have not brought much of intended effects." e.g. It is useful in helping me to understand that the problem of decreasing birth rates in Japan, is a similar issue facing Singapore and that is not something which can be resolved so easily. "Increased government spending alone will not be sufficient to raise the birth rate. There also needs to be an improvement in gender equality at the workplace, as well as on changes in the mindsets of Japanese themselves towards having children."	3-5
3	L2 + Useful based on cross-reference to establish reliability Award the higher mark for use of source to support interpretation. e.g. Source F highlights an issue facing Singapore similar to the issue facing Japan as indicated in Source D. Source F states that "As our society gets more developed, we follow the paths of other developed countries before us that similarly experience declining birth rates as their economies mature and women gain more independence.", indicating the similarity in birth rates issue facing both Singapore and Japan. Since Source F supports the existence of and problems plaguing birth rates as shown in Source D, Source D is reliable and useful in helping me to understand that it takes more than just monetary incentives to encourage higher birth rates in Singapore.	6-7
4	Useful based on Cross reference (L3) and Not useful based on provenance (L1) - Your response will have to encompass all aspects of the LORMs	8

1 (e) Study Source E. To what extent does the article surprise you? Explain your answer. [7]

QUESTION TYPE: HYBRID

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5

L	Descriptor	Marks
1	Surprised/ not surprised based on current reality Award the higher mark for a clear indication of what is surprising/ not surprising. e.g. Not surprised, because birth rates are really still low in Singapore [1]. e.g. Not surprised that it says that the Baby Bonus Scheme has failed, because birth rates are really still low in Singapore [2].	1-2
2	Not surprised that it claims that the Baby Bonus Scheme is a failure, because it seems popular with many Singaporeans [2]. Not surprised based on provenance Award the higher mark for use of source to support interpretation. e.g. Not surprised, as it is expected that the opposition party would criticize policies made by the ruling government. [3] The evidence is... [4]	3-4
3	Surprised/ Not surprised based on cross-referencing to other sources Award the higher mark for both sides. e.g. Surprised that it is deemed a failure, as other Singaporeans have expressed support for it (cross-reference to Source C). e.g. Not surprised that it is deemed a failure, as it is inadequate (cross-reference to Source B, F)	5-6
4	L3 + Not surprising based on understanding intention of the creator e.g. Not surprising that the author is critical, because its intention is to play on the unhappiness of Singaporeans towards foreigners to garner more support for its policies → emphasizes "Singapore is already heavily dependent on immigrants to sustain its high-pace economy".	6-7

SGS/24/ET/24/2015

6

L2 Describes the factors which caused division in Northern Ireland. Award 3m for describing one factor with or without evidence Award 4m for describing one other factor with or without evidence Does not meet PEEL Criteria Answer does not clearly show how the suggested measure leads to or is linked to the identified issue Eg. <u>Lack of opportunities for social interaction</u> In the education system, Protestant children attended fully-funded public schools where they were taught British history, played British sports and were loyal to Britain. On the other hand, Catholic children attended partially-funded private schools where they were taught Irish history, played Irish sports and regarded Britain as a foreign country. In addition, separate residential areas where the Protestants and Catholics lived in areas where the majority are of their own religions. <u>Unequal allocation for housing</u> Public houses are partly paid for by the government. As the city councils are largely made up of Protestants, more houses are given to the Protestants than the Catholics. Very often, large Catholic families in need of housing had to wait a long time to get a house that they rightly deserve. <u>Unequal Employment opportunities</u> The Catholics found it harder to find jobs, compared to the Protestants even if they were as academically qualified as priority was given to the Protestants. Therefore, many Catholics were usually employed for unskilled and low-paying jobs compared to the Protestants, which were employed for higher-paid areas like civil service. In addition, many Protestant-controlled government institutions and private companies preferred to have Protestants than Catholics. Promotion was also based on religious grounds. <u>Lack of Voting Rights</u> At that time, only those who owned houses and businesses were entitled to vote in the local government elections. Every household was entitled to more votes and votes given to companies depended on their size. In addition, voting districts were drawn up to include a larger proportion of Protestants rather than the Catholics.	[3 – 4]
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L3 Explains one factor which contributed to the division between the two peoples. Award 5m for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Meets PEEL criteria Answer shows clearly how the suggested factor leads to or is linked to the identified issue. Answer must show how the factor led to the division between the two groups <u>Lack of Opportunities for Social Interactions</u> Eg. The lack of social interaction has led to division in Northern Ireland as it resulted in the Catholics and Protestants developing misconceptions about one another and living apart. In the education system, Protestant children attended fully-funded public schools where they were taught British history, played British sports and were loyal to Britain. On the other hand, Catholic children attended partially-funded private schools where they were taught Irish history, played Irish sports and regarded Britain as a foreign country. <u>Attending different schools and learning different things and not interacting together makes generations of Protestant and Catholic children grow up distrusting and being hostile to each other. Due to the lack of interaction, the Protestants and Catholics hold on to preconceived notions and stereotypes of one another without any intent to understand and respect the differences resulting in the division between the two peoples.</u>	[5 – 6]
L4 L3 + Explains another factor which contributed to the division between the two peoples. Award 7m for an explanation of two factors and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Meets PEEL Criteria for both factors. Answers must show how the factor led to the division between the two groups <u>Unequal Allocation for Housing</u> Eg. L3 + The resentment over unequal allocation of housing led to the division in Northern Ireland because it reinforced the idea of	[7 – 8]

<u>Catholics being abused by Protestants.</u> Public houses are partly paid for by the government. As the city councils are largely made up of Protestants, more houses are given to the Protestants than the Catholics. Very often, large Catholic families in need of housing had to wait a long time to get a house that they rightly deserve. The shortage of houses that rises as more houses are given to Protestants instead of Catholics meant that the Catholics had to wait for a long period of time before they are allocated a house. <u>This open discrimination against the Catholics by the Protestant dominated government reinforced the idea that Protestants saw Catholics as a separate people and intensified the division between the two peoples.</u> <u>Lack of Voting Rights</u> E.g. L3 + At that time, only those who owned houses and businesses were entitled to vote in the local government elections. Every household was entitled to more votes and votes given to companies depended on their size. In addition, voting districts were drawn up to include a larger proportion of Protestants rather than the Catholics. <u>As many companies are owned by the richer Protestants, they had more votes and were thus unfair to the poorer Catholic population.</u> <u>Catholics also had no voting districts near them, thus decided to protest against the voting system.</u> <u>All of these have caused greater tensions between them, leading to a further division between the two peoples.</u> <u>Unequal Employment Opportunities</u> E.g. L3 + The Catholics found it harder to find jobs, compared to the Protestants even if they were as academically qualified as priority was given to the Protestants. Therefore, many Catholics were usually employed for unskilled and low-paying jobs compared to the Protestants, which were employed for higher-paid areas like civil service. In addition, many Protestant-controlled government institutions and private companies preferred to have Protestants than Catholics. Promotion was also based on religious grounds. As it was harder for the Catholics to find jobs compared to the	
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Protestants, the Catholics thus felt discriminated against the Protestants. In addition, as most of the positions in civil service are Protestants, this showed that the Protestants wanted to discriminate the Catholics and give higher priorities to the Protestants. <u>This has resulted in greater tensions between them, leading to a further division between the two peoples.</u>	
L5 L4+ Explains the relative importance of the two chosen factors which caused division in Northern Ireland Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. ie. Answers must explain not just why they are important but why one factor is more important in relation to the other, and the other less important. E.g. I think the lack of Social Interaction is the key factor that led to the division of Northern Ireland. If Catholics and Protestant interacted they would see themselves as a united people and there would be understanding that would preclude a housing policy that benefits one group over the other. The housing policy only exists because the two groups see themselves as different and separate. (How does the suggested answer even meet the criteria that they have set???) I think that the lack of opportunities for social interaction is the more significant cause of the division of Northern Ireland as compared to "Lack of voting rights / Unequal Employment Opportunities / Unequal Allocation for Housing. If the government ensured that both the Catholics and Protestants were given the opportunity to interact and understand one another through well-planned and all-inclusive policies like Education and Residential distribution, the other prevailing issues will consequently be greatly minimised when the two groups do not see themselves as different and separate. Only consider if L4 (7 marks) is attained.	[9 - 10]

Suggested LORMS SEQ		
3 (a) Explain how building a national identity unites the people of Singapore. [5]		
Level	Suggested LORMS	Marks
L1	Writes about the topic in the question but with no reference to what question wants, i.e. with no description/explanation of the given factor.	[1]
L2	Describes the given factor – National identity. Award 2m for describing the given factor, unsupported. Award 3m for describing the given factor, supported with evidence. Does not meet PEEEL criteria Answer does not show how the given factor leads to or is linked to the identified issue Eg: There are practices that we observe as a collective such as singing the national anthem, taking the pledge and attending the flag raising ceremony. (And/or) Furthermore, Singaporeans are expected to learn both the English language and their own Mother Tongue language. With bilingualism, English functions as the language linking the different ethnic groups. As English is not the native language of any of the ethnic groups, no group would have an advantage over the other. Thus, English helps to improve communication between Singaporeans. These practices are mainly carried out in schools to instill a sense of national identity in Singaporeans from a young age.	[2 – 3]
L3	Explains how the building a National Identity unites Singaporeans. Award 4m for a weak explanation, supported with evidence. Award 5m for a good explanation, supported with evidence and link back to the question. Meets PEEEL criteria Answer shows clearly how the given factor leads to or is linked to the identified issue – How and why National Identity unites Singaporeans. E.G. Building national identity among Singaporeans helps to encourage a sense of unity. By building a national identity, we emphasise on the similarities that the people share instead of focusing on the differences that exist. Thus, even though we may differ in terms of our race, religion or ethnicity, we are united in calling ourselves Singaporeans.	[4-5]

For example, There are practices that we observe as a collective such as singing the national anthem, taking the pledge and attending the flag raising ceremony. (And/or) Furthermore, Singaporeans are expected to learn both the English language and their own Mother Tongue language. With bilingualism, English functions as the language linking the different ethnic groups. As English is not the native language of any of the ethnic groups, no group would have an advantage over the other. Thus, English helps to improve communication between Singaporeans. These practices are mainly carried out in schools to instill a sense of national identity in Singaporeans from a young age. The actions and policies that have been adopted and implemented by the Singapore government aim to highlight the unique Singaporean identity that is shared only among the people of Singapore. A sense of national identity is thus developed. As a result, Singaporeans are able to experience a sense of unity because of their Singaporean identity.		
Suggested LORMS SEQ		
3 (b) Explain two other ways of uniting the people of Singapore. Which of them do you think is more effective? Explain your answer [10]		
Level	Suggested LORMS	Marks
L1	Identifies two other factors which unite the people of Singapore. Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2m for identifying another factor. Eg. Any two other factors below: - Develop Common Space (NS / Opportunities by Education Institutions / HDB Ethnicities Ratio) - Safeguarding the interest of the minorities in Singapore. (PCMR / GRCs / Self-Help Groups)	[1 – 2]
L2	Describes other factor which helped unite the people of Singapore. Award 3m for describing one factor with or without evidence Award 4m for describing one other factor with or without evidence	[3 – 4]

Does not meet PEEL Criteria Answer does not clearly show how the suggested measure leads to or is linked to the identified issue <u>Safeguarding Interest of Minority Groups</u> Eg. The Singapore government gives minority groups a say in governance. The Presidential Council of Minority Rights (PCMR) and the Group Representation Constituency (GRC) are two examples of how representation of minority groups is achieved. The PMCR consists of members from minority racial and religious groups while the GRC ensures that at least one of the candidates in the team contesting in the General Election is from the minority racial communities. Developing Common Space Opportunities provided by Educational Institutions Also different educational institutions in Singapore offer many opportunities for interaction. Schools and tertiary institutions here are open to every Singaporean regardless of race, religion or ethnicity. The implementation of the Co-Curricular Activities (CCAs) in schools, students are given the opportunity to work closely with one another and develop understanding for the differences that do exist. National Service Requires all able-bodied males to join compulsory NS. Males go through tough military training to strengthen the bonds between them. Common Space Every HDB estate now has an ethnic quota to ensure that different races are distributed evenly in every housing estate.	[5 – 6]
L3 Explains one factor which contributes to unity in Singapore Award 5m for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Meets PEEL criteria Answer shows clearly how the suggested factor leads to or is linked to the identified issue. Answer must show how the factor leads to unity in Singapore Eg. The development of common spaces in Singapore encourages a sense of unity amongst Singaporeans as it provides opportunities for interaction amongst the different races. Common space refers to the time and place that Singaporeans come together to interact with one another.	[5 – 6]

Opportunities provided by educational institutions For example, the different educational institutions in Singapore offer many opportunities for interaction among Singaporeans which help to encourage a sense of unity among Singaporeans. Schools and tertiary institutions here are open to every Singaporean regardless of race, religion or ethnicity. The daily interaction that takes place among students during lessons and school activities provides an opportunity for friendships to be cultivated and strengthened. For example, with the implementation of the Co-Curricular Activities (CCAs) in schools, students are given the opportunity to work closely with one another and develop understanding for the differences that do exist. It is the interaction between students of different racial and religious background that ensures ample opportunity for understanding instead of subscribing to stereotypes and misinformation. As a result, students will learn to respect the differences that do exist yet able to focus on the similarities that they share as Singaporeans. *Other examples to consider: National Service Requires all able-bodied males to join compulsory NS. Males go through tough military training to strengthen the bonds between them. Common Space Every HDB estate now has an ethnic quota to ensure that different races are distributed evenly in every housing estate. Thus, developing common spaces offers opportunities for people from different walks of life to come together and interact with one another. It is through this casual/natural interaction that they develop an understanding of the differences that exist instead of fear of perceived differences that they do not understand. Through understanding, they will be able to focus on the similarities shared and therefore, develop a sense of unity among fellow Singaporeans.	[7 – 8]
L4 L3 + Explains another factor which contributes to the unity of Singapore. Award 7m for an explanation of two factors and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Meets PEEL Criteria for both factors. Answers must show how the factor leads to unity in Singapore	[7 – 8]

E.g. L3 + The Singapore government understands the importance of safeguarding the interests of the minority groups in Singapore in order to encourage and foster a sense of unity among Singaporeans. This is to ensure that no minority group(s) feel that due to their proportion within the population in comparison to other groups, especially the majority, that they are being left out or left behind as their identity as Singaporeans should supersede all else.	For Example, the Singapore government has implemented the policy of minority representation which gives minority groups a say in governance. The Presidential Council of Minority Rights (PCMR) and the Group Representation Constituency (GRC) are two examples of how representation of minority groups is achieved. The PCMR consists of members from minority racial and religious groups while the GRC ensures that at least one of the candidates in the team contesting in the General Election is from the minority racial communities. In this way, the concerns and needs of the minority groups are made known to the government. As such, this policy allows for Singaporeans regardless of their proportion in the population to feel and understand that they do possess a voice and that the Singapore government is elected by them for them. This will help to develop a sense of unity in Singaporeans as what is perceived as most important is their identity as Singaporeans instead of their race, religion or ethnicity. *Other example to consider: Self-Help Groups CDAC and SINDA help the less-fortunate members in their community in terms of studies and job training. Through the joint tuition and job training programmes that are provided for all races, they provide opportunities for youths and adults to interact and get along with each other. By safeguarding the interests of the minority groups in Singapore, the Singapore government ensures that one's identity as Singapore is more important than anything else. It ensures that these groups are given a voice and that their needs are not neglected. As a result, Singaporeans have in them a sense of unity that they are being recognized and that no one has an advantage over the other.
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L5	L4+ Exptl. - the relative importance of the two chosen factors which contribute to unity in Singapore Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. ie. Answers must explain not just why they are important but why one factor is more important in relation to the other, and the other less important. E.g. Developing a common space is more effective than safeguarding the interest of minority groups in building unity because for the rights of the minority to be respected, there must be an understanding of each other's differences and what binds us together as a people. Singaporeans cannot live in isolation and build this understanding which would then in turn, allows mutual understanding amongst different ethnicity groups that it is paramount to protect the minority rights of their fellow citizens through lawful government policies. Only consider if L4 (7 marks) is attained.	[9 - 10]
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Suggested LORMS SEQ		
4 (a) Explain how diversifying the economy contributes to sustaining Singapore's economic success. [5]		
Level	Suggested LORMS	Marks
L1	Writes about the topic in the question but with no reference to what question wants, i.e. with no description/explanation of the given factor.	[1]
L2	Describes the given factor – diversifying the economy. Award 2m for describing the given factor, unsupported. Award 3m for describing the given factor, supported with evidence. Does not meet PEEL criteria Answer does not show how the given factor leads to or is linked to the identified issue Eg: <i>The Singapore government diversifies Singapore's economy by developing different sectors and engines of growth such as developing Singapore's manufacturing, education sector and our tourism industry. To enhance Singapore's status as a high-tech manufacturing sector by encouraging Research and Development (R&D) through the Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology (IMCB). Leading universities such as Stanford University have set up branches in Singapore to boost our education status as an education hub while the opening of the 2 Integrated Resorts and Singapore's hosting of the Formula One Night Race has certainly boost our status as an educational and tourist hub.</i>	[2 – 3]
L3	Explains how diversifying the economy sustains economic success. Award 4m for a weak explanation, supported with evidence. Award 5m for a good explanation, supported with evidence and link back to the question. Meets PEEL criteria Answer shows clearly how the given factor leads to or is linked to the identified issue – How and why the economy will continue to be	[4-5]

5055/45/MS/MA/1/2015

success.	E.G. <i>Diversifying Singapore's economy is an effective strategy to sustain Singapore's economic success as it reduces our chances of failure if one sector of the economy collapses.</i> The Singapore government diversifies Singapore's economy by developing different sectors and engines of growth such as developing Singapore's manufacturing, education sector and our tourism industry. To enhance Singapore's status as a high-tech manufacturing sector by encouraging Research and Development (R&D) through the Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology (IMCB). Leading universities such as Stanford University have set up branches in Singapore to boost our education status as an education hub while the opening of the 2 Integrated Resorts and Singapore's hosting of the Formula One Night Race has certainly boost our status as an educational and tourist hub. <u>This would allow us to sustain Singapore's economic success because it acts as a buffer should one sector of the economy slows down. We can rely other sectors of our economy to bring about growth and continue Singapore's successful economy.</u> <u>Therefore, diversifying Singapore's economy is an effective strategy to sustain Singapore's economic success as it reduces our dependence on one single sector and harness economic growth through other sectors of the economy.</u>
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5055/45/MS/MA/1/2015

Suggested LORMS SEQ		
4 (b) Explain two other ways to sustain Singapore's economic success. Which of them do you think is more effective? Explain your answer [10]		
Level	Suggested LORMS	Marks
L1	Identifies two other ways which helped sustained Singapore's economic success. Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2m for identifying another factor. Eg. Any two other factors below: - Managing Resources Efficiently (1. Developing People through: Local Entrepreneurship + Technopreneurship / Promoting Continuous Learning Among Workforce, 2. Attracting Foreign Talent and 3. Managing the Environment) - Nurturing Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) - Venturing Abroad - Expanding Market Reach through Economic Cooperation	[1 – 2]
L2	Describes other factors which helped sustain Singapore's economic success. Award 3m for describing one factor with or without evidence Award 4m for describing one other factor with or without evidence Does not meet PEEL Criteria Answer does not clearly show how the suggested factors lead to or are linked to contributions to sustained economic success Eg. Banks have offered attractive loans to assist them and Singapore has established the Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (ASME) to offer advice and training on how to manage SMEs. Some examples of SMEs include Polar Cakes and Puffs etc. Singapore has amended bankruptcy laws to allow entrepreneurs who have failed to start a business again. In addition, due recognition is given to outstanding entrepreneurs such as Sim Wong Hoo of Creative Technology to serve as an inspiration to inspire	[3 – 4]

more entrepreneurs to achieve greater success.	
L3	Explains one factor which helped sustained Singapore's economic success.
Award 5m for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Meets PEEL criteria Answer shows clearly how the suggested factors lead to or are linked to the identified outcome. Answer must show how the factor contributes to sustained success. Eg. Developing local entrepreneurs is a strategy that would enable Singapore to sustain its economic success as it helps to enhance Singapore's economic competitiveness in a globalized world. To encourage and nurture entrepreneurs, Singapore has amended bankruptcy laws to allow entrepreneurs who have failed to start a business again. In addition, due recognition is given to outstanding entrepreneurs such as Sim Wong Hoo of Creative Technology to serve as an inspiration to inspire more entrepreneurs to achieve greater success. Developing local entrepreneurs are essential because we need businessmen who are willing to take risks in their business ventures and come up with new, innovative products to compete with foreign companies. This will help enhance and sustain Singapore's economic success as our entrepreneurs are able to tap on opportunities around the world. In addition, their innovative products will enhance Singapore's reputation as a vibrant and innovative economy drawing many to want to do business in and with Singapore. Therefore, developing local entrepreneurs is a strategy that would enable Singapore to sustain its economic success as it helps to enhance Singapore's economic competitiveness in a globalized world and overcome challenges and competition.	
[5 – 6]	

L4	L3 + Explains another factor which helped sustained Singapore's economic success. Award 7m for an explanation of two factors and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Meets PEEL Criteria for both factors. Answers must show how the factor contributes to sustained success. E.g. L3 + Nurturing Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) is a strategy that would enable to Singapore to sustain its economic success as the SMEs help Singapore to attract and retain Transnational Cooperation (TNC) while facilitating Singapore's growth as a manufacturing and service hub. To nurture the growths of SMEs, banks have offered attractive loans to assist them and Singapore has established the Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (ASME) to offer advice and training on how to manage SMEs. Some examples of SMEs include Polar Cakes and Puffs etc. Nurturing the growth of SMEs is vital for success as not only do they provide employment opportunities, SMEs plays a vital role in attracting TNCs to establish their operations in Singapore by providing a host of support facilities and services for the TNCs. This would make Singapore an attractive destination for TNCs to invest and enhance Singapore's reputation and development into an international hub for manufacturing and services. In addition, unlike the TNCs who are mobile, SMEs are owned by Singaporeans thus, it is not likely that the SMEs would relocate abroad and adversely impact Singapore. <u>Therefore, nurturing SME is a strategy that would enable to Singapore to sustain its economic success as the SMEs help Singapore to attract and retain TNCs while facilitating Singapore's growth as a manufacturing and service hub.</u>	[7 - 8]
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L5	L4+ Explains the relative importance of the two chosen factors which helped sustained Singapore's economic success. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. ie. Answers must explain not just why they are important but why one factor is more important in relation to the other, and the other less important. E.g. Promoting local entrepreneurship is a more important strategy in helping to sustain Singapore's economic successes as without these entrepreneurs to start their businesses in Singapore, there will not be any consideration for the nurturing of SMEs as there is a lack of substantial base of SMEs in Singapore. Hence, in order for the successful nurturing of SMEs, local entrepreneurs must be encouraged to take on the role to start up their businesses in Singapore, ensuring the continual success of Singapore's economic growth. Only consider if L4 (7 marks) is attained.	[9 - 10]
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**2015 GCE O-LEVEL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION**

2204/01

Duration: 1 hour 45 minutes

Write all answers on the writing paper provided.

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

Answer all parts of Question 1.

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.

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 published? Explain your answer.

[6]

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

To what extent does Source B differ from Source C? Explain your answer.

[7]

- (c) Study Sources D and E**

The two sources have opposing views on the local authorities' efforts in countering Boko Haram. Does it mean one of them is inaccurate? Explain your answer.

- (d) Study Source F.

How useful is this source as evidence about international support against Boko Haram? Explain your answer.

[7]

- (e) **Study Sources A-F.**

How far do the sources agree that the efforts in dealing with Boko Haram have been effective? Explain your answer.

[8]

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

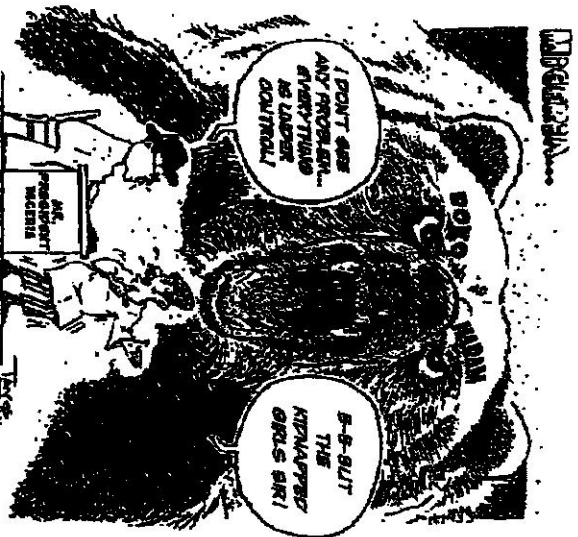
Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

Boko Haram is among the most vicious terrorist groups operating in Nigeria, home to some of the worst Islamic extremists in the world. The group advocates a strict form of Islamic fundamentalism* and seeks to impose Islamic law as the only law in Nigeria. They are strongly opposed to westernisation and education of women. Its violent attacks on government offices and civilians continually threatened to further destabilize Nigeria. Between 2009 and 2015, Boko Haram has killed more than 13,000 civilians and displaced more than 1.5 million locals in the violence. In April 2014, Boko Haram kidnapped 276 school girls with the intention of selling them into slavery. The incident brought Boko Haram extended global media attention. Since 2013, both international and the Nigerian authorities have embarked on operations to carry out attacks against Boko Haram. However, there has been growing scepticism on the effectiveness of these efforts.

*Fundamentalism- rigid obedience to a set of beliefs and principles with complete intolerance of alternative views.

Study the following sources to see whether efforts in dealing with Boko Haram have been effective.

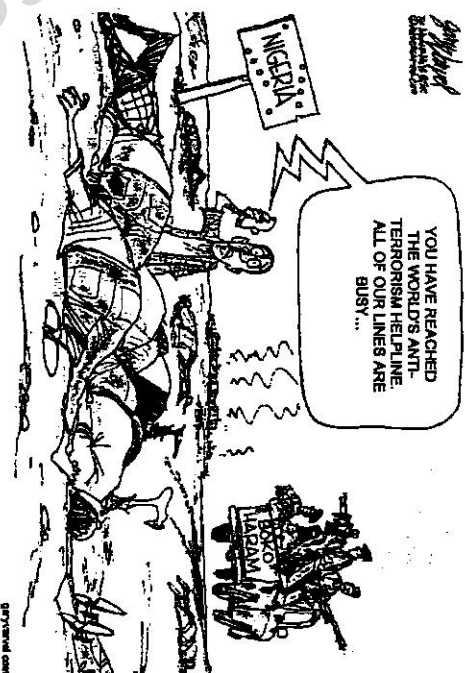
Source A A cartoon drawn by Tayo Fatunla, a Nigerian Artist, after the kidnap of hundreds of school girls by Boko Haram, April 2014.



Source B Adapted from a research article titled *Open Security*, April 2014.

The case for international intervention is supported by the inability of the Nigerian authorities to suppress the instability and avoid the unfolding humanitarian crisis in Nigeria. The state has failed to achieve its traditional role of protecting its citizens from the atrocities of Boko Haram. Yet the Nigerian government has not involved and has shown reluctance to elicit the help of the international force, which is ever ready to step in. The Nigerian authorities should consider willingly and extensively collaborating with the international community which is key to ending the scenario of bloodshed, poverty and underdevelopment. The European Union and the US in particular have "counter-terrorism" programmes which, if moulded to the specific needs of affected countries and regions, could bear fruits against these extremist groups in Nigeria.

Source C An international cartoon on the situation faced by the Nigerians as a result of the attacks from Boko Haram, January 2015.



Source D An extract from a news article in the *Vanguard*, a local Nigerian newspaper independent of political control, February 2015.

The first town that the Boko Haram insurgents* captured was Damboa in southern Borno in 2014. Thereafter, more communities were brutally captured and controlled by them. But recent organised military forces have given a nose blow to the terror group, with the recapturing of most of these towns back. Military troops have finally gotten their act together and swiftly succeeded in storming the various forest hideouts of Boko Haram and destroying a large proportion of the extremist group. Significantly, the battle to destroy the insurgents* in six weeks, as promised by the Federal Government of Nigeria, appears to have started yielding results. The people are beginning to see hope in their situation with the authorities putting a stop to the chaos brought about by Boko Haram.

*Insurgent- a person fighting against a government or invading force; a rebel or revolutionary.

Source E Adapted from an interview with a local Nigerian, November 2014.

The Islamic terrorist group had kidnapped more than 200 of our school girls in April. One of whom is my niece. You ask me "Why was the government not protecting its people?" I have grown tired asking that question. The government had promised to get our kidnapped girls out but they failed to do so. They don't seem very interested or pressured to do so. Both government and military responses have been slow and inadequate. We are all deeply angered but not all surprised. It is not unusual for the government to fail to keep to its promise. We have witnessed demoralised and poorly equipped soldiers running away during confrontation with Boko Haram.

Source F A comment by British Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Joyce Anelay, November 2014.

Nigeria faces a serious threat from Boko Haram. We monitor events closely in Nigeria. Boko Haram deliberately targets the weak and vulnerable in communities of differing faiths and ethnicities. It has no regard for human life. Britain is in continual discussion with the Nigerian authorities and upon request, we have given as much support as we can in intelligence matters. The British government has already deployed two aircraft, a Sentinel and Tornado GR4 to assist in the fight against Boko Haram and we are receiving good reports on it from Nigeria.

Section B

Answer any one question.

2 Healthcare in Singapore

- a) Explain how direct government subsidies as a government policy help keep Singapore's healthcare accessible. [5]
- b) Explain two other government policies that help keep Singapore's healthcare accessible. Which do you think is more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Bonding Singapore

- a) Explain how national service provides a common space to help improve relations amongst the different racial and religious groups in Singapore. [5]
- b) Explain two other common spaces that help improve relations amongst the different racial and religious groups in Singapore. Which do you think is more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Sustaining Economic Development in a Globalising World

- a) Explain how development in communications is a driving force of globalisation. [5]
- b) Explain two other driving forces of globalisation. Which do you think is more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

End of Paper

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St. Hilda's Secondary School
Social Studies 4EXP & 5NA Prelim 2015 (Mark Scheme)

1 (a) Study Source A. 6m

Why do you think the cartoon was published? Explain your answer.

Question Target: Inference + Purpose

L0 No direct response to question 0m

L1 Description/ Answers based on provenance /General answer not using source content or context 1m

The cartoon was published to show that girls had been kidnapped.

L2 Reasons based on context or tone 2m

The cartoon was published at a critical time when hundreds of school girls had been kidnapped by Boko Haram and there was growing scepticism on the effectiveness of the government to rescue the girls.

OR

The cartoon was published to portray the government/ Nigerian President negatively.

OR

The cartoon was published to portray Boko Haram negatively.

L3 Message showing what the source wants to show. 3-4m

Award 3m for inference without support. Award 4m for inference with support

The cartoon was published to show the indifference/inaction/ ineffectiveness of the Nigerian Government/ President to destroy Boko Haram OR in their reaction towards resolving the kidnapping of the hundreds of school girls by Boko Haram. The Government/President failed to react/does not seem worried or view the kidnapping as a problem and "that everything is under control" despite the local Nigerian man frantically telling him that something must be done to help the kidnapped girls amidst the bear drawn in the background, which represents the ferocity and aggressiveness of Boko Haram.

L4 Answer based on the intended outcome of the source, supported 5-6m

Award 5m for incomplete (without tone/context), Award 6m for full complete answer.

The cartoon was published to show the indifference/inaction/ ineffectiveness of the Nigerian Government/ President to destroy Boko Haram OR in their reaction towards resolving the kidnapping of the hundreds of school girls by Boko Haram. The Government/President failed to react/does not seem worried or view the kidnapping as a problem and "that everything is under control" despite the local Nigerian man frantically telling him that something must be done to help the kidnapped girls amidst the bear drawn in the background, which represents the ferociousness and aggressiveness of Boko Haram.

The cartoon thus portrays the Nigerian government/ President negatively and hopes to convince/persuade fellow Nigerians to pressure the Government authorities/Nigerian President to act against Boko Haram/ rescue the kidnapped girls at a time when there was growing scepticism on the effectiveness of the government to rescue the girls/ in destroying Boko Haram.

*Note: Can also accept Nigerian government as TA. Will NOT accept international

community. Need to refer to provenance—from Nigerian Artist(immediate TA)
L3/3 No Purpose word (to show/ to convince) even if fully answered
L3/3 Purpose unsupported (only TA and RTA)

1 (b) Sources B and C. 7m

To what extent does Source B differ from Source C? Explain your answer

Question Target: Comparison

Answer based on provenance/issue

L1 Answer based on provenance/issue 1m

Award 2m for one side, unsupported, award 3m for one-side, supported.

Award 3m for two sides unsupported.

L2 Similarity OR Difference in content 2-3m

Award 4m for 1 supported & 1 unsupported, Award 5m for both supported

Source B differs from Source C on whether the international community is available to provide support in destroying Boko Haram. Source B states that the international force "is ever ready to step in". Thus this shows the international community is available to provide support in destroying Boko Haram. But Source C shows a Nigerian making a help call to "the world's anti-terrorism helpline" only to be told that "all lines are busy". Thus this shows the international community is NOT available to provide support in destroying Boko Haram.

AND

Source B and Source C are similar as they both agree that the attacks by Boko Haram have brought about violence. Source B states "atrocities of Boko Haram" / "the scenario of bloodshed". Similarly Source C shows local people being shot dead by members of Boko Haram who are armed with guns, as they drove past in a vehicle as seen in the picture.

*Note: Award L2/2 for no linking word (=unsupported)

L4 L2/L3 + Tone supported. 6-7m

Award 6m for similarity in tone. Award 7m for difference in tone(however 6m for incomplete answer. Award 7m for complete answer)

Both sources portray a negative tone towards Boko Haram by highlighting their violent nature. Source B states "atrocities of Boko Haram" / "the scenario of bloodshed". Similarly Source C shows local people being shot dead by members of Boko Haram who are armed with guns, as they drove past in a vehicle as seen in the picture. (lower W)

OR

Both Source B and C differ in tone. Source B portrays international help positively by stating that the international force is supportive and "is ever ready to step in." / "The Nigerian authorities should consider willingly and extensively collaborating with the international community which is key to exiting the scenario of bloodshed, poverty and underdevelopment." / The European Union and the US in particular have "counter-terrorism" programmes which, if moulded to the specific needs of affected countries and regions, could bear fruits against these extremist groups in Nigeria."

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However, Source C portrays international help negatively as they seem too busy to assist as all lines of the anti-terrorism helpline are engaged.

*Note: Can also accept optimistic vs pessimistic
Award L3/4 for tone unsupported (e.g. no evidence/ linking word)*

1 (c) Study Sources D and E 7m

The two sources have opposing views on the local authorities' efforts in countering Boko Haram. Does it mean one of them is inaccurate? Explain your answer.

Question Target Reliability

L0 No direct response to question. No references to the word "accurate/inaccurate" or "reliable/unreliable". 0m

L1 Answers based on provenance/Describes source 1m
Source E is accurate as it is from a local Nigerian newspaper independent of political control.

OR

It does not mean any of them are accurate or inaccurate. It portrays the efforts of the local authorities at different times hence the local authorities could have improved over time during the gap in duration from Nov 2014 to Feb 2015.

L2 Yes OR/AND No based on source content, OR comparison 2-3m
Award 2m for one source and 3m for both sources
Award 2m for difference unsupported, award 3m for difference supported

Source D is accurate as it shows that the actions by local authorities have brought about improvement. It states that "Significantly, the battle to destroy the insurgents" in six weeks, as promised by the Federal Government of Nigeria, appears to have started yielding results. The people are beginning to see the government bring about greater order and see hope in their situation."

OR

Source E is accurate as it shows that the efforts by the government authorities weak/ineffective. "It states that "You ask me "Why was the government not protecting its people? I have grown tired asking that question. The government had promised to get our kidnapped girls out but they failed to do so"

OR

Both sources differ on whether actions taken by local authorities have been effective. Source D states that "The government had promised to get our kidnapped girls out but they failed to do so." and "Both government and military responses have been slow and inadequate." Thus actions taken by local authorities have been ineffective but Source E states that "Significantly, the battle to destroy the insurgents" in six weeks, as promised by the Federal Government of Nigeria, appears to have started yielding results." Thus action by local authorities has been effective.

L3 Award L3/4 for purpose unsupported (no cross ref achieved) 4m
L4 4-5m

Valid cross reference

Award 4m for incomplete cross-ref/ weak cross ref, award 5m for complete cross-ref

On cross-referencing, Source D is inaccurate as it shows that the actions by local authorities are effective. It states that "The people are beginning to see hope in their situation with the authorities putting a stop to the chaos brought about by Boko Haram." This is however not true and unsupported in Source B which states "the inability of the Nigerian authorities to suppress the instability created by the Islamic extremist group and avert the unfolding humanitarian crisis in Nigeria." Thus the local authorities have not been successful in stopping Boko Haram. (Cross-ref on stability). Thus Source D is unreliable, thus inaccurate.

OR

On cross-referencing, Source E is accurate as it shows that the efforts of government authorities have been weak/ ineffective. Source E states that "They don't seem very interested or pressured to [save the kidnapped girls]. Both government and military responses have been slow and inadequate." This is true and supported in Source A which agrees that the government authorities have failed to act against Boko Haram. The source portrays the President indifferent, not doing anything, and does not see the kidnap as a problem despite the local Nigerian man frantically telling him that something must be done to help the kidnapped girls." (cross-ref on slowness, inaction). Thus Source E is reliable thus accurate.

OR

On cross-reference, Source E is accurate as it shows that the efforts of the government authorities are a failure. "It states that "You ask me "Why was the government not protecting its people? I have grown tired asking that question. The government had promised to get our kidnapped girls out but they failed to do so" implying the government has indeed not looked after its people. This is true and supported in Source B which states that "The state has failed to achieve its traditional role of protecting its citizens from the atrocities of Boko Haram." Thus also showing the failure/ineffectiveness of the government authorities. Thus Source E is reliable thus accurate.

Note: Award L2/3 if no linking phrase as well even if cross reference is correct

L5 L3+ Answer based on purpose 6-7m
Award 6m for incomplete answer and 7m for complete answer.

On questioning the purpose of Source E, Source E is perhaps unreliable. It is from an interview with a local Nigerian whose own niece was kidnapped (TO STATE THIS) by Boko Haram, he thus has reason to be angry/biased by insinuating that the local authorities are weak as it has failed to save the girls by stating that "The government had promised to get our kidnapped girls out but they failed to do so" and "Both government and military responses have been slow and inadequate." Thus he wants to portray the local

authorities negatively so as to convince fellow Nigerians that they need to pressure the local authorities to be more aggressive against Boko Haram/ take concrete action to salvage the situation of the kidnapped girls at a time when there was growing scepticism on the effectiveness of the authorities in their bid to destroy Boko Haram. **Source D is thus inaccurate as it is unreliable.**

OR

On questioning the purpose of Source D, Source D is reliable as it from a local Nigerian newspaper independent of political control (TO STATE THIS) hence it is not manipulated by the authorities and has no reason to side the authorities. It portrays a balanced view of the local authorities. It does recognise that they previously failed to prevent the capture of the local communities by Boko Haram. But added that "Military troops have finally gotten their act together and swiftly succeeded in storming the various forest hideouts of Boko Haram and destroying a large proportion of the extremist group." And "The people are beginning to see hope in their situation with the authorities putting a stop to the chaos brought about by Boko Haram." Thus Source E is reliable thus accurate. (must also explain the balanced portion)

Not necessary to add the following as it is already reliable ----(The article seeks to persuade fellow Nigerians to support the local authorities more in their fight against Boko Haram/ be less critical of the local authorities in their fight against Boko Haram at a time when there was growing scepticism on the effectiveness of the authorities in dealing with Boko Haram.)

*Note: Important they recognise the motive or lack of motive of the authors in saying what they said.

1 (d) Study Source F. 7m

How useful is this source as evidence about international support against Boko Haram? 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

It is useful as it is from the British Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office herself.

L2 Answer based on source content/valid interpretation 2-3m

2m for inference without support or support without inference, 3m for inference with support

The source is useful as it shows the active/strong international support in dealing against Boko Haram. The source states that "Britain is in continual discussion with the Nigerian authorities and upon request, we have given as much support as we can in intelligence matters. The British government has already deployed two aircrafts, a Sentinel and Tornado GR4 to assist in the fight against Boko Haram".

L3 Purpose, unsupported 4m

L4 Answer based on cross-reference to other sources /background 4-5m

Award 4m for incomplete cross-ref, award 5m for complete cross-ref

On cross-referencing, Source F is useful as it shows the active/strong international support in dealing against Boko Haram. The source states that "Britain is in continual discussion with the Nigerian authorities and upon request, we have given as much support as we can in intelligence matters. The British government has already deployed two aircrafts, a Sentinel and Tornado GR4 to assist in the fight against Boko Haram". This is true and supported in the background information that shows the existing cooperation between local and international authorities. It states that "Since 2013, both international and the Nigerian authorities have embarked on operations to carry out attacks against Boko Haram." Thus the source is reliable thus useful. * (cross-ref on international support given)

Note: Possible to also cross ref to Source B but only focusing on the readiness of international force to help "international force, which is ever ready to step in." -Must not confuse with the one below.

OR

On cross-referencing, Source F is not useful as it shows that the Nigerian government/authorities are relying on international support in dealing against Boko Haram. The source states that "Britain is in continual discussion with the Nigerian authorities and upon request, we have given as much support as we can in intelligence matters. The British government has already deployed two aircrafts, a Sentinel and Tornado GR4 to assist in the fight against Boko Haram". This is not true and not supported in Source B which states that "Yet the Nigerian government has not involved and has showed reluctance to elicit the help of the international force, which is ever ready to step in. The Nigerian authorities should consider willingly and extensively collaborating with the international community" thus implying that international support has not yet been tapped on by the Nigerian authorities. (cross-ref on international support not utilised by local authorities)

*Note: Award 12/3 for no/wrong linking phrase even if cross reference is correct

L5 L4+Detects purpose of the source 5-6m

5m for weak purpose, 1m for strong purpose

On questioning the source's purpose, the source may not be useful as it is unreliable. It is from British Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office herself who has reason to portray British/ international community positively at a time when there has been growing scepticism on the effectiveness of the local and international efforts against Boko Haram (TO STATE THIS). She wants to convince the world that there is in fact strong international support given to Nigeria/ positive results from the international aid provided to Nigeria against Boko Haram, so that the world will continue to support the efforts of the international force or to convince the Nigerians to not put the blame on international force for the failure of destroying Boko Haram entirely. The source states that "The British government has already deployed two aircrafts, a Sentinel and Tornado GR4 to assist in

the fight against Boko Haram and we are receiving good reports on it from Nigeria." The source is thus unreliable and is not useful.

L6

L5 + Argue extent of the source usefulness (based on author's purpose) 7m

Even though the source is unreliable, it is still useful as it tells me that there is perhaps real mounting anger/criticisms towards the ineffectiveness of international forces against Boko Haram, such that there is a need for British Minister to explicitly share what has been done already to support Nigeria in its fight against the extremists so there is lesser blame on the international authorities.

1 (e) **Study Sources A-F.**

8m

How far do the sources agree that the efforts in dealing with Boko Haram have been effective? Explain your answer.

L1

Writes about hypothesis, no valid source use / Identify the sources that agree and/ do not agree. 1-2m

Award 1m for one side, Award 2m for both sides

Agree: Sources D, F

Disagree: Sources A,B,C, E

Note: Award L1/1 if students merely agree and quote evidence but no inference in source (one sided) Award L1/2 if students merely agree and quote evidence but no inference in source (both sided)

L2

Yes OR No, supported by valid source use (one side)

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 D agrees that the efforts in dealing with Boko Haram have been effective as it states that "Military troops have finally gotten their act together and swiftly succeeded in storming the various forest hideouts of Boko Haram and destroying a large proportion of the extremist group. Significantly, the battle to destroy the insurgents" in six weeks, as promised by the Federal Government of Nigeria, appears to have started yielding results." Thus the local authorities are acting faster against the terrorist insurgents and weakening them.

Source F agrees that the British efforts to help Nigeria in its fight against/dealing with Boko Haram have been effective as it states "The British government has already deployed two aircrafts, a Sentinel and Tomado GR4 to assist in the fight against Boko Haram and we are receiving good reports on it from Nigeria." Thus the aircrafts have to some extent helped deal with the threat from Boko Haram.

OR

No Source A disagrees that the efforts in dealing with Boko Haram have been effective. The source shows the President failing to react/does

not seem worried or view the kidnap as a problem despite the local Nigerian man frantically telling him that something must be done to help the kidnapped girls amidst the bear drawn in the background, which represents the ferociousness and aggressiveness of Boko Haram.

Source B disagrees that the efforts in dealing with Boko Haram have been effective. The source states that "The case for international intervention is enhanced by the inability of the Nigerian authorities to suppress the instability created by the Islamic extremist group and avert the unfolding humanitarian crisis in Nigeria." Thus the government has not been successful in countering Boko Haram and shielding the people from the violence.

Source C disagrees that the international efforts to stop Boko Haram have been effective. The source states that international help is non-existent to challenge or stop the violent attacks from Boko Haram as the source shows a Nigerian making a help call to "the world's anti terrorism helpline" but only to be told that "all lines are busy".

Source E disagrees that the military efforts to stop Boko Haram have been effective. The source states that "We have witnessed demoralised and poorly equipped soldiers running away during confrontation with Boko Haram." Thus the military efforts are deemed too weak and unable to counter the terror group.

L3

Yes and No, supported by valid source use (both sides)

5-7m

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.

L4

L3 + Evaluation of source based on reliability

8m

(purpose answer should be fully complete)

However, Source F may not be very reliable. It is from British Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office herself who has reason to portray British/ International community positively at a time when there has been growing scepticism on the effectiveness of the local and international efforts against Boko Haram. She wants to convince the world that there is in fact strong international support given to Nigeria/ positive results from the international aid provided to Nigeria against Boko Haram, so that the world will continue to support the efforts of the international force or to convince the Nigerians to not put the blame on international forces for the failure of destroying Boko Haram entirely. The source states that "The British government has already deployed two aircrafts, a Sentinel and Tomado GR4 to assist in the fight against Boko Haram and we are receiving good reports on it from Nigeria." The source is thus unreliable.

**Note: student can choose any of the sources to question reliability. They should surface the most obvious one as it is the easiest to do. It is ok if it is repeated from previous answers.*

Section B

2.3.4 (a)		
L1	Writes about the topic/issue <i>i.e. with no description/explanation of given factor</i>	[1]
L2	Describe the given factor <i>Award 3m for a more fully developed answer</i>	[2-3]
L3	Explains given factor <i>Shows link between factor and question</i> <i>Award 5m for a more fully developed answer</i>	[4-5]

2.3.4, (b)		
L1	Identifies other factor (s) <i>Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor</i>	[1-2]
L2	Describes other factor(s) <i>Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor</i>	[3-4]
L3	Explains one other factor <i>i.e. shows link between factor and question</i> <i>Award 5m for an explanation of one factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail</i>	[5-6]
L4	L3 plus Explains another factor <i>i.e. shows link between factor and question</i> <i>Award 7m for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail</i>	[7-8]
L5	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> <i>Award 10m for more fully developed answers</i>	[9-10]

ANSWERS

2a) Explain how direct subsidies as a government policy help keep Singapore's healthcare accessible.		
L1	Writes about the topic/issue <i>i.e. with no description/explanation of given factor</i>	[1]
L2	Describe the given factor <i>Award 3m for a more fully developed answer</i>	[2-3]
	Explains given factor <i>Shows link between factor and question</i> <i>Award 5m for a more fully developed answer</i>	[4-5]
Direct Subsidies help keep Singapore's healthcare accessible. They are provided to government hospitals, polyclinics and some nursing homes for the elderly to ensure that basic healthcare services are available for all Singaporeans. The subsidies are high and in 2000, it made up one quarter		

of government spending on healthcare. The government also provides different rates of subsidies to the different classes of wards in hospitals. For example, Class C wards which are meant for the lower-income group receive the highest subsidy rate of 80%. By providing various types of subsidies to keep healthcare affordable, the government helps to ensure that no person would be in a situation where he is not given healthcare because he cannot afford it and thus ensures healthcare is accessible to all.	
--	--

2b) Explain two others government policies that help keep Singapore's healthcare accessible. Which do you think is more significant? EVA.		
L1	Identifies other factor (s) <i>Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor</i>	[1-2]
L2	Describes other factor(s) <i>Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor</i>	[3-4]
L3	Explains one other factor <i>i.e. shows link between factor and question</i> <i>Award 5m for an explanation of one factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail</i>	[5-6]
L4	L3 plus Explains another factor <i>i.e. shows link between factor and question</i> <i>Award 7m for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail</i>	[7-8]
Any 2 Medifund as a government policy helps keep Singapore's healthcare accessible. Medifund was formed from the interests earned from a \$200 million fund started by the government, and given to public hospitals to assist patients who have real difficulty paying for their medical expenses. Individuals who cannot afford to pay for medical treatments even with government subsidies or with Medisave and MediShield can apply for Medifund to assist them at the hospitals where they seek treatment from. Therefore, Medifund can keep healthcare accessible because no one is denied of getting medical treatment even for those who cannot even afford to pay for the already heavily subsidised medical services as they can receive government help to pay for most of the treatment cost via Medifund. Thus Medifund as a government policy helps keep Singapore's healthcare accessible. Medisave as a government policy helps keep Singapore's healthcare accessible. Medisave was introduced in 1984. A certain amount of money from workers' Central Provident Fund (CPF) contributions every month is channelled into their own Medisave accounts. The money in Medisave can be used to pay their own hospital bills and certain medical treatment when needed. Medisave has been extended to pay for certain expensive medical treatments as well as chemotherapy treatment and medication to control high blood pressure. Therefore, healthcare is still open to all and individuals will not have to worry excessively over medical expenses if they are not able to pay their medical fees upfront as they can still withdraw from their MEDISAVE savings which is available. Therefore		

	Medisave helps keep Singapore's healthcare accessible. Medisave help keep Singapore's healthcare accessible. It is a national health care insurance scheme. It was introduced to help people who require long-term treatment of more serious illnesses to pay for their hospitalization or dialysis treatment. Singaporeans can pay for this scheme with their Medisave. Medisave is meant for large medical bills which Medisave does not cover. Medisave has been adjusted over the years to cover larger hospitalization bills as well as pay premiums for Eldershield to cover disabilities for people above 40 years old. Therefore, Medisave can keep healthcare accessible because no individuals will be deprived of getting medical treatment even if the health care cost is large as they can draw from their MEDISHIELD insurance to pay most of the treatment cost.	
L5	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> <i>Award 10m for more fully developed answers</i> <i>E.g.</i> Medifund is more significant as it really caters for the very lower income individuals. Needy people who despite Medisave and Medishield cannot pay for medical expenses. In addition, not everyone such as housewives, unemployed, businessmen have Medisave/Medishield to tap on. Hence Medifund will be able to support these financially needy patients.	[9-10]
3a) Explain how national service provides a common space to help improve relations amongst the different racial and religious groups in Singapore.		
L1	Writes about the topic/issue <i>i.e. with no description/explanation of given factor</i>	[1]
L2	Describe the given factor <i>Award 3m for a more fully developed answer</i>	[2-3]
L3	Explains given factor <i>Shows link between factor and question</i> <i>Award 5m for a more fully developed answer</i> National Service provides a common space to help improve relations amongst the different racial and religious groups in Singapore. NS was introduced in 1967. It requires all able-bodied men, regardless of race and religion, to serve in the defence of our country. The shared experience through National Service helps to strengthen bonds/form friendships among the men as they go through the training together. Regardless of race and religion, they don their army uniform, seeing themselves as one, overlooking their own differences building respect for one another. This help improve relations amongst the different racial and religious groups in Singapore	[4-5]

	3b) Explain two other common spaces that help improve relations amongst the different racial and religious groups in Singapore. Which do you think is more significant? EYA.	[10]
L1	Identifies other factor (s) <i>Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor</i>	[1-2]
L2	Describes other factor(s) <i>Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor</i>	[3-4]
L3	Explains one other factor <i>i.e. shows link between factor and question</i> <i>Award 5m for an explanation of one factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail</i>	[5-6]
L4	L3 plus Explains another factor <i>i.e. shows link between factor and question</i> <i>Award 7m for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail</i> <i>Any 2</i> Schools/ Education institutions also serve as a common space for Singaporeans to build strong ties. They are open to every Singaporean, regardless of race, language or religion. Students of different races study together. Their daily interaction provides an opportunity for friendships to be forged. CCA programmes in schools involve students of various races and religions and help promote closer bonds amongst youths as they mix together even after lessons. Teamwork amongst the races is also built through the CCA and school activities. <u>Hence schools provide a common space to build strong ties as students learn to appreciate one another, respect/understand each other's cultural differences.</u> This help improve relations amongst the different racial and religious groups in Singapore Public Housing (must state as a common space) in Singapore is also another avenue that provides common space. The ethnic integration policy of 1989 (not a common space per se) puts a limit on the proportion of races in every neighbourhood and block. It ensures even distribution of the different races in all housing estates. It builds strong ties because it has created a common living space of various races and religions. <u>Having the different races live together, provide avenues for them to interact at the parks/playground along the corridors. It can cultivate greater tolerance, deepen understanding amidst differences and helps promote harmonious living.</u> This helps improve relations amongst the different racial and religious groups in Singapore. Grassroots organising events and programmes also serve as common spaces. One example is the Home Stay programmes which enables one the opportunity to stay with a host family of another ethnic group. Grassroots organising events and programmes is an effective common space to manage ethnic diversity because it allows the participants to gain a better understanding of the cultures and customs of other races. This leads to mutual respect and strong friendship. This helps improve relations	[7-8]

L5	amongst the different racial and religious groups in Singapore. 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 E.g. Schools serves as a more significant common space than the events/programmes organised by the grassroots as not everyone may take initiative or have the chance to volunteer or participate in these grassroots programmes hence their effects are limited and not far reaching. Some of these events may also be once off and short term. Whereas, schools provide daily opportunities from a young age, for children to interact and understand other races and religions at an early stage so children can grow up better understanding and respecting the ethnic differences of others right through their working adult years. Hence the impact is long term.	[9-10]
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4a) Explain how development in communications is a driving force of globalisation.

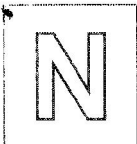
L1	Writes about the topic/issue i.e. with no description/explanation of given factor	[1]
L2	Describe the given factor Award 3m for a more fully developed answer	[2-3]
L3	Explains given factor Shows link between factor and question Award 5m for a more fully developed answer Development in Communications is a driving force of globalization. Faster and convenient communications among people in different locations are now possible. We have seen the emergence of Communication tools – telephone, electronic mail (email), fax, video conferencing as well as the use of satellite technology, optical fibre systems to allow information to be transmitted at high speed. The Internet has also allowed for greater access to information, conduct of online reservation, online purchases of goods and services, communication, conduct business (capitalised by TNCs). The development in communications has made it more convenient and efficient for people to exchange ideas and information without being physically present, making it possible for communication to go beyond physical boundaries. Thus various countries become integrated through such exchange, driving globalization.	[4-5]

4b) Explain two other driving forces of globalisation. Which do you think was more significant? EYA.

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]
L4	L3 plus Explains another factor i.e. shows link between factor and question	[7-8]

L5	Award 7m for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail Development in Transportation is a driving force of globalization. Transportation are the means by which people, materials and products are transferred from one place to another. In the 20th century, the commercial jet aircraft, large ocean-going vessels and containerization greatly increased the movement of goods and people from one place to another. Advancement in transportation has helped saved time and costs of moving people and goods over long distances with greater mobility. Efficient and integrated transportation infrastructure comprising of airports, seaports, railways and highways to facilitate the movement of people and goods. Due to the developments in transportation, improvement in transportation technology has 'shrunk' the world considerably in terms of time taken to get from one place to another. It has become cheaper, easier and faster for goods and people to go across countries, causing the movement of goods and people to speed up. Thus various countries become interconnected through such exchange of goods & people, driving globalization. Transnational Corporations (TNCs) have also helped drive globalization. TNCs are large global firms that operate in a number of countries and have production or service facilities outside the country of their origin e.g. Microsoft Corporation and Toyota Motor. TNCs' worldwide operations are coordinated and controlled by the headquarters that are located in the country of origin. At the same time, TNCs also source for components from around the world before assembling the final product in another country. Worldwide operations have been set up to source for new markets, lower cost of production are coordinated and controlled by HQs in country of origin. Due to TNCs setting up branch offices or factories in many different countries, this has caused raw materials, labour and investments to go beyond their country of origins, linking the countries together economically, driving globalization.	[9-10]
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 E.g. Developments in transportations are more significant than TNCs as a driving force of globalization. This is because for TNCs to move out of their country, they are first dependent on accessible transportation for getting their goods to the appropriate places within a given time so as to meet consumer demand. Without this advancement in developments of transportation, TNCs would hardly be able to function beyond their country of origin, if transportation is not as efficient and developed as it is today to facilitate the objectives and process of TNCs.	[9-10]

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CONVENT OF THE HOLY INFANT JESUS SECONDARY
Preliminary Examination in preparation for
the General Certificate of Education Normal (Academic) Level 2015

CANDIDATE
NAME

CLASS

4/

REGISTER
NUMBER

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COMBINED HUMANITIES

2194/01

Paper 1 Social Studies

11 August 2015

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and register number in the spaces provided on the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black ink on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue, correction fluid or correction tape.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **one** question

Begin Section A and Section B on a fresh sheet of paper.

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

The following should be handed in at the end of the examination in 3 separate parts:

- **Section A**
- **Section B part a**
- **Section B part b**

Write your name, class and registration number on every sheet of answer provided.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely 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 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 learn from this source about the reaction of ASEAN to the Rohingya migrant crisis? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

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

(c) Study Sources C and D.

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

(d) Study Source E.

How useful is this source as evidence about whether the Rohingya migrant crisis can be resolved? Explain your answer. [8]

(e) Study Source F.

Are you surprised at what this source says about the reaction of the international community towards the Rohingya migrant issue? Explain your answer. [8]

Can the Rohingya migrant crisis be resolved?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Rohingyas are a Muslim ethnic minority living in western Myanmar. While the Rohingyas say they are descendants of Arab traders who have been in the region for generations, Myanmar's governments say they are not a genuine ethnic group but are actually Bangladesh (East Indian) migrants. Myanmar governments have been introducing policies to repress the Rohingyas since the 1970s. They are denied citizenship and their movements are severely restricted. The repression of the Rohingyas has gradually intensified with the political reforms introduced in 2011. In 2012, there were large-scale attacks on the Rohingyas.

Since 2012, more than 120,000 Rohingyas have boarded ships to flee abroad. The Thai government has recently begun to crack down on smugglers who have traditionally taken them to camps in southern Thailand. This has led to the smugglers abandoning the Rohingyas at sea. As a result, it is believed that as many as 8,000 migrants from Bangladesh and Myanmar are stranded at sea, without food or water.

Some countries like India are willing to welcome the Rohingyas by setting up refugee camps and providing food and water. However, Myanmar's neighbours (Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia) are reluctant to provide assistance. Their navies had been pushing boatloads of desperate migrants away from their shores in what international aid groups characterised as a dangerous game of human Ping-Pong.

Finally, responding to international pressure to save the migrants, many of whom have been adrift in the boats for weeks with little food or water, Indonesia and Malaysia have agreed to take in thousands of Rohingya "boat people" who had been stranded at sea for months.

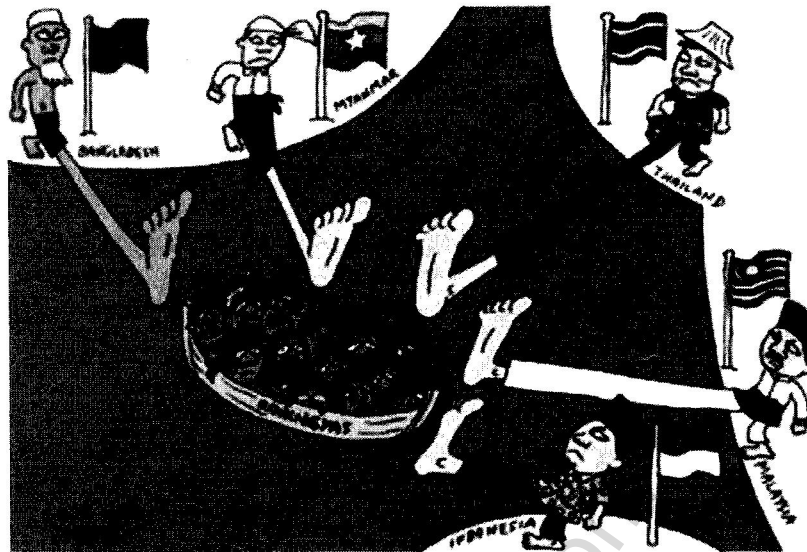
Study the following sources to find out whether the Rohingya migrant crisis can be resolved.

Source A: *An extract from an article published on the "Human Rights Watch" website, April 2013.*

The drama of the Rohingya boat people revealed the failures of ASEAN: a lack of criticism towards human rights violations against the Rohingyas and the resulting decades-long migration. ASEAN has been well aware for years of the disgraceful treatment of the Rohingyas in Myanmar and that many have made their way to Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

Regional leaders agreed that the Rohingya crisis should be addressed and a regional solution to stop the migration should be found. Yet, in a diplomatic diversion symbolic of ASEAN's approach to the Rohingyas for more than 20 years, the issue was not placed on the formal agenda. There was little serious discussion of multilateral initiatives and no solution was found.

Source B: *A cartoon published on the Rohingya Association website, an organisation that represents the Rohingyas, May 2015.*



*Flags from top left, clockwise: Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia

Source C: *An extract of a news article written by an Indian journalist, published in the India Times, May 2014.*

ASEAN should abandon its non-interference policy. In an agreement adopted in 2007, ASEAN countries agreed to uphold international law and human rights but insisted they would not interfere in each other's internal affairs - a loophole that helps member states commit abuses without consequence.

While there is an argument that the people on the boats need to be saved, any country that does so will have to deal with issues such as citizenship rights and dependence on government support. Setting up a framework to cope with the problem will take time, and would succeed only with international financial support. Myanmar would probably be more responsive to pressure from China, the United States and other major investors in the country regarding its policies toward the Rohingyas.

Source D: *An extract of a news article written by an American journalist, published on the news agency website, December 2014.*

Myanmar does not recognise the existence of the Rohingya ethnicity. Many locals and government officials say they are illegal migrants from Bangladesh. Critics say the country's reforms are now slowing and that conditions have worsened after Western countries began relaxing long-standing sanctions on Myanmar and renewing diplomatic ties with Myanmar.

The United Nations General Assembly has passed a resolution urging Myanmar to grant citizenship and equal rights to the Rohingya. It has expressed serious concern at Myanmar's treatment of the mostly Muslim minority group. It also urged authorities to step up its efforts to end remaining human rights violations and abuses, including arrest and detention, forced displacement, rape and other forms of sexual violence.

Source E: *An extract of an article by the Director General of the International Organisation for Migration (*IOM), May 2015.*

The migrant crisis in Southeast Asia has entered a new phase, with over half of those originally estimated to be at sea now on dry land, some for the first time in almost four months. IOM welcomed the positive action made by Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand but there is still much to be done. Regardless of the excellent humanitarian gestures from the countries directly affected, there are still thousands of highly vulnerable people at sea.

Regional governments, IOM and other concerned parties are due to meet in Bangkok to discuss the migration crisis. The meeting is expected to address long-term solutions for migrants and **asylum seekers. It will also look at how trafficking and people smuggling in the region can be stopped.

* IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all

** An asylum seeker is a person who fled from their country but is not accepted yet as a refugee

Source F: *An extract of an article by an Australian journalist, published on an Australian government-owned broadcasting website, May 2015.*

Nope, nope, nope - the most negative and ignorant of all ***Tony Abbott's three word slogans. His rejection of even the simplest consideration of the complex, harrowing and indeed tragic plight of the Rohingya asylum seekers is more than an adolescent dismissal; it is frankly distasteful, not only of his Australian peers but of the wider world. The Rohingyas, he says, is a regional problem: presumably he regards the region as any part of earth that does not include Australia.

His only act of compassion has been a grant of \$6 million in humanitarian aid. Given that this amount follows a \$29.5 million cut in the initial budget of aid to Myanmar, it can hardly be called generous.

***Tony Abbot is the Australian Prime Minister

Copyright Acknowledgement

Source A: <http://www.hrw.org/news/2009/05/25/ignoring-rohingyas-asean-rejects-new-role>

Source B: <http://www.rohingya.se/2015/05/call-for-asean-to-find-solution-for-stranded-rohingya/>

Source C: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/rest-of-world/Rohingya-crisis-highlights-toothless-nature-of-Asean/articleshow/47344119.cms>

Source D: <http://www.voanews.com/content/un-urges-myanmar-to-give-rohingya-full-citizenship/2578599.html>

Source E: <http://www.iom.int/news/iom-sees-progress-se-asia-migrant-crisis-warns-more-must-be-done>

Source F: <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-05-26/maccallum-is-this-how-a-civilised-country-should-respond/6497048>

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer any **one** question.

2 Conflict in Northern Ireland

- a) Explain how the unequal provision of housing worsened the Protestant-Catholic relationship in Northern Ireland. [5m]
- b) Explain two other reasons that worsened the Protestant-Catholic relationship in Northern Ireland. [10m]

3 Managing International Relations

- a) Explain how Total Defence can ensure the peace and security of Singapore. [5m]
- b) Explain two other strategies that can ensure the peace and security of Singapore. [10m]

4 Sustaining Economic Development in a Globalising World

- a) Explain how an improvement in communication leads to globalisation. [5m]
- b) Explain two other driving forces of globalisation. [10m]

-End of Paper-

Sec 4N Prelim Suggested Marking Scheme: SBQ

(1a)	Study Source A. What can you learn from this source about the reactions of ASEAN to the Rohingya migrant crisis? Explain your answer.	[5m]
L1	Gives relevant content but no inference / wrong inference	1
L2	Inference about whether the Rohingya migrant crisis can be resolved. <i>Award 3m for more developed answers.</i> E.g. I can learn from this source that the Rohingya migrant crisis may not be resolved as ASEAN was to be blamed . This is evident from "reluctance to criticise human rights violations against the Rohingyas, and the unwillingness to address the resulting decades-long migration". This suggests that ASEAN was to be blamed , as they did not attempt to resolve this problem despite knowledge of it.	2-3
L3	Inference about the reactions of ASEAN: nonchalant / avoidance / ignoring / fails to react <i>Award 5m for more developed answers.</i> E.g. I can learn from this source that ASEAN seems to be nonchalant / avoiding the Rohingya migrant crisis . This is evident from "reluctance to criticise human rights violations against the Rohingya, and the unwillingness to address the resulting decades-long migration" which suggests that ASEAN is a contributing factor to the crisis, as they did not attempt to resolve this problem despite concerns being raised more than 20 years ago .	4-5

(b)	Study Source B. Why was this cartoon published? Explain your answer.	[7m]
L1	Answers based on provenance only OR generalised answers not using source content/context	1
L2	Answers because of context i.e. no use of source content <i>Award 2 marks for general context and 3 marks for specific context of the source</i>	2-3
L3	Message: to say what happened E.g. The cartoon was published because the Rohingya Association wants the international community to know/understand that the Rohingya migrant crisis resulted from the actions of Myanmar and its neighbours , especially Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Bangladesh. The countries seemed to be do not want to get involved with the problem of the Rohingya migrants . This is evident from Source B where the boat filled with Rohingyas was akin to a soccer ball in which the countries are kicking to one another. As a result, the Rohingyas had no place to go and suffered under the harsh conditions aboard the boats.	4
L4	Message: to criticise/condemn E.g. The cartoon was published because the Rohingya Association wants to criticise/condemn the actions of Myanmar and its neighbours , especially Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Bangladesh.	5
L5	Purpose: to win support Note: purpose is the intended impact of the message on the behavior of the audience <i>Award 7 marks for more developed answers.</i>	6-7

	E.g. L4 + the Rohingya Association published this cartoon as they were concerned about the plight of the Rohingyas and so, wanted to convince Myanmar and its neighbours to face up to the issue and work together to resolve the problem of the migrant crisis.	
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(c)	Study Sources C and D. How far does Source C prove that Source D is correct? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Proves / does not prove by using content but invalid matching	1
L2	Identifies things which proves/does not prove, unexplained OR undeveloped provenance	2
L3	Proves / does not prove based on similarity or difference in content Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers. E.g. Source C does not prove that Source D is correct because they are different in stating the reasons for the Rohingya migrant crisis . Source C suggests that ASEAN was to be blamed as they did not step in to help as a result of a policy that prevents them from meddling in another country's problem . This is evident from "ASEAN should abandon its non-interference policy and "a loophole that helps member states commit abuses without consequence". On the other hand, Source D suggests that the Western countries easing of sanctions against Myanmar caused the crisis . This is evident from "conditions have worsened after Western countries began relaxing long-standing sanctions on Myanmar and renewing diplomatic ties with Myanmar".	3-4
L4	Prove / does not prove: explained by cross-reference to other sources to check reliability of Source C <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i> E.g. L2 + Source C does not prove Source D correct because Source C is not reliable in stating that ASEAN was to be blamed for the conflict as it is contradicted with cross-reference to Source E which states how ASEAN countries like Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia have agreed to allow the Rohingya people on the boats to disembark and enter the respective countries . This is evident from "migrant crisis in Southeast Asia has entered a new phase, with over half of those originally estimated to be at sea now on dry land" which suggests that the ASEAN countries have intervened and are taking the necessary steps to resolve the crisis by providing relief and a place to stay before deciding how to settle them. Since, Source C is not reliable, it does not prove that Source D is correct.	5-6
L5	Prove: evaluation of provenance E.g. Ultimately, Source C does not prove that Source D is correct because Source C is unreliable as India is also involved in the migrant crisis as they had previously welcomed the Rohingyas into the refugee camps. Hence, they are concerned with the seemingly nonchalant attitude of the international community towards this growing problem . If this migrant crisis persist and becomes more serious, it could hurt economic development in the region and affect India as well.	7

(d)	Study Source E. How useful is this source as evidence about whether the Rohingya migrant crisis can be resolved? Explain your answer.	[8m]
L1	Provenance OR undeveloped assertions about provenance	1
L2	Useful because of the information it provides <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i>	2-3

	E.g. Source E is useful as evidence that the Rohingya migrant crisis can be resolved, as the international community has achieved a breakthrough with regards to the Rohingya migrant crisis as Myanmar's neighbours have agreed to help the Rohingyas abroad the boats by allowing them to come ashore and providing aid supplies. This is evident from Source E "The migrant crisis in Southeast Asia has entered a new phase, with over half of those originally estimated to be at sea now on dry land". OR E.g. Source E is not useful as it is limited in providing information on the challenges faced when the international community was reluctant to provide help to resolve the Rohingya migrant crisis. The source focuses mainly on the positive aspect of aid from the international community but did not present to us the challenges that will hinder the management of the crisis.	
L3	Both aspects of L2	4
L4	L3 + Not useful OR useful by checking reliability <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. L3 (useful) + This is supported with cross-reference to Source D which states how the UN General Assembly had passed a resolution to urge Myanmar to address the root problem of the Rohingya migrant crisis. This is evident from "United Nations General Assembly has passed a resolution urging Myanmar to grant citizenship and equal rights to the Rohingyas". E.g. L3 (not useful) + This is supported with cross-reference to Source F which states the challenges of resolving the migrant crisis when some countries, in the case of Australia, still refuses to take in the Rohingyas as refugees. This is evident from "Nope, nope, nope - the most negative and ignorant of all Tony Abbott's three word slogans" and "Given that the amount follows a \$29.5 million cut in the initial budget of aid to Myanmar, it can hardly be called generous".	5-6
L5	L4 + Not useful as evidence from the evaluation of provenance E.g. L4 (useful) + Ultimately, Source E is not useful as evidence that the Rohingya migrant crisis can be resolved as it is not reliable. The article was published on the International Organisation for Migration. As the director of the IOM, which is dedicated to promoting migration for the benefit of all, it is expected that he will be biased to the mission of the organisation and show what the organisation has achieved in the case of the migrant crisis.	7
L6	L5 + Still useful as evidence of success of the international community L5 + However, it is still useful as it tells us that the international community is taking the migrant issue seriously and taking concrete steps to resolve the Rohingya migrant crisis.	8

(e)	Study Source F. Are you surprised at what this source says about the reactions of the international community towards the Rohingya migrant issue? Explain your answer.	[8m]
Level	Description	Marks
L1	Uses source content, but does not answer whether the source is surprised or not.	1
L2	Identifies things which are surprising, unexplained OR undeveloped provenance	2
L3	Surprised using source content <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i>	3-4

	E.g. Yes, I am surprised at this source which says that the international community's reaction towards the Rohingyas. This is evident from "<u>The Rohingyas, he says, is a regional problem: presumably he regards the region as any part of earth that does not include Australia</u>". OR E.g. No, I am not surprised at this source which says that the international community's reaction towards the Rohingyas. This is evident from "<u>The Rohingyas, he says, is a regional problem: presumably he regards the region as any part of earth that does not include Australia</u>".	
L4	Surprised: explained by cross-reference to other sources to check reliability <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more developed answers.</i> E.g. L3 (surprised) + This is contradicted with cross-reference to Source E, which explains how the international community is willing to take concrete steps to resolve the migrant crisis. This is evident from "<u>migrant crisis in Southeast Asia has entered a new phase, with over half of those originally estimated to be at sea now on dry land, some for the first time in almost four months</u>". OR E.g. L3 (not surprised) + This is supported with cross-reference to Source C, which explains how taking responsibility for the migrants would mean that the country also has to deal with their migration status and the need to support them with aid relief. This is evident from "any country that does so will have to deal with issues such as citizenship rights and dependence on government support".	5-6
L5	L4 + surprised based on evaluation of the provenance E.g. L4 + Ultimately, I am surprised at Source E as it is very critical of the Australian Prime Minister.	7

Sec 4N Prelim Suggested Marking Scheme: SEQ

2. Conflict in Northern Ireland

- (a) Explain how the unequal provision of housing worsened the Protestant-Catholic relations in Northern Ireland. [5]

Level	Band Descriptor	Mark/s
L1	Writes about the conflict in Northern Ireland	1
L2	Describes the unequal provision of housing <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i>	2 – 3
L3	Explains how the unequal provision of housing worsened the Protestant-Catholic relations <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. The unequal provision of housing worsened the Protestant-Catholic relationship in Northern Ireland. The council that provides the public housing is mostly made up by the Protestants. The Catholics found the allocation of public housing by the government to be unfair as more houses are given to the Protestants than the Catholics . Being deprived of their basic rights to shelter , the Catholics saw the action of the government as discriminatory , and all feelings between the Catholics and Protestants grew , worsening the Protestant-Catholic relations in Northern Ireland.	4 – 5

- (b) Explain two other reasons that worsened the Protestant-Catholic relations in Northern Ireland. [10]

Level	Band Descriptor	Mark/s
L1	Identifies other reason (s) that worsened the Protestant-Catholic relations in Northern Ireland <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one reason and 2 marks for identifying two reasons.</i>	1-2
L2	Describes other reason(s) that worsened the Protestant-Catholic relations in Northern Ireland <i>Award 3 marks for describing one reason and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Award 5 marks for describing another reason.</i>	3-5
L3	Explains another reason that worsened the Protestant-Catholic relations in Northern Ireland <i>Award 6 marks for an explanation of one other reason and additional marks for any supporting details up to a maximum of 8 marks.</i> E.g. Social Segregation was another reason that worsened the Protestant-Catholic relations in Northern Ireland because the Catholics and Protestants lacked opportunities for interaction which created much misunderstanding and tension between the two groups . The education system was such that fully-funded public schools catered to Protestants only while partly funded private schools catered to the Catholic community. Protestant children were taught British history , played British sport and were very loyal to the British, in contrast to Catholic children who learnt Irish history , took up Irish sport and regarded Britain as a foreign country .	6-8
L4	L3 + Explains another reason that worsened the Protestant-Catholic relationship in Northern Ireland <i>Award 9 marks for an explanation of a second reason that worsened the relationship and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i>	9-10

	E.g. Another reason that worsened the Protestant-Catholic relations was the unfair employment opportunities in Northern Ireland. This was because the Catholics, despite being equally academically qualified, found it harder to seek employment , especially in the government. There was much competition for jobs in Northern Ireland and the Catholics did not have the same opportunities in getting the jobs they wanted due to the unfair Protestant government which favoured Protestants.	
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3. Managing International Relations

(a) Explain how Total Defence can ensure the peace and security of Singapore. [5]

Level	Band Descriptor	Mark/s
L1	Writes about peace and security in Singapore	1
L2	Describes Total Defence <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i>	2 – 3
L3	Explains how Total Defence can ensure the peace and security of Singapore. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. Total Defence is a strategy to ensure the peace and security of Singapore because it means that everyone plays a part in the defence of the country . The five aspects of total defence, namely social defence, economic defence, psychological defence, military defence and civil defence work together to strengthen the capabilities of the various sectors of Singapore. For instance, psychological defence focuses on the loyalty and commitment of the citizens , who will develop pride for the country and thus, have the will and mental strength to overcome any challenges. When the citizens of Singapore are prepared to overcome any challenges, they will be ready to fight off any threats .	4 – 5

(b) Explain two other strategies that can ensure the peace and security of Singapore. [10]

Level	Band Descriptor	Mark/s
L1	Identifies other strategies that can ensure the peace and security of Singapore <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one strategy and 2 marks for identifying two strategies.</i>	1-2
L2	Describes other strategies that can ensure the peace and security of Singapore <i>Award 3 marks for describing one strategy and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Award 5 marks for describing another strategy.</i>	3-5
L3	Explains another strategy that can ensure the peace and security of Singapore <i>i.e. shows link between one strategy and the peace and security of Singapore.</i> <i>Award 6 marks for an explanation of one other strategy and additional marks for any supporting details up to a maximum of 8 marks.</i> E.g. Another strategy that can ensure the peace and security of Singapore is through military cooperation with other countries because gaining the experience and exposure of training in different environments and terrains can enhance Singapore's military competency and train them to adapt to different scenarios . When Singapore conducts joint military exercises with countries such as Australia and Malaysia and is part of the Five Power Defence arrangement , exercises are conducted to enhance cooperation and coordination among countries.	6-8
L4	L3 + Explains another strategy that can ensure the peace and security of Singapore <i>Award 9 marks for an explanation of a second strategy that can ensure the peace and security of Singapore and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> E.g. Strengthening Singapore's defence industry is another strategy to ensure Singapore's peace and security because its citizen armed force alone cannot deter potential aggressors. Singapore needs to use the latest technology and equipment in order to be an effective fighting force . Hence, the defence industry of Singapore	9-10

	develops electronic warfare and ammunition for its own military use and ensures a supply of arms by providing the SAF with essential weapons and equipment, modifying and upgrading them to suit the needs of Singapore.	
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4. Sustaining Economic Development in a Globalising World

(a) Explain how an improvement in communication leads to globalisation.

[5]

Level	Band Descriptor	Mark/s
L1	Writes about globalisation	1
L2	Describes improvements in communication <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i>	2 – 3
L3	Explains how improvements in communication leads to globalisation E.g. Improvements in communication leads to globalisation because the improved technology allows information to be transmitted very quickly from one place to another across the global and from one person to another so that connections can be made instantly. With satellite technology and optical fibre systems, it has facilitated the spread of information from one location to another instantaneously as they have large carrying capacity and are able to transmit information at a very high speed.	4 – 5

(b) Explain two other driving forces of globalisation.

[10]

Level	Band Descriptor	Mark/s
L1	Identifies other driving forces of globalisation <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one driving force and 2 marks for identifying two driving forces.</i>	1-2
L2	Describes other driving forces of globalisation <i>Award 3 marks for describing one driving force and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Award 5 marks for describing another driving force.</i>	3-5
L3	Explains another driving force of globalisation <i>Award 6 marks for an explanation of one other driving force and additional marks for any supporting details up to a maximum of 8 marks.</i> E.g. Advances in transportation have also made globalisation possible because there is a greater degree of mobility for goods as well as people all across the globe and the world becomes more interconnected . Goods are transported in containers (through containerisation) which are then transported by ocean-liners and commercial jet aircrafts to reach any possible destination in a shorter period of time and at a lower cost , as in the past, goods are transported by the steam-engine over a longer period of time and involved longer and more tedious processing time	6-8
L4	L3 + Explains another driving force of globalisation <i>Award 9 marks for an explanation of a second driving force and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> E.g. Transnational Corporations (TNCs) have also made globalisation possible because these large global firms operate in a number of countries to source for resources; component parts for manufacturing and for cheap labour so that the whole operation consists of a network of operations in different parts of the world, connecting the world economies . For instance, Microsoft, McDonalds and Toyota Motors are such TNCs which have made their mark globally, being able to control and	9-10

	coordinate economic activities around the world.	
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Name	Class	Index No.
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**ANG MO KIO SECONDARY SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 3 2015
SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS & 5 NORMAL ACADEMIC**

COMBINED HUMANITIES

2204/01

Paper 1 Social Studies

19 August 2015/ Wednesday

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST:

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

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **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 the question or part question.

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

[Turn Over]

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 is the message of this cartoon? Explain your answer. [6]
- (b) Study Sources B and C.
In what ways are these sources similar? Explain your answer. [7]
- (c) Study Source D.
How reliable is this source? Explain your answer. [7]
- (d) Study Source E.
How useful is this source as evidence about the affordability of public housing in Singapore? Explain your answer. [7]
- (e) Study Source F.
Are you surprised by what is being said in the source? Explain your answer. [8]

Is public housing in Singapore affordable?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Public housing is a critical part of Singapore's physical, social and political landscape. More than 80% of Singaporeans live in flats built by the Housing and Development Board (HDB). Having provided mass housing that is generally acknowledged to be of good quality and affordable for many, Singapore's public housing system has been cited as a remarkable success. In 2010, HDB won the UN-Habitat Scroll of Honour for providing one of Asia's and the world's greenest, cleanest and most socially conscious housing programmes. But despite its seeming success in the first fifty years since it was established, public housing has become a bone of contention for many Singaporeans who are unhappy with the rising housing prices. Many took to the social media to criticise various government's public housing policies. On the part of the government, it has continuously adjusted public housing policies to address public dissatisfaction especially the rising cost of housing.

Study the following sources to assess whether public housing in Singapore is affordable.

Source A: A Singaporean cartoon about public housing in Singapore published in 2010. The figure on the right is Mr Mah Bow Tan, former Minister for National Development (in-charge of public housing).



Source B: A comment made by a Singaporean in 2013 posted on a weblog site that covers Singapore politics and current affairs.

The Singapore government has delayed acting on the issue of housing affordability for far too long. In the past several years, they have allowed property prices to rise so fast that lower and middle income Singaporeans gradually found themselves priced out of the market. Married couples who had to purchase their first home from HDB found themselves saddled with expensive, lengthy housing loan that often stretched 25 to 30 years. It meant being in debt for virtually all of their productive years just to own a ninety-nine year lease PigeonHole.

Source C: A view expressed in a local blog in April 2012 by a Singaporean.

In the recent, Singapore is facing the problem of housing shortage as well as high housing prices. Due to the limited land supply in Singapore, the demand for public housing has been increasing at a faster rate than the supply of public housing, resulting in sky high prices for public housing. HDB caters to 80% of the housing needs in Singapore. While HDB often blames the market forces for pushing up the housing prices, it omits the fact that no one is allowed to build public housing without their approval.

Source D: *From a speech delivered at the Workers' Party public forum on 15 May 2010 by Gerald Giam, member of the Workers' Party.*

The sky-high property prices threaten severe long-term effects for Singapore's future. Many young people delay getting married because of insufficient savings to place a down payment for their first flat, which has a knock-on effect on our birth rate and our ability as a nation to replace ourselves in the next generation. Others simply pack up and leave for other countries where they can buy a landed property with a garden plus a car, all for the price of a "squeezezy" HDB flat.

Most of those who remain will likely have to spend their entire working lives paying off their home loan. After the 30-year loan is paid off, they have exhausted their retirement savings and whatever they do have is locked up in their only "asset".

Source E: *Extract of an article posted on International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP) website in July 2012. The federation was founded in 1913 in the UK and it involves a worldwide network of professionals representing the broad field of housing and planning.*

Today, 82% of Singaporeans live in flats organized by the HDB and satisfaction rate reaches 95%. For all of the Singaporeans together, the home ownership is 93%, which is the highest in the world (HDB, 2012). One of the main reasons why home ownership is so high is that the government makes it possible to take loan in your personal pension-funds (CPF) from the day you start earning money. In this way, even low-income groups can find funding to buy their own home.

Source F: *From a speech to parliament made on 10 March 2015 by Minister for National Development Khaw Boon Wan published in The Straits Times website.*

"Housing Board flats have become more affordable since 2011 and the Government's promise is that every generation will be able to afford their own HDB homes", said Minister for National Development Khaw Boon Wan in Parliament on Tuesday. "From 2009 to 2014, new flat prices rose 15 per cent without housing grants, or just 6 per cent with grants. Measured against the household income increase of 38 per cent, we can see that public housing affordability has substantially improved since 2011," he said. "Home ownership has also been possible for the lower-income group", added Mr Khaw. "From March 2012 to July 2014, a total of 1,491 families with household incomes below \$1,000 had booked two-room or larger BTO flats".

Acknowledgements

Source A:	http://sporesays.blogspot.sg/2010/09/hdb-bubble.html
Source B:	http://www.sgpolitics.net/?p=8208
Source C:	http://housingproblemsinthe21stcentury.blogspot.sg/2012/04/singapore-housing.html
Source D:	http://geraldgiam.sg/2010/05/wp-forum-speech-we-can-make-public-housing-affordable-again/
Source E:	http://www.ifhp.org/ifhp-blog/singapore%E2%80%99s-successful-long-term-public-housing-strategies
Source F:	http://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/singapore-budget-2015-hdb-flats-have-become-more-affordable-says-minister-khaw

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer **one** question.

2 Conflict in Sri Lanka

- (a) Explain how the university admission criteria was a cause of the Tamil-Sinhalese conflict in Sri Lanka. [5]
- (b) Explain two other causes of conflict between the Tamils and the Sinhalese in Sri Lanka. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Impact of Transnational Terrorism

- (a) Explain how social impact is an effect of transnational terrorism. [5]
- (b) Explain two other effects of transnational terrorism. Which of them do you think is more important? [10]

4 Sustaining Singapore's Economic Development in a Globalising World

- (a) Explain how diversification of the economy helps Singapore meet the challenges of a globalising world. [5]
- (b) Explain two other strategies that help Singapore meet the challenges of a globalising world. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

End of Paper

Suggested Answer Scheme

Source-based Case Study

1	(a)	Study Source A.	
		What is the message of this cartoon? Explain your answer.	[6]
	L1	Content only Eg. The cartoon is showing the former Minister for National Development being lifted up by the balloon (HDB), etc.	[1]
	L2	Identifies sub-messages without support E.g The message of this cartoon is to show the rising prices of the public housing in Singapore, etc.	[2]
	L3	Identifies sub-messages with support E.g The message of this cartoon is to show the rising prices of the public housing in Singapore. This can be seen in Source A where it shows the former Minister for National Development being lifted up by the balloon (HDB) which represents the price of public housing in Singapore , etc.	[3]
	L4	Identifies the main message of the cartoon without support E.g. The message of this cartoon is to show/ convince Singaporeans that the public housing in Singapore is not affordable because the prices are constantly increasing, etc.	[4]
	L5	Identifies the main message of the cartoon with support <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. The message of this cartoon is to show/ convince Singaporeans that the public housing in Singapore is not affordable because the prices are constantly increasing. This can be seen in Source A where it shows the former Minister for National Development being lifted up by the balloon (HDB), which represents the price of public housing in Singapore. This serves to indicate that sky high prices of public housing in the country which can be beyond the means of many Singaporeans, etc.	[5-6]
	(b)	Study Sources B and C.	
		In what ways are these sources similar? Explain your answer.	[7]
	L1	Similarity in provenance Eg. Both sources B and C are written source, etc.	[1]
	L2	Similarity in content, unsupported Eg. Both sources are similar in their views that the public housing in Singapore is too expensive and therefore, it is not within the means of all Singaporeans.	[2]
	L3	Similarity in content, supported <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i>	[3-4]

		Eg. Both sources are similar in their views that the public housing in Singapore is too expensive and therefore, it is not within the means of all Singaporeans. This view is reflected in Source B where the author says that "property prices to rise so fast that lower and middle income Singaporeans gradually found themselves priced out of the market". Similarly, the author in Source C agrees by saying that, "the demand for public housing has been increasing at a faster rate than the supply of public housing, resulting in sky high prices for public housing."	
	L4	Similarity in tone Eg. Both Sources B and C have similar tone. Both authors are unhappy with the management of the public housing system in Singapore and therefore, they have written their views in a negative/ unhappy/ agitated tone. In Source B, the sentence, "It meant being in debt for virtually all of their productive years just to own a ninety-nine year lease PigeonHole" reflects that author is agitated with the public housing system in Singapore. Source C also shows similar agitated tone on the issue by stating, "While HDB often blames the market forces for pushing up the housing prices, it omits the fact that no one is allowed to build public housing without their approval", etc.	[5]
	L5	Similarity in purpose <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> Eg. The author of both Sources B and C share similar purpose. Both of them are trying to persuade Singaporeans that the Singapore government is to be blamed for making public housing in the country not affordable for many Singaporeans. In trying to persuade them, both authors want them to pressure the government to review its current policies on public housing and to make better progress in making public housing in Singapore more affordable to all, etc.	[6-7]
	(c)	Study Source D.	
		How reliable is this source? Explain your answer.	[7]
	L1	Reliable/ Not reliable without any explanation Eg. Source D is reliable or Source D is not reliable, etc	[1]
	L2	Reliability based on provenance/ content, without valid explanation <i>Award 2 marks for one provenance/content and 3 marks for two provenances/ content, without valid explanation</i> Eg. Source D is not reliable because it is taken from member of the Workers' Party, etc. Eg. Source D is reliable because the source states that the prices of housing in Singapore are too expensive, etc.	[2-3]
	L3	Reliability based on content, making cross-reference to another/ other sources with valid explanation <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> Eg. Source D is reliable in its content. In Source D, the author states that the prices of public housing are too high in Singapore which resulted in Singaporeans	[4-5]

	having to endure a difficult life. This view is also echoed in Source B where it states that as a result of the high prices of public housing, many married couples “found themselves saddled with expensive, lengthy housing loan that often stretched 25 to 30 years”. As the claim made in Source D is consistent with the view in Source B, it makes the source reliable, etc.	
L4	Reliability based on provenance and motive of author, with valid explanation <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> Eg. Source D is not reliable based on the provenance and motive of the author. The author is from the Workers’ Party, an opposition party in Singapore and therefore, it is expected of him to be highly critical of the government and to give one sided view on the issue. This is clearly shown in Source D where the author constantly blames the government for the negative effects that its housing policy has on marriage, Singaporeans leaving the country and poor quality of life in the country. In doing so, as member of the opposition party, the author wants to convince Singaporeans that the current government is doing a bad job and that they should support his opposition party instead. As the author has a vested interest in the delivering this speech, it makes the source not reliable, etc.	[6-7]
(d)	Study Source E.	
	How useful is this source as evidence about the affordability of public housing in Singapore? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Useful/ Not useful without any explanation Eg. Source E is useful/ not useful, etc.	[1]
L2	Not useful, based on typicality Eg. Source E is not useful because it comes from an overseas website and therefore, the author will not know exactly what is happening in Singapore, etc.	[2]
L3	Utility based on content <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> Eg. Source E is useful because it explains why public housing in Singapore is affordable. In Source E, the article states that “one of the main reasons why home ownership is so high is that the government makes it possible to take loan in your personal pension-funds (CPF)”, etc.	[3-4]
L4	Evaluates reliability of source based on cross-reference, with valid explanation <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> Eg. Source E is not useful to be used as evidence because it is not reliable. Source E states that many Singaporeans are able to afford their own homes and are very satisfied with the quality of their homes. These claims are repudiated by Sources B and D. Both sources indicated that property prices have risen too high that many “lower and middle income Singaporeans gradually found themselves priced out of the market” (Source B) and “Others simply pack up and leave for	[5-6]

		other countries where they can buy a landed property with a garden plus a car, all for the price of a 'sueezy' HDB flat" (Source D) because of the less than satisfactory housing in Singapore., etc.	
	L5	Evaluates reliability of source based on provenance with valid explanation <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. Source E is useful to be used as evidence because it is a reliable source. The source is taken from an article posted on a website of the federation that is made up of professionals in the field of housing and planning. Based on this, it lends credibility to what it is being posted on its website because the people know the subject matter very well due to their professions. Furthermore, they cannot afford to publish an article that gives unreliable information because it will jeopardise their reputation as experts in the field of housing and planning, etc.	[6-7]
	(e)	Study Source F.	
		Are you surprised by what being said in the source? Explain your answer.	[8]
	L1	Answers using source content, but no statement of surprised/not surprised E.g. Source F shows the improvement made in making public housing affordable to all Singaporeans since 2011, etc.	[1]
	L2	Surprised/ Not Surprised based on provenance without explanation <i>Award 2 marks for one provenance and 3 marks for two provenances/ content, without explanation</i> E.g. I'm not surprised by the view given on the affordability of public housing in Singapore because it comes from the Minister for National Development, etc. Or/And E.g. I'm not surprised because the speech is made in parliament or is published in The Straits Times, etc.	[2-3]
	L3	Not surprised based on typicality E.g. I am not surprised because the source is published in The Straits Times and therefore, it will carry favourable report on the government's policy, etc.	[4]
	L4	Surprised/Not surprised: based on cross-reference <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. I am not surprised by the claim made in Source F that the affordability of public housing "has substantially improved since 2011" after reading Source E and referring to background information. In Source E, the website shows that the home ownership is high at 93% and this is repeated in the background information where it states that "Having provided mass housing that generally acknowledged to be of good quality and affordable for many, Singapore's public housing has been cited as a remarkable success". As these sources echo the same claims, I am not surprised by Source F, etc.	[5-6]

	L5 Surprised/Not surprised based on the provenance and motive explained <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> E.g. I am not surprised by what the Minister said in Parliament about “public housing affordability has substantially improved since 2011” because of its provenance and the intention of the Minister. The source was taken from the speech delivered in parliament by the minister in-charge of public housing. It is not surprising for him to want to share the positive impact of his policy with members of Parliament and other Singaporeans. In doing so, he can put his ministry in good stead and thus, he can gain more support from parliament and Singaporeans for his current and future policies on public housing. As such, I am not surprised in reading Source F, etc.	[7-8]
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Structured Essay Question Answer Scheme

2	Conflict in Sri Lanka	
(a)	Explain how the university admission criteria was a cause of the Tamil-Sinhalese conflict in Sri Lanka.	[5]
L1	Writes about conflict in Sri Lanka without relating to the factor given i.e. with no description/explanation of how it brought about conflict in Sri Lanka.	[1]
L2	Describes the Given Factor E.g. Before 1970, university admission criteria 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 proportion of Tamils admitted to the university was higher than their proportion in the population. After 1970, a new university admission criteria was introduced. Tamils now had to score higher marks than the Sinhalese students to enter the same courses in the universities, such as Medicine and Engineering. A fixed number of places in the university were also reserved for the Sinhalese, etc.	[2-3]
L3	Explains how university admission criteria causes the conflict in Sri Lanka E.g. The university admission criteria was a cause of the Tamil- Sinhalese conflict. This is because the Tamils felt that the criteria was unfair and a disadvantage to them. It restricted the number of Tamils achieving a university education. Before 1970, university admission criteria 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 proportion of Tamils admitted to the university was higher than their proportion in the population. After 1970, a new university admission criteria was introduced. Tamils now had to score higher marks than the Sinhalese students to enter the same courses in the universities, such as Medicine and Engineering. A fixed number of places in the university were also reserved for the Sinhalese. Admission was no longer based solely on academic results. Thus, the Tamils felt the Sinhalese had discriminated against them. Furthermore, being denied a university education would affect their income level and quality of life. This gave rise to anger and dissatisfaction among the Tamils, so the conflict arose between them and the Sinhalese, etc.	[4-5]
(b)	Explain two other causes of conflict between the Tamils and the Sinhalese in Sri Lanka. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies other causes of conflict between the Tamils and the Sinhalese in Sri Lanka Award 1m for identifying one cause and 2m for identifying another cause. E.g. Sinhala only policy, Citizenship Issue, Resettlement Policy, etc.	[1-2]

L2	Describes other causes of conflict between the Tamils and the Sinhalese in Sri Lanka Award 3m for describing one cause and 4m for another cause E.g. About 100,000 of the Indian Tamils remained stateless although they had contributed to Sri Lanka's economy. This issue started the problem when the Ceylon Citizenship Act of 1948 granted citizenship to those who were either born in Sri Lanka or those whose forefathers were born there. As a result many Indian Tamils who were brought to India by the British to work in the tea plantations found themselves stateless, etc. Or/And Many Sinhalese peasants were transferred to resettle in the northern and eastern provinces, which were the two main areas occupied by the Tamils. Besides them, Buddhist monks and the Sri Lankan army who were mostly Sinhalese also came to occupy their lands., etc.	[3-4]
L3	Explains one cause of conflict between the Tamils and the Sinhalese in Sri Lanka i.e. shows the link between the factor and how it leads to the conflict Award 5m for an explanation of one cause and additional mark for any supporting detail and a strong link E.g. Citizenship issue was a cause of conflict between Tamils and Sinhalese in Sri Lanka. About 100,000 of the Indian Tamils remained stateless although they had contributed to Sri Lanka's economy. This issue started the problem when the Ceylon Citizenship Act of 1948 granted citizenship to those who were either born in Sri Lanka or those whose forefathers were born there. As a result many Indian Tamils who were brought to India by the British to work in the tea plantations found themselves stateless. This meant that they could not enjoy basic rights such as voting, jobs, education and housing. Many felt that this was unjust to them and they were resentful towards the Sri Lankan government. Although in 1964 India agreed to allow a certain number of Indian Tamils to return to India, 100,000 of them still remained stateless. Such a grievance caused the Tamil-Sinhalese conflict, etc. Or Resettlement policy of the 1950s was a cause of conflict. The Tamils were upset and unhappy that many Sinhalese peasants were transferred to resettle in the northern and eastern provinces, which were the two main areas occupied by the Tamils. Besides them, Buddhist monks and the Sri Lankan army who were mostly Sinhalese also came to occupy their lands. The Tamils were upset that they had to share their fertile land with these Sinhalese. The presence of Buddhist monks and the Sri Lankan army was an intrusion into the lives of Tamils and they felt threatened. Thus, the resettlement policy caused the conflict between the two races, etc.	[5-6]
L4	L3 + Explains another cause of conflict between the Tamils and the Sinhalese in Sri Lanka Award 7m for an explanation of a second cause and an additional mark for any supporting detail and a strong link	[7-8]

	E.g. Citizenship issue was a cause of conflict between Tamils and Sinhalese in Sri Lanka. About 100,000 of the Indian Tamils remained stateless although they had contributed to Sri Lanka's economy. This issue started the problem when the Ceylon Citizenship Act of 1948 granted citizenship to those who were either born in Sri Lanka or those whose forefathers were born there. As a result many Indian Tamils who were brought to India by the British to work in the tea plantations found themselves stateless. This meant that they could not enjoy basic rights such as voting, jobs, education and housing. Many felt that this was unjust to them and they were resentful towards the Sri Lankan government. Although in 1964 India agreed to allow a certain number of Indian Tamils to return to India, 100,000 of them still remained stateless. Such a grievance caused the Tamil-Sinhalese conflict, etc. And Resettlement policy of the 1950s was a cause of conflict. The Tamils were upset and unhappy that many Sinhalese peasants were transferred to resettle in the northern and eastern provinces, which were the two main areas occupied by the Tamils. Besides them, Buddhist monks and the Sri Lankan army who were mostly Sinhalese also came to occupy their lands. The Tamils were upset that they had to share their fertile land with these Sinhalese. The presence of Buddhist monks and the Sri Lankan army was an intrusion into the lives of Tamils and they felt threatened. Thus, the resettlement policy caused the conflict between the two races, etc.	
L5	L4 + Explains relative importance of the 2 causes of conflict between the Tamils and the Sinhalese in Sri Lanka i.e. not just why they are important but why one is more important than the other due in causing the conflict	[9-10]
3	Impact of Transnational Terrorism	
(a)	Explain how social impact is an effect of transnational terrorism.	[5]
L1	Writes about transnational terrorism without relating to the factor given. i.e. with no description/explanation of how it is a social effect of transnational terrorism.	[1]
L2	Describes the social impact as an effect of transnational terrorism. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. E.g. The Community Engagement Programme (CEP) was launched by PM Lee Hsien Loong to bring together Singaporeans from different communities, to strengthen inter-communal bonds, and to put in place response plans to deal with potential communal tensions after an incident, be it a terrorist attack or a civil emergency, etc.	[2-3]
L3	Explain the social impact as an effect of transnational terrorism. i.e shows link between the social impact as an effect of transnational terrorism. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.	[4-5]

	E.g. Social impact is an important effect of transnational terrorism. Governments worldwide have realised the importance of ensuring that terrorism does not hurt the harmony among different races and religions. The Community Engagement Programme (CEP) was launched by PM Lee Hsien Loong 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 deal with potential communal tensions after an incident, be it a terrorist attack or a civil emergency. This is important because acts of terrorism may create suspicion and tension among the various ethnic and religious groups in multi-racial countries such as Singapore, etc.	
(b)	Explain two other effects of transnational terrorism. Which of them is more important?	[10]
L1	Identifies other effects of transnational terrorism. Award 1m for identifying one impact and 2m for identifying another impact. E.g., Political Effect, Economic Effect, Psychological Effect, etc.	[1-2]
L2	Describes other effects of transnational terrorism. Award 3m for describing one impact and 4m for another impact. E.g. Globalisation causes loss of talents in a country. With globalisation, people are able to move from country to country in search of leisure activities and employment. People who are highly skilled are in high demand, etc. Or E.g. Globalisation has rapidly increased the income gap between the rich and the poor countries. It has not only resulted in rapid development in many countries but has also contributed to the spread of poverty in many other countries. Developed countries experience rapid income growth as they are responsible for most of the manufacturing activities. TNCs from North America and Western Europe are able to draw investments, skilled people and resources away from poor areas and relocate them in other regions that benefit them, etc.	[3-4]
L3	Explains one effect of transnational terrorism. i.e shows link between the political/economic/psychological impact as an effect of transnational terrorism. Award 5m for an explanation of one impact and additional mark for any supporting detail and a strong link. E.g. Government spending has also increased since the September 11 attacks to cater for increased security. In many countries, governments have deployed many more police and troops to guard areas such as airports, embassies as well as other sensitive installations. Governments also use their countries' resources carefully so as to ensure that there are sufficient resources for their nations in other areas of development, etc. Or Political impact is another effect of transnational terrorism. Border security measures involve greater checks on travellers' identities and belongings,	[5-6]

	slowing down immigration clearance. Legislation aimed at countering terrorism has also been introduced, etc.	
L4	L3 + Explains another effect of globalisation Award 7m for an explanation of political/economic/psychological impact as an effect of transnational terrorism and an additional mark for any supporting detail and a strong link E.g. The economic impact of transnational terrorism has been tremendous. After the September 11 attacks, the total loss of life and property cost insurance companies about US\$40 billion. The airline industry suffered huge losses in the months following the attacks as many people were afraid of flying. The impact on Bali's economy was even more severe after the 2002 bombing, as tourism is the main source of income for Bali. Tourism arrivals to Bali fell by more than 50% after the bombing and many Balinese lost their livelihood. Government spending has also increased since the September 11 attacks to cater for increased security. In many countries, governments have deployed many more police and troops to guard areas such as airports, embassies as well as other sensitive installations. As a result, industries were badly affected and governments had to increase spending to increase security measures. Governments also had to use their countries' resources carefully so as to ensure that there are sufficient resources for their nations in other areas of development, etc. And Political impact is another effect of transnational terrorism. Governments had to tighten various controls such as stepping up border security to ensure that terrorists do not slip into the country. These border security measures involve greater checks on travellers' identities and belongings, slowing down immigration clearance as a result. Legislation aimed at countering terrorism has also been introduced. As a result, people in these countries would be affected by these measures and laws, which could infringe on individual freedom and personal privacy, etc.	[7-8]
L5	L4 + Explains relative importance of the 2 effects of transnational terrorism i.e. not just why they are important but why one effect is more impactful than the other as a result of transnational terrorism.	[9-10]
4	Sustaining Singapore's Economic Development in a Globalising World	
(a)	Explain how diversification of the economy helps Singapore meet the challenges of a globalising world.	[5]
L1	Writes about globalisation without relating to the factor given i.e. with no description/explanation of how it can help the economy of Singapore meets the challenges of a globalising world.	[1]
L2	Describes the diversification of the economy as strategy to meet the challenges of a globalising world. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. E.g. Singapore goes into Life Sciences; research and development and	[2-3]

	attracting investments from Transnational Corporations. It also develops its tourism and education industries, etc.	
L3	Explains how the diversification of the economy as strategy can help Singapore to meet the challenges of a globalising world. i.e shows how this strategy can help Singapore meet the challenges of a globalising world. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. E.g. Diversification is a strategy through which Singapore attempts to meet the challenges of a globalising world. Being dependent on a small number of industries places Singapore in danger if any of these industries faces an economic downturn. Thus, diversification helps Singapore as this allows her to delve into many different industries to maximise growth such as technology-intensive high value-added manufacturing activities; Life Sciences; research and development; attracting investments from Transnational Corporations; being a regional hub for education and tourism. This will help reduce Singapore's dependence on a small number of industries or markets thus should any sector of the economy slow down, the other sectors can continue to generate revenue and sustain Singapore's general growth, etc.	[4-5]
(b)	Explain two other strategies that help Singapore meet the challenges of a globalising world. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies other strategies that help Singapore meet the challenges of a globalising world. Award 1m for identifying one factor and 2m for identifying another factor. E.g. Venturing abroad, Managing Resources, Nurturing SMEs, Expanding Market Reach through Economic Cooperation, etc.	[1-2]
L2	Describes other strategies that help Singapore meet the challenges of a globalising world. Award 3m for describing one reason and 4m for another reason. E.g. One economic strategy that can help Singapore meet the challenges of a globalising world is through nurturing the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). These are enterprises that are considered small or medium in the annual sales turnover or have smaller staff numbers. They support the operations of larger companies and TNCs, etc. Or One economic strategy that can help Singapore meet the challenges of a globalising world is through encouraging businesses to venture abroad. Regionalisation allows Singaporean businesses to invest in nearby countries that have land, lower costs and new markets. These businesses provide expertise and capital to develop industrial parks in host countries in return for land and labour, etc.	[3-4]

L3	Explains one strategy that can help Singapore meet the challenges of a globalising world. i.e. One economic strategy that can help Singapore meet the challenges of a globalising world is through nurturing the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). These are enterprises that are considered small or medium in the annual sales turnover or have smaller staff numbers. They are an important provider of jobs. They support the operations of larger companies and TNCs. Thus, we can see that the SMEs enhance the attractiveness of Singapore as a regional manufacturing and services hub thus giving Singapore an upper hand in the challenge for investors in a globalising world. Or One economic strategy that can help Singapore meet the challenges of a globalising world is through encouraging businesses to venture abroad. Regionalisation allows Singaporean businesses to invest in nearby countries that have land, lower costs and new markets. These businesses provide expertise and capital to develop industrial parks in host countries in return for land and labour. By working with a country that has larger market and higher production of goods, it will allow these businesses to reap high profits which can help them sustain themselves especially considering the limited domestic market. In doing this also, it allows these businesses to diversify their market shares and not be limited to Singapore. Therefore, this strategy can help Singapore's economy meet the challenges of a globalising world, etc.	[5-6]
L4	L3 + Explains other strategies that help Singapore meet the challenges of a globalising world. Award 7m for an explanation of a second strategy and an additional mark for any supporting detail and a strong link E.g. One economic strategy that can help Singapore meet the challenges of a globalising world is through nurturing the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). These are enterprises that are considered small or medium in the annual sales turnover or have smaller staff numbers. They are an important provider of jobs. They support the operations of larger companies and TNCs. Thus, we can see that the SMEs enhance the attractiveness of Singapore as a regional manufacturing and services hub thus giving Singapore an upper hand in the challenge for investors in a globalising world. And One economic strategy that can help Singapore meet the challenges of a globalising world is through encouraging businesses to venture abroad. Regionalisation allows Singaporean businesses to invest in nearby countries that have land, lower costs and new markets. These businesses provide expertise and capital to develop industrial parks in host countries in return for land and labour. By working with a country that has larger market and higher production of goods, it will allow these businesses to reap high profits which can help them sustain themselves especially considering the limited domestic market. In doing this also, it allows these businesses to diversify their market shares and not be limited to Singapore. Therefore, this strategy can help Singapore's economy meet the challenges of a globalising world, etc.	[7-8]

L5	L4 + Explains relative importance of the two strategies in helping Singapore's economy meet the challenges of the globalising world i.e. not just why they are important but why one is more important than the other in helping Singapore's economy meet the challenges of the globalising world	[9-10]
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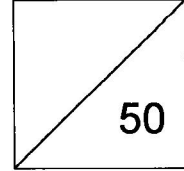
聖嬰中學

HOLY INNOCENTS' HIGH SCHOOL

Name of
Student

Class

Index Number



PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2015
SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS and 5 NORMAL ACADEMIC
COMBINED HUMANITIES
SOCIAL STUDIES

2204/01

Date: 03 Aug 2015

Duration: 1h 45mins

Additional Materials: 4 pieces of Writing Paper

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.
You may use an HB pencil for any rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction tape/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, **hand in Section A and Section B separately.**

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

Set by: Mrs Renuka Krishnah

Vetted by: Mr Clement Chua

This document consists of 6 printed pages (including cover page).

SECTION A (SOURCE-BASED CASE STUDY) (35 marks)

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

Study the following 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 website publish this cartoon? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

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

(c) Study Source D.

What is the message of this source? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Source E.

How far can you believe that the French government is successful in integrating the minorities into French society? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) Study Source F.

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

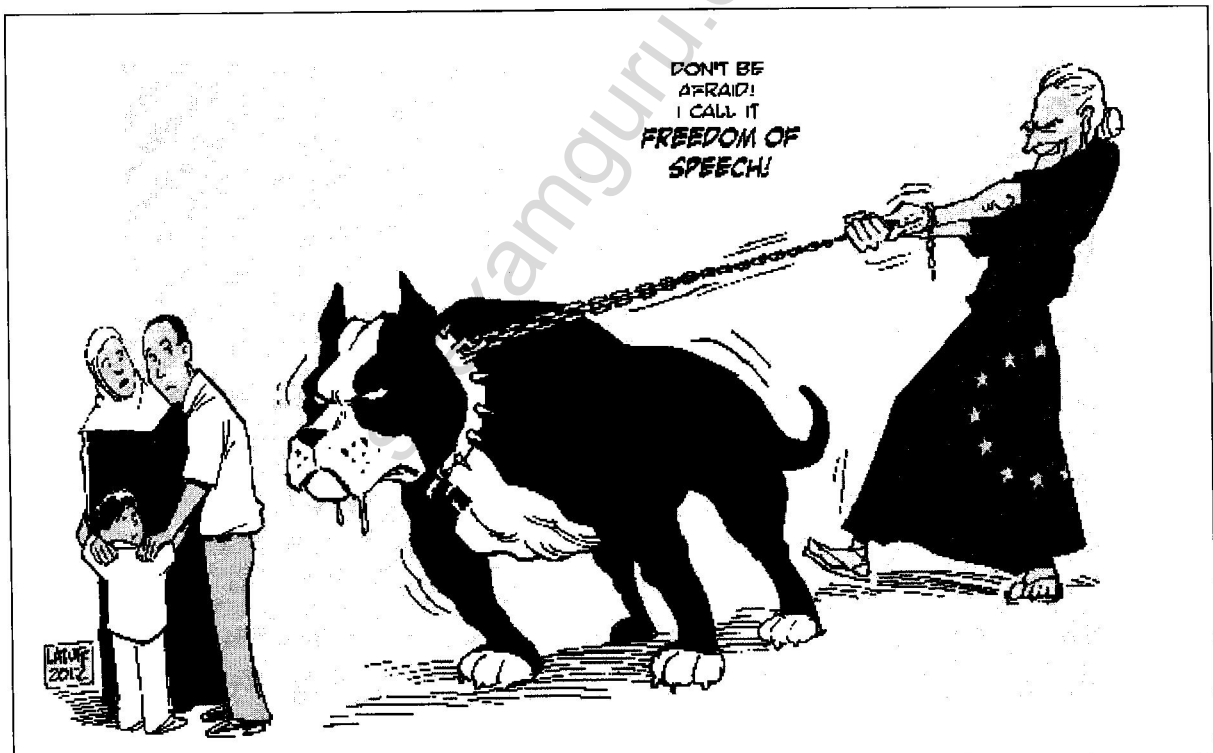
Can racial integration and harmony be achieved in France?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The French government adopted a policy of racial integration in the 1980s, which meant that the minorities could practise their own traditional and cultural values and need not follow the French traditional values and cultural practices. France does not group its citizens into ethnic categories, as it believes that everyone is equal and thus should not be labelled under different groups. However this idea of universal citizenship has only served to further divide the French and the minority immigrant population. Even with government policies put in place, there has been a racially related riot in France in some troubled and poor immigrant areas outside of Paris, in 2005. Immigrants face employment restrictions and hardly have a part to play in politics, often, their voices going unheard. To add to the hardship they have faced over the years, the media has further worsened the divide between the French and the minorities with cartoon drawings, published in magazines that are insensitive to the Muslim community.

Source A: Taken from an online source (Forget the Box, January 18, 2015), that wants to show how the media reacts towards ethnic minorities in France.



*ISLAMOPHOBIA: dislike of, or prejudice against, Islam or Muslims

Source B: *Adapted from an online article (The Telegraph, 1 December, 2010), that has sought to reveal secret information on racial integration in France.*

France has not done enough to integrate its ethnic and religious minorities and needs to give Muslims a place in society, U.S. diplomats said. "France not only has a problem with integration or immigration; it also needs to act to give Muslims a sense of French identity," revealed the U.S. Embassy in Paris. "The real problem is the failure of white Christian France to view its dark-skinned and Muslim communities as citizens in their own right," the U.S. Embassy told Washington. French President, Nicolas Sarkozy pledged to smooth relations with descendants of immigrants when he came to power in 2007. He renamed the immigration ministry to add the words "national identity" and encouraged debate on what it meant to be French.

Source C: *Adapted from an online media (National Public Radio, 4 March, 2015), intending to raise awareness of the socio-political atmosphere in France.*

Aboubakar Sabri is a part-time *imam at a mosque in the Paris district in Argenteuil. He came to France from Morocco in 1980 for doctoral studies, then stayed and raised three daughters. He says Muslims can live perfectly well in French society. "We've succeeded in France and we are totally integrated," he says. "We love France. On Fridays we say prayers for France, because if France is in good shape, so are we. However things have been tense since three self-proclaimed Islamist extremists attacked the media and a ^kosher grocery store in Paris in January, killing 17 people." In contrast to the children playing at the Argenteuil mosque, there are also three heavily armed French soldiers who now live there to protect the worshippers. Sabri says everyone is glad to have them.

*imam: the person who leads prayer in a mosque

^kosher grocery store: a store that selling food prepared according to Jewish law

Source D: *Adapted from a US based blog (Alliance Francaise DC, May 2015), commenting on immigrants' attempt to seek an identity in France.*

Imagine learning French history and literature in school, speaking French fluently, buying your morning croissant at the local bakery and yet not being considered French by most of the society around you. For many French citizens of minority origin the only way to claim, or reclaim, the French identity that is denied them is through artistic expression. In modern French society, one of the most influential and outstanding ways to be recognised is through hip-hop dance and music. Music is not the only outlet for artists, however. Dancers and dance troupes have found a similar way to share their struggle for identity through dance. Reclaiming French identity and expressing anger and pain through music and dance has given a voice to the musicians, dancers and choreographers.

Source E: *Adapted from an online article (Reuters, US Edition, 25 February, 2015), reporting on the French government's attempt to integrate the minority community.*

France drew out plans for a broader dialogue with its Muslim minority, after the faith's official council was unable to handle the challenges posed by Islamist *radicalisation. The French Interior Minister said the government would consult Muslim leaders including the official French Muslim Council (CFCM), imams and intellectuals twice a year, on problems facing the community. France would also promote university-level civics courses for imams, and have them take on the role of Islamic priests in prisons, hospitals and the armed forces, he said. The move is seen as an acknowledgement that the CFCM's attempt to look into the problems of France's 5 million Muslims, has been ineffective. The CFCM had been unable to make progress on pressing issues such as training imams and priests or regulating halal slaughter.

*radicalisation: adopting increasingly extreme religious ideals and aspirations

Source F: *Adapted from an online magazine article (TIME, 24 March, 2015), commenting on the minorities in France and their lack of recognition.*

It's news to no one that France's devastated unemployment-ravaged *suburban housing projects have excessively high black and Arab populations. These same two ethnic groups are also under-represented in the nation's elite schools, high-ranking jobs and political establishment. The French themselves are highly aware that racial discrimination is a problem – and since the 2005 suburban riots have appeared eager to do something to remedy it. Following this incident, the President had indicated about the need to look into ways of mending the nation's race relations. Arab-French businessman, Sabeg, proposed compiling and analysing racial statistics. In a sign of change, more and more voices are speaking up to support Sarkozy's and Sabeg's ideas. The number of minority characters on television, film and in the media generally has noticeably increased over the past few years.

*suburban: an area at the edge of the cities

Acknowledgements:

Source A: <http://www.forgetthebox.net/charlie-hebdo-not-culture-joke/>

Source B: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/wikileaks/8175182/WikiLeaks-France-has-not-integrated-its-minorities.html>

Source C: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2398796/German-population-shrinks-QUARTER-men-say-kids.htm>

Source D: <http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/a-land-without-children-why-won-t-germans-have-more-babies-a-779741.html>

Source E: <http://www.thelocal.de/20131126/germany-needs-more-immigration>

Source F: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/germany/9745305/German-population-set-to-soar-by-2.2m-as-immigrants-flee-southern-Europe.htm>

SECTION B (STRUCTURED-ESSAY QUESTIONS) (15 marks)

Answer one question.

2. Healthcare in Singapore

- (a) Explain how government support helps to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore. [5]
- (b) Explain two other factors which help keep healthcare affordable in Singapore. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

3. Managing Regional Relations

- (a) Explain how conflict over scarce resources led to conflict amongst countries. [5]
- (b) Explain two other factors that led to conflict amongst countries. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

4. Globalisation

- (a) Explain how diversifying the economy has helped Singapore overcome challenges posed by globalisation. [5]
- (b) Explain two other strategies that have helped Singapore overcome challenges posed by globalisation. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

END OF PAPER

Social Studies
2015 Preliminary Exam
Secondary 4 Express / 5 Normal (Academic)
2204/01
ANSWER KEY

Source-Based Case Study (35 marks)

1a)	Study Source A. Why did the website publish this cartoon? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Answer based on description of the source. The website published this cartoon because it wanted to highlight that the media seems to be frightening the minorities.	[1]
L2	Answer based on context. The website published this cartoon because it wanted to let the French people know that the minorities are not taken seriously in France.	[2]
L3	Provides the sub-message of the source, with supporting evidence. <i>Award 3 marks for a sub-message with weak supporting evidence.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for a sub-message with strong supporting evidence.</i> The website source published this cartoon because it wanted to inform the French people that the media is using freedom of speech to express its feelings towards the minorities in France. The media seem to be wary of people of the Islamic faith. The evidence shows that the media is using freedom of speech to express its true feelings and at the same time it is trying to justify what it is doing by giving the impression that it is done within limits. [3m] This can be seen in the way the man is holding on tightly to the dog's leash trying to restraint it from moving forward and the man, who could be representing the French media is saying "Don't be afraid, I call it freedom of speech". The idea of being wary of the people of the Islamic faith can be seen from the huge bold words written on the body of the dog which is looking on angrily at the family of Islamic faith.[4m]	[3-4]
L4	Provides the message of the source, with supporting evidence. The website published this cartoon because it wanted to create awareness amongst the French that the media does not empathise / is unsympathetic towards the minorities in France and that the way the media expresses its thoughts is justified because there is freedom of speech in France. This can be seen in the way the man is holding on tightly to the dog's leash trying to restraint it from moving forward and the man, who could be representing the French media is saying "Don't be afraid, I call it freedom of speech". This implies that the media is justified in the way it shows a lack of empathy towards the Muslims.	[5]
L5	Provides the intention of the source with intended outcome and supporting evidence. <i>Award 6 marks for a weak explanation of intention.</i> <i>Award 7 marks for a well-developed answer.</i> The website published this cartoon because it wanted to create awareness	[6-7]

	amongst the French that the media does not empathise / is unsympathetic towards the minorities in France. The online source wanted to reveal how the media could be so insensitive / intolerant towards the minorities because of the way the caricatures are drawn. The man holding on to the dog's leash represents the media and his words 'Don't be afraid, I call it freedom of speech' implies that he is trying to justify that the way he is showing his lack of empathy towards the Muslims is justified because of freedom of speech. The evidence shows a huge dog, with the words 'ISLAMOPHOBIA' on it, wanting to attack the family of Islamic faith.[6m] The choice of the caricature of the dog wanting to attack the family is a sign of disrespect and insensitivity towards the people of the Islamic faith. The impact is the French people would be more aware of how vulnerable the ethnic minorities feel because of the media and thus the French will make an effort to avoid supporting media that portrays the minorities in this manner.[7m]	
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1b)	Study Sources B and C. How far does Source C show that Source B is wrong? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Answer based on description of the respective sources. <i>Award 1 mark for a weak description of both the sources. Award 2 marks for detailed description of both the sources.</i> e.g. Source C is about Aboubakar Sabri and his opinion about France. Source B is about an article's opinion that France has not done enough to ensure the integration of minorities in France. [1m] OR e.g. Source C is about Aboubakar Sabri and his opinion about France. Sabri states that the minorities are respected and treated well in France. Source B is about an article's opinion that France has not done enough to ensure the integration of minorities in France. The article states that the French government does not seem keen on giving the minorities in France a sense of identity and respect them as citizens of the country. [2m]	[1-2]
L2	Comparison of Sources C and B, with supporting evidence. <i>Award 3 marks for weak answer with weak supporting evidence. Award 4 marks for a well-developed answer.</i> e.g. Source C shows that Source B is wrong because Source C states that Muslims in France are well-integrated in France while Source B states that the Muslims in France are being discriminated against and there is no attempt at working towards the integration of the Muslims in French society. The evidence in Source C is "We've succeeded in France and we are totally integrated," While the evidence in Source B is "France has not done enough to integrate its ethnic and religious minorities and needs to give Muslims a place in society". OR e.g. Source C does not show that Source B is wrong because both sources	[3-4]

	acknowledge that the security of the minorities is important. Source C states that the army has come into his neighbourhood to protect his community and the evidence is "there are also three heavily armed French soldiers who now live there to protect the worshipers" and Source B states that the French leader made some changes in the government, that acknowledged the presence and the rights of the minorities. The evidence is "He renamed the immigration ministry to add the words "national identity" and encouraged debate on what it meant to be French"	
L3	Reliability of Source C established through cross-referencing, with supporting evidence. e.g. Source C shows that Source B is wrong because Source C is reliable. Source C states that Muslims in France are well-integrated in France. The evidence is "We've succeeded in France and we are totally integrated," Source E shows that Source C is reliable because Source E also states that the French government is trying to work out ways to help the French minority to integrate. The evidence is "France outlined plans for a broader dialogue with its Muslim minority" and "France would also promote university-level civics courses for imams, and have them take on the role of Islamic priests in prisons, hospitals and the armed forces". Thus Source E proves that Source C is reliable as the government is sincere in its attempts at working towards racial and religious minority integration in France.	[5]
L4	Lack of reliability of Source C established through cross-referencing, with supporting evidence. e.g. Source C does not show that Source B is wrong because Source C is unreliable. Source C is merely the opinion of an individual who seems to not be one of the poor minorities as he came to France 'for doctoral studies'. Thus he sees things from a upper middle-income perspective where there would be more tolerance towards minority integration and this community may be leading a more comfortable and satisfied lifestyle. Thus, there is clear biasness in Sabri's eyes because he fails to see the presence of the French soldiers in his area as a threat towards the Muslim community. Source A clearly demonstrates the unreliability of Source C as Source A shows an insensitive media that blatantly disrespects and disregards the Muslim minorities with its cartoons that feature intolerance towards the Muslim minorities. The evidence is the huge dog, with the words 'ISLAMOPHOBIA' written on its body and how it is grinding its teeth, as it faces the terrified family representing the Muslim minority.	[6]
L5	Evaluating the motive of Source C based on the provenance / language e.g. Source C seems to have a hidden agenda of wanting to persuade the other minorities, including the Muslim minorities that France has given the minorities the freedom to express their religious rights as well as the equality in treatment in achieving academic qualifications. The source is highly biased as it is not only the opinion of an individual who is a Muslim minority but this individual is also a highly-educated man, who may not fit the profile of the majority of the minorities in France. The source is filled with encouraging, persuasive statements such as "We love France", "live there to protect the worshipers" and "everyone is glad to have them". This is a show of propaganda which serves its purpose of wanting to sway the opinion of the French and the international community to want to believe that France has changed and has successfully integrated the minorities.	[7]

	Thus given this motive, Source C is not reliable and hence does not prove that Source B is wrong.	
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1c)	Study Source D. What is the message of this source? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	Answers based on provenance OR Generalised answer not using source content or context. e.g. The message of the source was based on a US blog, thus the blog wanted to show the international community what is happening in France to the minorities.	[1]
L2	Sub-message of the source. e.g. The message of the source is to inform the international community that the French minorities are trying to express their national identity through the arts movement.	[2]
L3	Message: content of Source D only with supporting details. e.g. The message of the source is to inform the international community that the French minority are asserting their rights to be recognised as part of the French community through the arts, using music and dance to establish their French identity in a society that seems to have neglected them. The evidence is "Reclaiming French identity and expressing anger and pain through music and dance has given a voice to the musicians, dancers and choreographers".	[3]
L4	Message: to convince / create awareness / justify, with supporting evidence <i>Award 4 marks for weak attempt at providing a message, with supporting evidence. Award 5 marks for a well-developed answer.</i> The message of the source is to justify to the international community that the French minority have no other way to assert their rights to be recognised as part of the French community other than through the arts, using music and dance to establish their French identity in a society that seems to have neglected them. The evidence is "Reclaiming French identity and expressing anger and pain through music and dance has given a voice to the musicians, dancers and choreographers".	[4-5]
L5	L4 plus Purpose: The international community will pressurise the French government to be proactive in helping the minorities to achieve a sense of national identity. <i>Note: purpose is the intended impact of the message on the behaviour of the audience.</i> e.g. The message of the source is to justify to the international community that the French minority have no other way to assert their rights to be recognised as part of the French community other than through the arts, using music and	[6]

	dance to establish their French identity in a society that seems to have neglected them. The evidence is "Reclaiming French identity and expressing anger and pain through music and dance has given a voice to the musicians, dancers and choreographers". The impact is that the international community will put pressure on the French government to rethink its minorities' integration policy with the minorities and to get the government to move forward to help the minorities feel a sense of French identity.	
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(d)	Study Source E. How far can you believe that the French government is successful in integrating the minorities into French society? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Undeveloped provenance. e.g. To a large extent I cannot believe that the French government is successful in integrating the minorities into French society because the source is from a US edition <i>Reuters</i>, thus the source may have a tainted view of the French government towards the minorities as the US feels that other nations are not doing enough to help its minorities.	[1]
L2	Yes, I can believe OR No, I cannot believe, explained by source content. e.g. Yes, I can believe because the source states that the French government is tackling its shortcomings and is trying to help the French Muslims through dialogues and empowering the Muslim minorities with tasks that help promote national identity in France. OR No, I cannot believe because the source has stated that the government had not been sincere and committed enough in its attempts at racial integration and that the committee it set up had failed in bringing about racial integration.	[2]
L3	Yes, I can believe, explained by source content, with supporting details. e.g. Yes, I can believe because the source states that the French government is tackling its shortcomings and is trying to help the French Muslims through dialogues and empowering the Muslim minorities with tasks that help promote national identity in France. The evidence is "France drew out plans for a broader dialogue with its Muslim minority" and "France would also promote university-level civics courses for imams, and have them take on the role of Islamic priests in prisons, hospitals and the armed forces".	[3]
L4	No, I cannot believe, explained by source content, with supporting details. e.g. No, I cannot believe because the source has stated that the government	[4]

	had not been sincere and committed enough in its attempts at racial integration and that the committee it set up had failed in bringing about racial integration. The evidence is "an acknowledgement that the CFCM's attempt to look into the problems of France's 5 million Muslims, has been ineffective."	
L5	Yes, I can believe OR No, I cannot believe, by cross-reference. <i>Award 5 marks for weak cross-referencing.</i> <i>Award 6 marks for valid cross-referencing.</i> e.g. Yes, I can believe because the source states that the French government is tackling its shortcomings and is trying to help the French Muslims through dialogues and empowering the Muslim minorities with tasks that help promote national identity in France. The evidence is "France drew out plans for a broader dialogue with its Muslim minority" and "France would also promote university-level civics courses for imams, and have them take on the role of Islamic priests in prisons, hospitals and the armed forces". Source F supports Source E as Source F states that the French leader is trying to have his government look into ways to restore the racial harmony in France. The evidence is "the President had indicated about the need to look into ways of mending the nation's race relations [5m] Thus Source F proves that Source E is reliable as the French government has recognised the need to look into the French minorities and their sense of a French identity. [6m] OR e.g. No, I cannot believe because the source has stated that the government seemed to have neglected attempts at monitoring racial integration as the committee it had set up had failed to bring about racial integration. The evidence is "an acknowledgement that the CFCM's attempt to look into the problems of France's 5 million Muslims, has been ineffective." Source B shows that Source E is unreliable because Source B revealed that France had not done enough to bring the minorities in France together as well as had not made the Muslims feel at home. The evidence is "France has not done enough to integrate its ethnic and religious minorities and needs to give Muslims a place in society,". [5m] Thus Source B proves that Source E is not reliable as the French government seems to have neglected the minorities and failed at attempts in bringing about racial integration. [6m]	[5-6]
L6	L5 plus a qualification of why it can be believed based on reliability of source. e.g. No, I cannot believe to a large extent because the source comes from a US source as the provenance states that it is taken from <i>Reuters, a US edition</i>. Thus the opinion expressed here, could be slanted towards a US prejudice towards human rights in other countries and as a result, US is trying to judge other countries, as it knows that its own country has issues with minorities. The phrases used, such as "proved unable to deal with the challenges", "acknowledgement that CFCM, launched by the government in 2003 to help address the problems of France's 5 million Muslims, has been ineffective." These comments seem to place France in a negative light which may serve the intention of wanting to make the US look good in comparison. Given this ulterior motive and the details in the provenance, I cannot believe Source E to a large extent.	[7]

1e)	Study Source F. Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer.	[8]
L1	Description of the source but not addressing why surprised or not surprised. e.g. Yes, I am surprised because the source states that the government wants to help the minorities. e.g. No, I am not surprised because the source does state the reality, that there are minorities living in the outskirts of the city of France..	[1]
L2	Yes I am surprised OR No, I am not surprised using content from the source, without supporting evidence. <i>Award 2 marks for a weak answer.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for a well-developed answer.</i> e.g. Yes, I am surprised because the source mentions that the French government has been eager to work on a remedy to the problem of racial integration. OR e.g. No, I am not surprised because it is true that there are French minorities living in very poor conditions and that they seem to not have an important role in society.	[2-3]
L3	Yes I am surprised, using content from the source, with supporting evidence. e.g. Yes, I am surprised because the source mentions that the French government has been eager to work on a remedy to the problem of racial integration. The evidence is "President had indicated about the need to look into ways of mending the nation's race relations."	[4]
L4	No, I am not surprised, using content from the source, with supporting evidence. e.g. No, I am not surprised because it is true that there are French minorities living in very poor conditions and that they seem to not have an important role in society. The evidence is "France's devastated unemployment-ravaged *suburban housing projects have excessively high black and Arab populations." And "These same two ethnic groups are also under-represented in the nation's elite schools, corporate management ranks and political establishment."	[5]
L5	Yes surprised, supported with cross-reference. e.g. Yes, I am surprised because the source mentions that the French government has been eager to work on a remedy to the problem of racial integration. The evidence is "President had indicated about the need to look into ways of mending the nation's race relations." Source D proves that Source F is not true because Source D states that the minorities have been left on their own to fend for themselves and to seek ways to express their integration into French society as well as to be recognised by the French as citizens of the country. The evidence is "For many French citizens of minority origin the only way to claim, or reclaim, the French identity that is denied them is through artistic expression". Thus Source D proves that Source F is not reliable on the eagerness of the	[6]

	government, thus Source F is surprising.	
L6	Not surprised, supported with cross-reference. e.g. No, I am not surprised because it is true that there are French minorities living in very poor conditions and that they seem to not have an important role in society. The evidence is "France's devastated unemployment-ravaged *suburban housing projects have disproportionately high black and Arab populations." And "These same two ethnic groups are also under-represented in the nation's elite schools, corporate management ranks and political establishment." Source B supports Source F as it also states that the French are not doing much to ensure that the French minorities are playing a part in the various aspects of French society. The evidence is "France has not done enough to integrate its ethnic and religious minorities and needs to give Muslims a place in society" and "The real problem is the failure of white Christian France to view its dark-skinned and Muslim communities as citizens in their own right," Thus Source B proves that Source F is reliable in proving that the French minorities have a low standing in society, thus Source F is not surprising.	[7]
L7	L5 or L6 plus valid explanation of why Source E is not surprising. e.g. Source F is not surprising because it is taken from an established and trustworthy source, the 'TIME' magazine. The magazine is internationally recognised for its accuracy in reports and its factual recounts. Thus the contents of Source F will bear no exaggeration or emotional baggage because there is no need to sensationalise to draw an audience, as the magazine has an established following. Thus what is reported in Source F is valid and not surprising. And the motive of the report is to enlighten the international community of readers about the stark realities in France about the vulnerability of the French minorities and given the time frame, March 2015, the article could have come out as a response to the killings that took place in January 2015, at a kosher grocery store, to highlight the worsening divide between the French and the minorities.	[8]

Healthcare in Singapore

2a)	Explain how government support helps to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore.	[5]
L1	Writes about healthcare in Singapore. i.e. with no description/explanation of government support.	[1]
L2	Describes government support <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. Government support helps keep healthcare affordable through the provision of government subsidies, providing Medifund, restructuring hospitals and introducing means-testing. 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.	[2-3]

L3	Explains how government support helps to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore. <i>Award 4 marks for a weak explanation.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for a well-developed explanation.</i> e.g. Government support helps keep healthcare affordable through the provision of government subsidies, providing Medifund, restructuring hospitals and introducing means-testing. 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. Restructuring of hospitals was carried out in the 1990s. This meant that hospitals would have more management autonomy and flexibility to reorganise and to respond more promptly to the needs of patients. In the process, commercial accounting systems are introduced, providing a more accurate picture of the operating costs and instilling greater financial discipline and accountability. <u>Thus, with government support, people would have various channels to seek financial support to pay for hospital bills, because of Medisave or government subsidies and in this way, the burden of healthcare cost is reduced. Thus, government support helps keep healthcare affordable in Singapore.</u>	[4-5]
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2b)	Explain two other factors which help to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies other factor(s) that help to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore. <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor.</i> e.g. Two other factors which help to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore are encouraging self-reliance and community support.	[1-2]
L2	Describes other factor(s) that help to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore. <i>Award 3 marks for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor.</i> e.g. One other factor was, encouraging self-reliance. All working Singaporeans can afford to pay for their healthcare through Medisave. A certain amount of money from workers' Central Provident Fund (CPF) contributions every month is channelled into their Medisave accounts. This amount of money	[3-4]

	can be used to pay hospital bills and certain medical treatment when needed. AND e.g. The other factor was community support, which helps keep healthcare affordable by providing healthcare support services to meet the needs of the people. Voluntary welfare organisations and some private organisations run community hospitals, nursing homes and day rehabilitation centres for this group of patients, for example, the St Andrew's Community Hospital. Some organisations provide specific healthcare support services to cater to the needs of the poor or those with a particular illness.	
L3	Explains one other factor that help to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore. i.e. shows link between factor and affordability. <i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> e.g. One other factor was, encouraging self-reliance. All working Singaporeans can afford to pay for their healthcare through Medisave. 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. Even with Medisave, people who require long-term treatment of more serious illnesses are not able to pay for their hospitalisation. Medishield, a national healthcare insurance scheme, enable patients to make claims from Medishield to pay for large medical bills which Medisave does not cover. Singaporeans pay for this scheme with their Medisave. Over the years, the use of Medishield has been expanded to meet the needs of the people. For example, by paying premiums for Eldersshield, people above 40 years old are able to pay for healthcare in case of disability. By encouraging Singaporeans to have money in their Medisave accounts, this means they are better able to pay for healthcare. This encourages Singaporeans to be responsible for their own health and self-reliant as the people share the costs of healthcare with the government. <u>Thus by encouraging Singaporeans to be self-reliant, healthcare has become a shared responsibility between the government and Singaporeans as Singaporeans now are financially secure to take care of their health, thus reducing the government's spending on healthcare and being able to divert its resources to other areas that require attention. Therefore, self-reliance helps to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore.</u>	[5-6]
L4	L3 plus Explains another factor that help to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore. i.e. shows link between factor and affordability. <i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> e.g. L3 + Community support helps keep healthcare affordable by providing healthcare support services to meet the needs of the people. Voluntary welfare organisations and some private organisations run community hospitals, nursing homes and day rehabilitation centres for this group of patients, for example, the St Andrew's Community Hospital. Some organisations provide specific healthcare support services to cater to the needs of the poor or those with a particular illness for example, SATA. By working with organisations and providing them with grants, this helps the government to manage healthcare in	[7-8]

	Singapore as the task of looking after those who cannot get help such as the poor is now delegated to organisations that can provide support and healthcare services. <u>Hence, with community support, even the healthcare needs of the poor is taken care of through the services provided by the various community organisations and in this way, the healthcare costs are kept to a minimal for those who can't afford. Thus, community support helps keep healthcare in Singapore affordable.</u>	
L5	L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen factors in helping to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore. i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other less, important. <i>Award 9 marks for a weak attempt at explaining the relative importance of the two chosen factors.</i> <i>Award 10 marks for a well-developed explanation of the relative importance of the two chosen factors.</i> Eg. In conclusion, encouraging self-reliance is the more important factor because the individual is in control of his health and finances and thus this would help the individual when it comes to healthcare needs. The individual will have the capacity to spend and thus will be able to seek the best treatment and also be able to receive personal rehabilitation assistance, thus giving the individual and his or her family the peace of mind, ensuring a smooth recovery process. Community support is less important because, as good as the support is, there may be a lack of personal care and the finances distributed to meet the needs of patients may not be sufficient to provide the best personal healthcare for an individual as there is a need to distribute resources. Thus, encouraging self-reliance is the more important factor.	[9-10]

Managing Regional Relations

3a)	Explain how conflict over scarce resources led to conflict amongst countries.	[5]
L1	Writes about conflict over scarce resources. i.e. with no description/explanation of how it led to conflict amongst countries.	[1]
L2	Describes how conflict over scarce resources led to conflict amongst countries. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. Conflict over scarce resources was an important reason for conflict among nations. Such a conflict could involve a dispute over land, water, oil or fish, which is often unequally distributed. Some countries have more resources than the others. Those with less resource might use force to gain more resources especially when these resources are important to the country for its survival and economic growth.	[2-3]
L3	Explains how conflict over scarce resources led to conflict amongst countries.	[4-5]

	<i>Award 4 marks for a weak explanation.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for a well-developed explanation.</i> e.g. Conflict over scarce resources was an important reason for conflict among nations. Such a conflict could involve a dispute over land, water, oil or fish, which is often unequally distributed. Some countries have more resources than the others. Those with less resource might use force to gain more resources especially when these resources are important to the country for its survival and economic growth. One example of this conflict over scarce resources was the conflict between Iceland and Britain over fishing ground. In 1975, Iceland extended its zone of control over fishing but Britain refused to acknowledge the new boundary. As a result of this conflict, the two countries broke off diplomatic ties, only to restore it by signing an agreement on respecting territorial rights to resources. <u>Therefore, there was distrust/suspicion/frustration due to the frequent collision between these 2 countries and they detested each other. Hence conflict over scarce resources led to conflict amongst countries.</u>	
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3b)	Explain two other factors that led to conflict amongst countries. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies other factor(s) that led to conflict amongst countries. <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor.</i> e.g. Two other factors that have led to conflict amongst nations are border conflict and ideological differences.	[1-2]
L2	Describes other factor(s) that led to conflict amongst countries. <i>Award 3 marks for describing one impact and an additional mark for describing another impact.</i> e.g. One other factor was the border conflict. In 1947, India had inherited a frontier that the British had drawn before they left India. This angered China because they had not agreed to this frontier. Two border regions became areas of conflict between India and China and they were the Aksai Chin Plateau and the North-East Frontier Agency. In 1958, China had built a road on the Aksai Chin Plateau. India was angry and claimed that the road had violated India's territorial rights. AND e.g. Another factor that led to conflict amongst countries was due to ideological differences. Countries pursuing different ideologies may come into conflict if they see that their ideological beliefs are threatened. North and South Korea fought a war because they believed in different ideologies. South Korea believed in democracy while North Korea believed in Communism.	[3-4]
L3	Explains one other factor that led to conflict amongst countries. i.e. shows link between impact and threat to the defence of the country. <i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other impact and an additional mark for</i>	[5-6]

	<i>any supporting detail.</i> e.g. One other factor was the border conflict. In 1947, India had inherited a frontier that the British had drawn before they left India. This angered China because they had not agreed to this frontier. Two border regions became areas of conflict between India and China and they were the Aksai Chin Plateau and the North-East Frontier Agency. In 1958, China had built a road on the Aksai Chin Plateau. India was angry and claimed that the road had violated India's territorial rights. In 1959, tension between India and China worsened when fighting broke out in the NEFA and the Aksai Chin Plateau. By mid-1961, China had occupied even more territories which India had regarded its own. In 1962, war broke out between China and India. The war ended with no victor. <u>Therefore conflict over territories had created suspicion between two countries. Due to the conflict over territories, the countries were also in disagreement and thus showed disrespect to each other and detested each other. Thus border conflict led to conflicts amongst countries.</u>	
L4	L3 plus Explains another factor that led to conflict amongst countries. i.e. shows link between factor and conflict between countries. <i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> e.g. L3 + Another factor that led to conflict amongst countries was due to ideological differences. Countries pursuing different ideologies may come into conflict if they see that their ideological beliefs are threatened. North and South Korea fought a war because they believed in different ideologies. South Korea believed in democracy while North Korea believed in Communism. As a result, a conflict broke out between the two as both believed that their ideology was more superior to the other and one wanted to dominate the other by spreading its ideology. <u>Thus, suspicion, / hostility grew, due to North and South Korea feeling threatened by each other. Thus ideological differences led to conflict amongst countries.</u>	[7-8]
L5	L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen factor that led to conflict amongst countries. i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other less, important. <i>Award 9 marks for a weak attempt at explaining the relative importance of the two chosen factors.</i> <i>Award 10 marks for a well-developed explanation of the relative importance of the two chosen factors.</i> Ideological differences is the more important factor because when countries have different beliefs, it is almost impossible to come to terms of agreement even when both sides know that there is no sign of winning on either sides. Ideological differences can prolong wars and cause further casualties and damages, and drive countries deeper into conflicts. Border disputes is less important because, both countries are conflicting over a piece of land and not over the empowerment of their respective believes, thus they could come to an appeasement when they realise that neither side is winning, as it does not undermine their ideology. The border disputes is more of a physical conflict than ideological differences which would be more of a psychological conflict. Thus ideological differences is the more important factor.	[9-10]

Globalisation

4a)	Explain how diversifying the economy has helped Singapore overcome challenges posed by globalisation.	[5]
L1	Writes about diversifying the economy. i.e. with no description/explanation of diversifying the economy.	[1]
L2	Describes diversifying the economy. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. Diversifying the economy involves investing in more than one type of economy for the country. Singapore had decided to move away solely from the manufacturing industries by the 1980s and diversified towards service industries which require high level of knowledge in areas such as education, banking, computing, medicine and telecommunications. Singapore attracts TNCs to set up their high-value added activities and also aims to be a regional hub for the service industries of education and tourism.	[2-3]
L3	Explains how diversifying the economy has helped Singapore overcome challenges posed by globalisation. <i>Award 4 marks for a weak explanation.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for a well-developed explanation.</i> e.g. Diversifying the economy involves investing in more than one type of economy for the country. Singapore had decided to move away solely from the manufacturing industries by the 1980s and diversified towards service industries which require high level of knowledge in areas such as education, banking, computing, medicine and telecommunications. Singapore attracts TNCs to set up their high-value added activities and also aims to be a regional hub for the service industries of education and tourism. Leading universities have set up branches in Singapore and this has been a drawing factor for many foreign students to want to come to Singapore and study. <u>Hence, diversifying the economy has helped Singapore move forward economically, staying ahead of the global competition. Furthermore, by diversifying the economy, Singapore's dependence on a single industry or market will be reduced and should any sector of the economy slow down, the other economic sectors will continue to generate revenue, thus helping Singapore overcome challenges posed by globalisation.</u>	[4-5]

4b)	Explain two other strategies that have helped Singapore overcome challenges posed by globalisation. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies other strategy(ies) that have helped Singapore overcome challenges posed by globalisation. <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one strategy and 2 marks for identifying another strategy.</i> e.g. Two other strategies that have helped Singapore overcome challenges posed by globalisation are venturing abroad and expanding market reach through economic cooperation .	[1-2]

L2	Describes other strategy(ies) that have helped Singapore overcome challenges posed by globalisation. <i>Award 3 marks for describing one strategy and an additional mark for describing another strategy.</i> e.g. Another strategy is, venturing abroad. Singapore uses this strategy to overcome challenges in a globalising world as it sustains Singapore's economic development when new markets overseas are opened up. With the use of this strategy, Singapore will be able to overcome its physical limitation such as having small land area and a small and costly labour force. The spread of investments across the world ensures that Singapore's economic growth is maintained even if market and investment opportunities in one particular region weakened. AND e.g. Expanding market reach through economic cooperation is one of the strategies Singapore uses to overcome challenges in a globalising world as it promotes friendly trade ties which then provides opportunities for local companies to sell their goods to a larger market. This brings about sustained economic development as Singapore faces stronger economic competition. It also helps Singapore overcome its limitation of a small domestic market due to its small population.	[3-4]
L3	Explains one other strategy that has helped Singapore overcome challenges posed by globalisation. i.e. shows link between strategy and overcoming challenges posed by globalisation. <i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> e.g. Another strategy is, venturing abroad. Singapore uses this strategy to overcome challenges in a globalising world as it sustains Singapore's economic development when new markets overseas are opened up. With the use of this strategy, Singapore will be able to overcome its physical limitation such as having small land area and a small and costly labour force. The spread of investments across the world ensures that Singapore's economic growth is maintained even if market and investment opportunities in one particular region weakened. Singapore and Singapore-based companies provide expertise and capital to develop industrial parks in host countries in return for the land and labour provided in Suzhou Industrial Park <u>Therefore, venturing abroad promotes cooperation that is beneficial to Singapore as well as the countries it works with. Cooperation with other nations promotes investments and development in the region, thus ensuring Singapore's economic growth and the expansion of Singapore's economy globally. Therefore, venturing abroad is an effective strategy in helping Singapore overcome challenges in a globalising world.</u>	[5-6]
L4	L3 plus Explains another strategy that has helped Singapore overcome challenges posed by globalisation. i.e. shows link between strategy and overcoming challenges posed by globalisation. <i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i>	[7-8]

	e.g. L3 + Expanding market reach through economic cooperation is one of the strategies Singapore uses to overcome challenges in a globalising world as it promotes friendly trade ties which then provides opportunities for local companies to sell their goods to a larger market. This brings about sustained economic development as Singapore faces stronger economic competition. It also helps Singapore overcome its limitation of a small domestic market due to its small population. <u>Thus, with the expanding of market reach through economic cooperation, Singapore will be able to establish trade ties worldwide and have a greater global market for firms to sell their products. Therefore, expanding market reach through economic cooperation is an effective strategy in helping Singapore overcome challenges in a globalising world.</u>	
L5	L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen strategies that have helped Singapore overcome challenges posed by globalisation . i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other less important. <i>Award 9 marks for a weak attempt at explaining the relative importance of the two chosen strategies.</i> <i>Award 10 marks for a well-developed explanation of the relative importance of the two chosen strategies.</i> Venturing abroad is the more important factor as it involves building relations with other nations, as Singapore would set up industries and invest in these nations and hence moving forward, growing the economy with economic agreements with the countries abroad. This not only fosters economic ties but also builds on social and cultural ties and there could be a long-lasting friendship that follows as a result of venturing abroad. Expanding market reach is less important because economic ties could be established through negotiations and signing of documents of mutual understanding. With expanding market reach, there isn't the need to have to stay in the host country and thus, it is merely an economic deal which sometimes can turn sour if nations do not understand each other in the long-run as there isn't a deep-rooted relationship, unlike that fostered when venturing abroad. Thus venturing abroad is the more important factor.	[9-10]



ANGLICAN HIGH SCHOOL

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2015

COMBINED HUMANITIES

Paper 1: Social Studies

Secondary 4

Additional Materials: 5 sheets of writing paper

2204/01

23 July 2015

1 hour 45 minutes

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.

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.

Name:			
Class:		Index No:	
Section A			35 marks
Section B Qn. No: ()			15 marks
TOTAL:			50 marks

Parent's Name:	
Parent's Signature:	
Date:	

This document consists of 7 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 to answer the questions, in addition to those sources, which you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Source A.

What can you infer about the author's view about healthcare in Singapore?
Explain your answer. [6m]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

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

(c) Study Source D.

What is the intention of the author? Explain your answer. [6m]

(d) Study Source E.

Can this source prove that healthcare is too costly for Singaporeans? Explain your answer. [8m]

(e) Study Source F.

How far is Source F useful as evidence about Singaporeans' opinions on the affordability of healthcare? Explain your answer. [7m]

How affordable is Healthcare in Singapore?

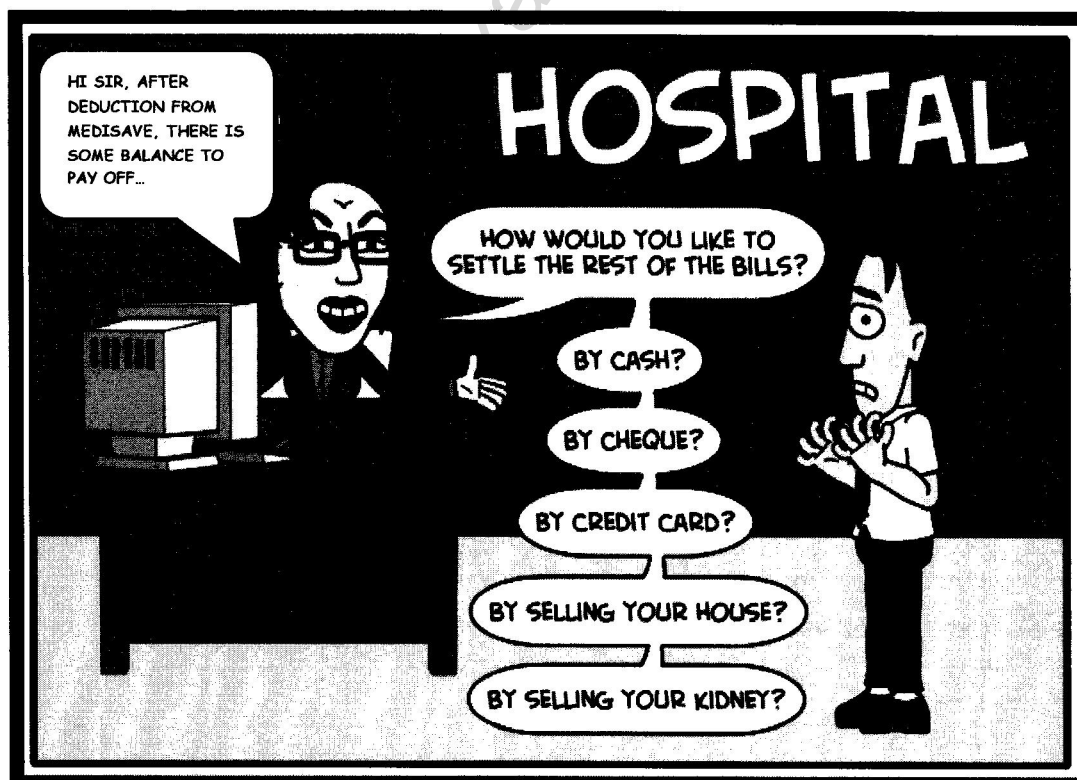
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Over the years, the cost of healthcare has been increasing steadily due to inflationary pressures. To meet the costs of hospital treatments, Singaporeans are expected to have health savings and insurance through the Medisave and Medishield schemes. The Government has also allocated resources in the form of subsidies for hospital stays as well as outpatient services. Medifund was also set up to help needy families who cannot pay for their bills. Singapore's health system is lauded internationally for its effectiveness as well as low national spending. The World Health Organization (WHO) has ranked Singapore 6th out of 191 countries on overall health system performance. Yet, there has been increasing calls from some Singaporeans for the government to provide more assistance as they feel that the charges are too high. How effective are the healthcare schemes in helping the public manage the cost of healthcare services?

Study the following sources to judge the effectiveness of the healthcare schemes in helping the public manage the cost of healthcare services.

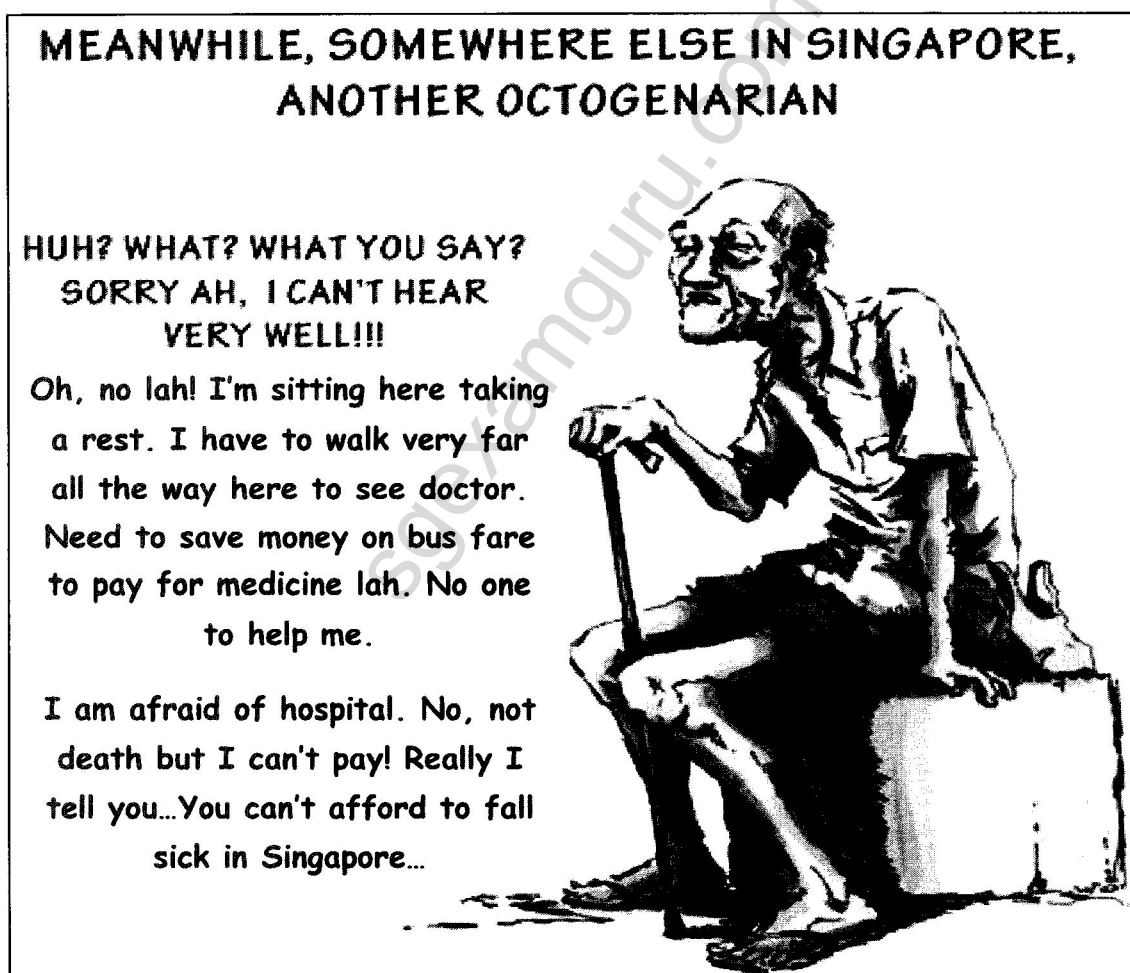
Source A: A cartoonist's impression of healthcare cost in Singapore.



Source B: A comment made in a public forum by a fellow Singaporean who benefitted from the healthcare system.

Singapore's medical bills are expensive, but it is not totally unaffordable. We must plan and be prepared by being insured. My mum was recently diagnosed with Leukemia and I learnt from my recent interactions with other patients that many poor Singaporeans are getting very good medical attention. Many patients with cases similar to my mum for example, could only afford to pay C class, which carries an **80% subsidy**, but the hospital will find some reasons to upgrade them up into B class wards at C class price so they can be more comfortable. Patients may consult medical social workers too. Hospitals generally adopt a treat first and pay later rule.

Source C: A cartoonist's view, about seeking health treatments in Singapore, posted on a website known to be critical of many government policies.



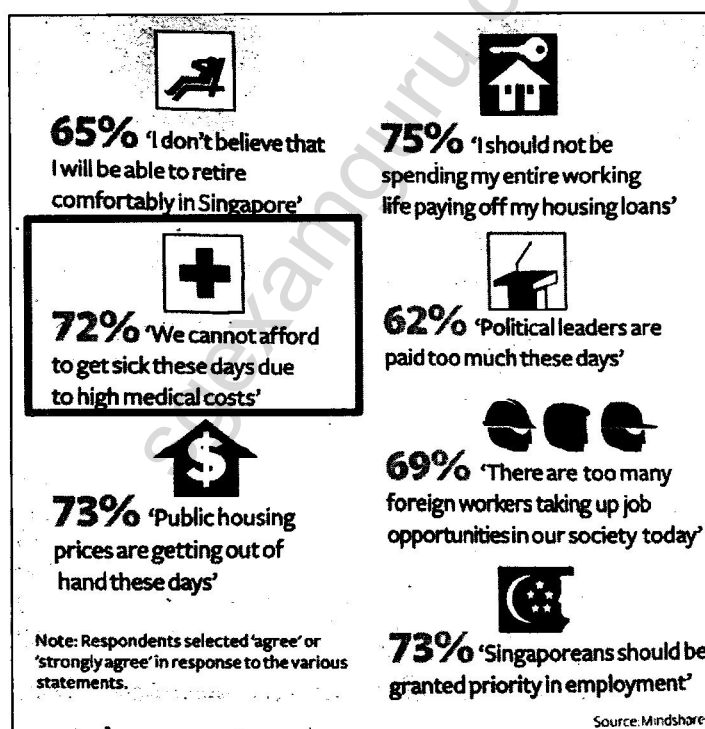
**Octogenarian refers to a person who is between 80 and 89 years old*

Source D: An excerpt of a speech by the president and founder of an international think tank at a national forum in Boston, USA.

Singapore spends only 3% of its GDP on health care in contrast to the United States' nearly 18%—yet has a healthier population. They believe that nobody in their country, even a foreigner, will go without health care. If they have to put more money into it to help the vulnerable population and the very old population, they will do it.

Singapore has a range of policies that support health care. For example, Singaporeans are required to have a health savings plan, called Medisave, that works like a 401K retirement savings plan in the U.S; health care costs for services and procedures must be completely transparent; there are high health care subsidies for those with low incomes; and the government invests heavily in medical education and emphasises the importance of a healthy lifestyle. Sometimes, the right government policy can have a positive impact.

Source E: Result of a survey conducted by Mindshare, a global media and marketing services company, involving over 2000 respondents in 2012 to find out about Singaporeans' confidence in the future of Singapore.



Source F: A comment, by a local nurse from a hospital in Singapore, about healthcare costs, published in the TODAY newspaper.

I see that the Singapore medicare system is constantly being reviewed to look after the needs of the patients. Many patients I attended to have been grateful for the recent increase in Medisave withdrawal limits and the amount of subsidies given for the treatment of chronic diseases. Some sickly individuals feel that these changes are a godsend, as they cannot work full time and thus do not have much savings to manage their healthcare needs. The Health Ministry through the '3M' framework has done a lot for the benefit of Singaporeans and still continues to do so. Singaporeans are so lucky that they can have access to so many medical treatments which citizens of some other developed countries might not have.

sgexamguru.com

Section B

Structured Essay Questions

2. **Conflict and Harmony in Multi-Ethnic Societies: Social Cohesion and Harmony – Case Study of Singapore**
 - a) Explain how the policy of Minority Representation helped establish social harmony among different ethnic groups in Singapore. [5]
 - b) Explain two other methods that helped establish social harmony among different ethnic groups in Singapore. Is one of these more significant than the other? [10]

3. **Managing International Relations: 1990 – 1991 Gulf War**
 - a) Explain how the intervention by the Arab League aimed to get Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. [5]
 - b) Explain two other levels of intervention that aimed to get Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. Is any one of these more significant than the other? [10]

4. **Sustainable Development: Impact of Globalisation**
 - a) Explain how the widening income gap between the rich and poor has been a negative consequence of globalisation. [5]
 - b) Explain two other negative consequences of globalisation. Is one of these more significant than the other? [10]

THE END

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A: Adapted from <http://www.theonlinecitizen.com/2012/03/how-to-deal-with-rising-health-care-cost-part-i/>

Source B: <http://sgforums.com/forums/10/topics/313133?page=2>

Source C: Adapted from [Facebook.com/thecartoonpress](https://www.facebook.com/thecartoonpress)

Source D: <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/news/features/singapores-health-care-system-holds-lessons-for-u-s/>

Source E: <https://oobleblogs.wordpress.com/2012/10/07/mindshare-survey-time-to-solve-problems/>

Source F: <http://www.todayonline.com/commentary/spend-more-keep-healthcare-affordable>

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



**Social Studies Preliminary Examination
Marking Scheme and Examiners' Comment**

Mark Scheme: Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

- (a) Study Source A. What can you infer about the author's view about healthcare in Singapore? [6m]

L1	Describes the source <i>Award up to 2m for 2 details</i>	1-2m
	Makes a literal interpretation of the source Eg. The author is of the view that healthcare is affordable as he has illustrated the various ways/options to pay for healthcare.	3m
L2	Makes a valid interpretation of the source without supporting evidence Eg. The author is of the view that healthcare is unaffordable. Or The author was being critical about the affordability of healthcare in Singapore.	4m
L3	Makes a valid interpretation of the source without supporting evidence <i>Award 6m for answer that can identify the tone of the author to support point.</i> Eg The author is of the view that healthcare is unaffordable in Singapore. He showed this by showing a man who is a patient, looking worried when told that his Medisave is insufficient to cover his hospital bill. He also made use of sarcasm to show his disapproval of the cost of healthcare. He ridicule the system through the quotes 'how would you like to pay the rest of the bill – by cash, by cheque, by selling your house, by selling your kidney. He was trying to mock the system that it was too expensive resulting in inability of Singaporeans to pay the cost.	5-6m

(b) Study Sources B and C. After reading Source B, are you surprised by Source C? Explain your answer. [8m]

L1	Yes, I am surprised without reason. Eg: Yes, I am surprised.	1m
L2	Yes, I am surprised due to different provenance Eg: Yes, I am surprised because one was posted on a forum and the other was posted on a blog.	2m
L3	Yes, I am surprised with difference in contents supported Award 3m for identifying the clash in views Award 4m for answer with supporting evidence Yes, I am surprised because they are different in terms of the affordability of healthcare. Source B had a good experience and found healthcare affordable while Source C portrayed a more negative view and showed cost of healthcare as unaffordable. According to Source B 'Singapore's medical bills are expensive, but it is not totally unaffordable. Many patients with cases similar to my mum for example, could only afford to pay C class, which carries an 80% subsidy, but the hospital will find some reasons to upgrade them up into B class wards at C class price so they can be more comfortable' while in Source C the old/aged/ sick had to scrimp in order to pay for medical treatment and medicine. It also highlighted the negative view of people towards hospitals due to high cost.	3m-4m
L5	Identify that they are different but not surprised by explaining that these are 2 different opinions / 2 different experiences Eg: No, it does not surprise me because they are just 2 different personal opinions about affordability of healthcare in Singapore. Source B views healthcare positively even with high cost while Source C has a negative view about the affordability of healthcare. Eg: No, it does not surprise me because these are 2 different experiences. The mother of the author was undergoing leukemia treatment and at that point was given an upgrade therefore making a B class ward affordable for them. It could be a one-off incident. However, the author in source C had never experienced upgrading of wards or had never been hospitalized	5m
L6	Identify difference but not surprised with cross reference to other sources to show that Source C is unreliable.	6m

	Eg: No, I am not surprised because Source C is unreliable about the unaffordable cost of healthcare and this is challenged by the Background information which states that that 'Singapore system is lauded internationally for its effectiveness as well as low cost. The World Health Organization (WHO) has ranked Singapore 6th out of 191 countries on overall health system performance. This makes Source C unreliable therefore not surprising.	
L7	L6 + Identify that they are different but am not surprised using provenance & purpose of Source C. No, I am not surprised because blogger in Source C has an intended motive/purpose. He wanted to stress the plight of a group of needy Singaporeans so as to pressure government to allocate more healthcare resources to help the needy. Thus, he emphasised the high cost and unaffordability of healthcare online to gain the attention of the government so as to pressure them to spend more on healthcare. He also used a very old man as his focus to stir public's sentiments and to get public to question the sufficiency of current policies.	7m- 8m

(c) Study Source D. What was the intention of the author? Explain your answer.[6]

L1	Describes the source	1-2m
L2	Infer the message of the source with supporting details <i>Award 4m for support.</i> Eg. The author made the speech to highlight the importance of government's role in making affordable yet quality healthcare possible and accessible. From the source, 'Singapore spends only 3% of its GDP on health care in contrast to the United States' nearly 18%—yet has a healthier population. They believe that nobody in their country, even a foreigner, will go without health care... Sometimes, the right government policy can have a positive impact.'	3-4m
L3	Infer valid message with audience and intended reaction <i>Award 6m for both target audience and intended reaction identified.</i> Eg The author made the speech because he wanted to convince the US citizens and government leaders on the importance of government's role in making affordable yet quality healthcare possible and accessible so that the government will	5-6m

	take necessary actions to review/ change the healthcare policies to benefit citizens. From the source, 'Singapore spends only 3% of its GDP on health care in contrast to the United States' nearly 18%—yet has a healthier population. They believe that nobody in their country, even a foreigner, will go without health care... Sometimes, the right government policy can have a positive impact.' By quoting the example of Singapore, the speaker was trying to show an authentic example to influence the US government and people.	
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(d) Study Source E. Can this source prove that healthcare is too costly for Singaporeans? [8m]

L1	Describes the source, without focusing on the question	1m
L2	Prove based on content Eg Source E can prove that healthcare is too costly for Singaporeans as based on the survey, 72% of Singaporeans responded that they cannot afford to get sick due to high healthcare cost.	2m
L3	Does not prove, based on provenance only. Eg, Source E cannot prove that healthcare is too costly in Singapore as it based on responses from only 2000 Singaporeans. These cannot account for the large number of Singaporeans.	3m
L4	Prove or cannot prove, based on cross reference <i>Award 4m for 1c/r and up till 5m for additional c/r</i> Eg. Source E can prove that healthcare is too costly as it is supported by background information which also showed healthcare cost as too high. This can be seen in background information where it is stated that 'there are increasing calls from some Singaporeans for the government to provide more assistance as they feel that the charges are too high.' This makes Source E more reliable and hence can prove that healthcare is too steep. Source E cannot prove that h/c cost is too costly upon cross-referencing source D which refutes Source E by highlighting the affordability of healthcare. From Source D, it is stated that 'no one will be denied healthcare due to affordability issues. .. There are funds that they can apply for. Some hospitals offer interest-free instalment plans to help patients who have trouble paying large bills at one go.' Hence, making Source E less reliable and	4m-5m

	cannot prove that healthcare cost is too costly.	
L5	L4+ can prove, based on explained provenance Eg. Source E can prove as Mindshare gathered data from Singaporeans who responded. They have experiences with healthcare in Singapore and would be able to provide a current view on the affordability of healthcare services. Mindshare has also little reasons to manipulate the stats as they are the third party.	6m
L6	L4+ cannot prove, by questioning validity of survey Source E cannot prove that healthcare is too costly as the survey is based on Singaporeans' perceptions and confidence level. It is limited in scope to prove something as complex as healthcare and its cost. The dynamics of the economy coupled with inflationary pressures in the future, a perception survey cannot prove something so conclusive about the cost of healthcare. <i>Award up till 8m if candidate is able to further explain that the issue of affordability is subjective.</i>	7m – 8m

(e) Study Source F. How far is source D useful as evidence about Singaporeans' opinions on the affordability of healthcare? Explain your answer. [7m]

L1	Assertion based on provenance without explanation E.g. Source F is useful as this source is from a local nurse who works for the healthcare system.	1m
L2	Not useful based on biasness Identified – Provenance only E.g. This source is not useful as this source is not reliable. This source is a bias source as she is working for the healthcare system and will speak up for the system.	2m
L3	Useful based on content / Not useful based on missing information. <i>Award 3m for mere description of content. Award 4m for inference based on source content.</i> E.g. This source is useful in showing me the positive views on the affordability of healthcare. It says about healthcare being manageable for Singaporeans due to multiple levels of government support. The source states that 'Singapore	3-4m

	Medicare system is constantly being reviewed to look after the needs of the patients... Many patients I attended to have been grateful for the recent increase in Medisave withdrawal limits and the amount of subsidies given for the treatment of chronic diseases. Some sickly individuals feel that these changes are a godsend, as they cannot work full time and thus do not have much savings to manage their healthcare needs. The Health Ministry through the '3M' framework has done a lot for the benefit of Singaporeans and still continues to do so.' Or Not useful as there is no mention about other views on affordability of healthcare.	
L4	L3+ Assertion based on cross-referencing to check reliability E.g. This source is useful in showing me the positive views of Singaporeans on the affordability of healthcare because it is reliable and it is supported by source B where the author also a local had praises for the healthcare system for attempts to make healthcare affordable and comfortable for the citizens. Thus making Source F reliable and useful as evidence in showing some Singaporeans' views.	5m
L5	L3 + Assertion based on provenance explained The source is useful in showing me that Singaporeans are positive and do find healthcare affordable. The source is from the perspective of a local nurse who would have experience the healthcare system. Furthermore, she has interacted first-hand with patients who are satisfied with the system making her account a reliable and useful as evidence.	5m
L6	L5 + shows limitation through c/r L5 + however, the source did not show that some Singaporeans are negative/ critical about the affordability of healthcare in Singapore. This is reflected in Source A. (Provide evidence from source A). Thus, this limits the usefulness of Source F.	6m -7m

Section B (Structured- Essay Question)

2	Conflict and Harmony in Multi-Ethnic Societies: Social Cohesion and Harmony – Case Study of Singapore	Marks
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(a)	Explain how the policy of Minority Representation helped establish social harmony among different ethnic groups in Singapore.	5
L1	Describes policy in general (Does not provide specific example)	1-2
L2	Describes the given factor, but no links made on how it helped establish social harmony in Singapore (Provides Point and Evidence but no explanation) E.g. The policy of Minority Representation helped establish social harmony in Singapore. For example the President Council for Minority Rights (PCMR) helps to establish social harmony in SG by having people from the minority groups to examine laws before they are passed.	3
L3	Explains the given factor that ... <i>Award 4 marks for weak explanation, and up to 5 marks for strong and clear explanation and link.</i> The policy of Minority Representation helped establish social harmony in Singapore. For example the President Council for Minority Rights (PCMR) headed by the President has people from the minority groups to examine laws to ensure fairness and non-discrimination before they are passed. This helps to establish social harmony as laws in SG would not disadvantage any group and the minority groups feel valued in SG as their views are sought before laws are passed.	4-5

2b	Explain two other methods that helped establish social harmony among different ethnic groups in Singapore. Is any one of these more effective than the other?	10
L1	Write about the other methods but without focus on the question (Does not provide specific example) • Developing common space • Bilingualism • Common Practices • Self-Help Groups Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks.	1-2
L2	Describes 1 other method. (Provides Point and Evidence but no explanation)	3-4
L3	Explains 1 other way Eg. Bilingualism helped establish social harmony among different ethnic groups in Singapore. By having all Singaporeans learn English and their mother tongue in schools, Singaporeans not only retain their cultural roots but at same time could communicate with one another with minimal misunderstanding. As English is the official working language, all documents are written in English and this avoids favouring one group over another.	5-6

	Hence, the fair treatment in bilingualism ensures social harmony in Singapore.	
L4	Explains 2 ways Eg. Self-help groups help establish social harmony in Singapore. The Chinese are helped by CDAC, the Malays are helped by Mendaki and the Indians are helped by SINDA. The intent of self-help group is not to drive the divide deeper but rather to foster pride and ownership in each ethnic group. By helping their own group, each group would know their own peculiar needs and help address it better. This would also bring about healthy competition among the self-help groups to ensure that their own communities do well. When all groups are levelled up through their own efforts, their fosters social harmony as all groups are seen as equals rather than one group dominating the others.	7- 8
L5	L4 plus Weighs relative importance Suggested: Bilingualism is more effective as it affects Singaporeans from all walks of life. Self-help groups tend to be confined to the needy and wealthy groups and the middle-class do not usually participate in self-help groups' activities. As language is used all the time by everyone, it is the more effective method to establish social harmony in Singapore.	9-10

3	Managing International Relations: 1990 – 1991 Gulf War	
(a)	Explain how the intervention by the Arab League aimed to get Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.	5
L1	Writes about intervention by the Arab League but without focus on the question (Does not provide specific example) Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks.	1-2
L2	Describes the given factor (Provides Point and Evidence but no explanation, connection to political domain is not clear. E.g The Arab League is an organization that consists of 21 independent Arab States. It intervened during the Iraq-Kuwait conflict, trying to get Kuwait to write off the debts that Iraq loaned from Kuwait during the 1980 – 1988 Iraq-Iran War.	3
L3	Explains the given factor E.g. Immediately after its invasion by Iraq, Kuwait appealed to the Arab League to organize a joint force to counter the Iraqi invasion as well as to condemn its actions. The Arab League responded by voting to condemn Iraqi actions as well as calling upon Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. However, this vote was passed only by a slim margin. Eight of the Arab League members did not support the vote. By condemning Iraq, the Arab League wanted to show	4-5

	their disapproval and hoped to pressure Iraq to withdraw its troops from Kuwait.	
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3b	Explain two other levels of intervention that aimed to get Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. Is any one of these more significant than the other?	10
L1	Writes about other levels of intervention without focus on the question (Does not provide specific example) • Intervention by UN • Intervention by USA	1-2
L2	Describes 1 other consequence <i>Award 3 marks for 1 consequence, and an additional mark for another consequence.</i> (Provides Point and Evidence but no explanation)	3-4
L3	Explains 1 other consequence <i>Award 4 marks for an explanation, and 2 additional marks for supporting details.</i> <i>E.g. The US responded by setting up Operation Desert Shield to protect Saudi Arabia from possible invasion by Iraq, given the proximity between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and it also set up a coalition force of more than 30 countries that aimed to get Iraq out of Kuwait. USA sent state of the art defence technology such as the Stealth Fight and cruise missile to engage in a fight against Iraq so that it would withdraw from Kuwait.</i>	5-6
L4	Explains 2 other levels of intervention <i>E.g. The UN Security Council passed a resolution unanimously, demanding an immediate Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait. It also called for the two countries to begin immediate and intensive negotiations for their resolution of their differences. Both Kuwait and Iraqi assets worldwide were immediately frozen to prevent Iraq from making use of the funds. Economic and military sanctions were used to force Iraq out of Kuwait. No country was allowed to sell goods to Iraq. These were done in the hope that Iraq would withdraw from Kuwait.</i>	7-8 marks
L5	L4 plus Weighs relative importance	9-10 marks

4	Sustainable Development: Impact of Globalisation	
(a)	Explain how the widening income gap between the rich and poor has been a negative consequence of globalisation.	5
L1	Write about widening income gap btw rich and poor but without focus on the question (Does not provide specific example) Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks	1-2

L2	Describes the given factor. (Provides Point and Evidence but no explanation)	3
L3	Explains the given factor. E.g. Widening income gap between the rich and poor (must be specific if it's within a country or between country) within a country is a negative consequence of globalisation as it can lead to social tensions within the country. For instance, as the rate of globalisation moves at a faster pace, some people in the country will find themselves left out of the race and <u>this will cause the gap between the rich and the poor to widen as the rich are able to thrive through global trade while the poor are unable to keep up with the changes.</u> This can be seen in China where the divide between the very rich and very poor is apparent among the provinces such as affluent Shanghai and impoverished Guizhou. <u>This will cause the people to feel dissatisfied and this might lead to social unrest if the divide is not addressed effectively by the government.</u>	4-5

4(b)	Explain two other negative consequences of globalisation. Is one of these more significant than the other?	10
L1	Write about the negative consequences in general but without focus on the question (Does not provide specific example) Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks • Global Warming • Loss of local culture/Homogeneity of cultures	[1-2]
L2	Describes 1 other negative consequence <i>Award 3 marks for 1 detail, and an additional mark for another details.</i>	[3-4]
L3	Explains 1 other negative consequence Eg. Global warming is a negative consequence of globalization. Global warming is caused by multiple factors but one of them was the increase in frequency of travel among people around the world. With the advent of technology, super carriers such as the supertankers and A380 are invented to ferry more people and goods at the same time. Whilst this is a good thing, the frequency of trips has also increased as people become more interconnected. These super carriers discharge huge amounts of pollutants that contribute to the greenhouse gas effect and in turn makes the earth hotter as these gases are trapped in the hemisphere.	[5-6]
L4	Explains 2 other negative consequences	[7-8]
L5	L4, plus weighs the relative importance of different the consequences. E.g Global warming is a more significant effect of globalization based	[9-10]

	on the criterion of impact. Global warming not only melts the ice-caps leading to rising sea levels which in turn threatened low-lying areas, it will also endanger certain species and cause others to thrive, leading to an imbalance in the ecosystem and this change is irreversible. Comparatively, loss of local cultures would not result in such catastrophic results.	
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Name : _____

Class Index Number

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METHODIST GIRLS' SCHOOL

Founded in 1887



PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2015

Secondary 4

Monday

SOCIAL STUDIES

2204/01

3 Aug 2015

Paper 1

1 hour 45 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your class, 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.

At the end of the examination, hand in your answers to Section A and B **separately**.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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 which you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge and understanding of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 (a) Study Source A.

What is the message of this source? Explain your answer. [6]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far do you think the labour economist in Source C would have agreed with the Minister of State in Source B? Explain your answer. [7]

(c) Study Source D.

How far does Source D prove that Singaporeans may face financial difficulties in their old age? Explain your answer [8]

(d) Study Source E.

How useful is this source as evidence of Singaporeans' financial preparation for their lives in their old age? Explain your answer. [8]

(e) Study Source F.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer. [6]

Will Singaporeans be financially secure in their old age?

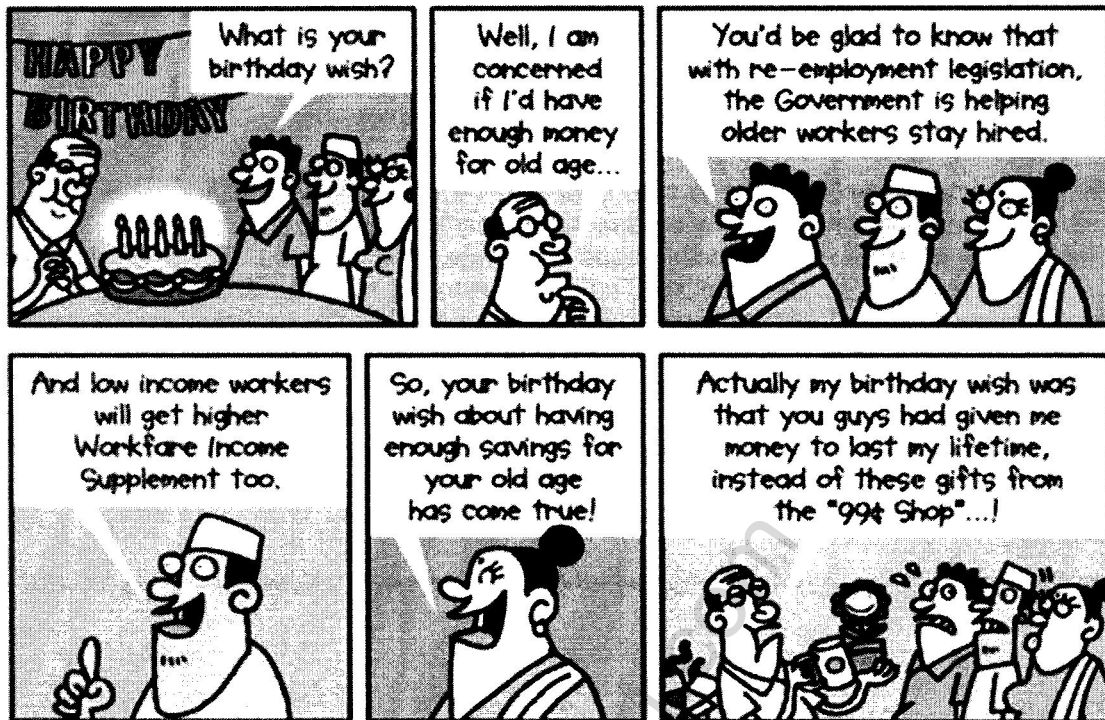
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

All Singaporeans are encouraged to plan early and be financially secure for life in their old age. Surveys have shown that many Singaporeans rely mainly on family support and are not prepared adequately for their financial needs in old age. The Central Provident Fund (CPF) has been introduced to enable working Singaporeans to set aside funds for retirement. The Central Provident Fund (CPF) Minimum Sum Scheme provides Singaporeans with a monthly income to support a modest standard of living during retirement. Elderly Singaporeans have also been encouraged to downgrade to smaller flats or sublet their flats and to remain employed for as long as possible so as to enhance their financial security. Despite calls for Singaporeans to plan early for life in their old age and measures put in place by the government to help them protect their own interests in their old age, there has been a rising concern about whether Singaporeans will be financially secure in their old age.

Study the following sources to assess whether Singaporeans will be financially secure in their old age.

Source A: A poster from the Central Provident Fund Board website, 30 June 2011.



Source B: Speech by Minister of State (Manpower and National Development) at the Retirement Conference in Singapore on 12 April 2012.

Many of our older Singaporeans have financial support from family members. However, some people are concerned that they may not be able to rely on family support due to shrinking family sizes. The Government has taken steps to provide the older Singaporeans with options to boost their retirement savings. We recently announced the Silver Housing Bonus to be given to Singaporeans to help them pay for the costs associated with moving to a smaller flat. Fortunately, the higher educational profiles and higher expected lifetime incomes of our younger members mean that many of them are likely to have more savings for retirement. For older Singaporeans who are still working, other recent changes will also help them save up more for retirement. One is the recent increase in CPF contribution rates for workers aged 50 and above. At the same time we have encouraged employers to hire older workers.

Source C: *Comments by a labour economist, 21 March 2012.*

Young graduates, take heed. If you began work recently with a starting pay of around \$2,560 and plan to buy a five-room flat by the time you're 30, do not count on your Central Provident Fund (CPF) savings to take care of your retirement needs. But surely people know that the CPF is not meant to be the only source of savings, especially since the system shoulders the cost of property purchases and health care as well? The Government recently announced that a 'silver housing bonus' will be given to those aged 55 and above who downgrade to a three-room or smaller Housing Development Board (HDB) flat but a home is where you build relationships, create memories and forge links with the community around you. Shouldn't it be for life?

Source D: *A local newspaper comment, 27 June 2014.*

The case of an elderly couple (who were forced to apply for a rental flat) was reported in the newspapers because their son had turned them out. It obviously struck a chord among Singaporeans. The report touched on the "outsourcing of filial piety" - when grown-up children feel that it is the Government's job to look after their parents. About a quarter of netizens raised concerns over high living costs and Ms Tin Pei Ling, Member of Parliament for Marine Parade Group Representation Constituency, said that families facing financial difficulties could get more support from the Government while financially capable families should try to bear the burden of caring for their parents.

Source E: *From an article written by an insurance company, 2 September 2013.*

Future retirees in Singapore face the grim prospect of their retirement savings running out halfway through their retirement, with almost half hoping to continue working past retirement. They are left to grapple with rising healthcare costs and other burdens associated with old age as they transit from active retirement into the years of frail retirement. Singaporeans should start conversations with their wealth advisers soon to plan out their retirement, one in which they will be financially secure and able to maintain the lifestyle of their choice. Our global expertise and insights can produce solutions to help them approach their retirement with confidence.

Source F: *An account by a 63-year-old Singaporean in a book that was published by the Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports, to promote active ageing, February 2009.*

I know all about living within my means and being financially independent. All this comes in handy especially during these tough times. I work part-time as a lecturer at Ngee Ann Polytechnic, teaching creativity and applied thinking skills. I want to work because I enjoy the work and find it meaningful. Though I have savings, which I accumulated regularly since I first started working years ago, I enjoy getting that extra income each month. This way, I am able to continue to grow my CPF savings and build a larger nest-egg. I carefully manage my money and save wherever I can. I make it a point to invest only in products that I fully understand and add to my financial knowledge by frequently attending financial talks. Hard act to follow? It is no big deal as I have been doing it for years.

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Section B (Structured Essay Questions)

Answer **one** question.

2 Conflict and Harmony in Multi-Ethnic Societies

- (a) Explain how building a national identity helps Singapore to foster social cohesion. Explain your answer. [5]
- (b) Explain two other strategies that help Singapore to foster social cohesion. Which is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Sustaining Economic Development

- (a) Explain how communications is a driving force of globalisation. Explain your answer. [5]
- (b) Explain two other factors that help drive globalisation. Which is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Facing Challenges and Change

- (a) Explain how a complacent society contributed to the decline of Venice. Explain your answer. [5]
- (b) Explain two other factors that contributed to the decline of Venice. Which is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

END OF PAPER

Section A: Source-Based Questions

1 (a) Study Source A.

What is the message of this source? Explain your answer. [6]

L1 Describes the cartoon [1-2]

Does not identify a message.

Award 1 mark for the description of cartoon, up to 2 marks for explanation of the details.

E.g. The cartoon shows a man worrying about not having enough money for old age and his friends or family members assuring him not to do so, as the Government has introduced measures to help Singaporeans be more financially independent in their old age.

L2 Identifies a sub-message [3-4]

Award 3 marks for the sub-message, and 4 marks if the message is supported by details from the picture.

E.g. The sub-message is that Singaporeans would be financially independent in their old age. This can be seen from the poster which says that older Singaporeans will have employment as the government has introduced 're-employment legislation to help them get rehired' as well as provided low income workers with 'higher Workfare Income Supplement'.

L3 Identifies the main / overall message on cartoonist's support for the policy. [5-6]

Award 5 marks for the overall message, and 6 marks if the message is supported by details from the picture.

E.g. The message is that the government has been actively helping Singaporeans prepare for their life in their old age. The poster aims to inform Singaporeans that they need not worry about financial security in their old age as the government has put in place measures such as 're-employment legislation to help them get rehired' as well as 'higher Workfare Income Supplement' for low income workers. The government is also hoping that Singaporeans would continue to work in their old age to ensure that they have financial security. This can be seen from the work-related incentives mentioned in the poster.

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far do you think the labour economist in Source C would have agreed with the Minister of State in Source B? Explain your answer. [7]

L1 Differences/Similarities in topic [1]

Award 1m for 1 difference/similarity in topic

E.g. Both the labour economist and the Minister of State speak about preparing for old age.

L2 Agree or Disagree, unsupported [2-3]

Award 2m for 1 unsupported similarity

Award 3m for 2 unsupported differences / similarities.

E.g. The labour economist and the Minister of State agree that the aged will need multiple sources of financial support.

OR

E.g. The labour economist and the Minister of State do not agree about the reason behind getting the aged to downgrade to a smaller flat as a way to improve their financial security in their old age.

L3 Agree or Disagree, supported [4-5]

Award 4m for 1 supported agreement / disagreement

Award 5m for 2 supported areas of agreement / disagreement

E.g. The labour economist and the Minister of State agree that the aged will need multiple sources of financial support. Source C says that "But surely people know that the CPF is not meant to be the only source of savings ...?" and Source B says that "At the same time we have encouraged employers to hire older workers" and "many of our older Singaporeans have financial support from family members".

OR

E.g. The labour economist and the Minister of State disagree over the idea of getting the seniors to downgrade to a smaller flat as a way to improve their financial security in their old age. The Minister of State says that the government has 'taken steps to boost retirement savings by announcing the Silver Housing Bonus to give to Singaporeans to help them pay for the costs associated with moving to a smaller flat'. However, the labour economist says 'but a home is where you build relationships, create memories and forge links with the community around you. Shouldn't it be for life?', thus showing his disapproval of getting the aged to move to smaller flats as a way to achieve financial security.

L4 Both elements of L3 [6]

Award 6m for 1 supported area of agreement and 1 supported area of disagreement.

L5 The labour economist and the Minister of State disagree because of the differences in motives, supported [7]

E.g. The labour economist disagrees with the Minister as his aim is to convince the Singaporean audience that they might have financial problems in their old age as he tells them "not to count on their Central Provident Fund (CPF) savings to take care of their retirement needs as CPF is not meant to be the only source of savings,

especially since the system shoulders the cost of property purchases and health care as well". Conversely, the Minister of State aims to convince Singaporeans that they have a few avenues to have money during their retirement years as they have enough savings due to family support, "many of our older Singaporeans have financial support from family members", government policies "the recent increase in CPF contribution rates for workers aged 50 and above" and "we have encouraged employers to hire older workers" so that Singaporeans would think well of the government and support it and its policies.

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(c) Study Source D.

How far does Source D prove that Singaporeans may face financial difficulties in their old age? Explain your answer [8]

L1 Undeveloped provenance [1]

E.g. Yes, it must prove it because it is reported in a newspaper.

L2 Yes, explained by source content [2-3]

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

E.g. Yes, it does prove that Singaporeans will face financial difficulties in their old age as seen by the example provided in the source. The source shows an elderly couple being “turned out” by their son. The elderly couple could not depend on their family members to take care of them in their old age. The source suggests the need for the family members or the government to take care of the elderly as seen by the evidence ‘families facing financial difficulties could get more support from the Government while financially capable families should try to bear a higher burden of the cost of caring for their parents’, showing the possibility that the aged may face obstacles in being cared for.

L3 No: typicality [4]

E.g. No, it does not prove that Singaporeans may face financial difficulties in their old age. This newspaper article only reports the experience of one elderly couple who had been turned out. It does not mean that other Singaporeans experience the same thing in their old age.

L4 No: typicality, examples of other different experiences [5-6]

Award 5m for support by one other source and one additional mark for the use of evidence.

L3 + It does not mean that other Singaporeans may face financial difficulties in their old age. This can be seen from the experiences of others who have their own savings such as the 63-year old citizen in Source F who was financially independent as he said that he had sufficient savings and CPF money. He says, “I have savings, which I accumulated regularly since I first started working years ago” and that as a part-time lecturer, he “enjoy(s) getting that extra income each month. This way, I am able to continue to grow my CPF savings”.

L5 Yes, because it is reliable: explained by cross-reference [7-8]

Award 7 marks for 1 cross-reference and 8 marks if it is well analysed.

E.g. Yes, it can prove that some Singaporeans may face financial difficulties in their old age as what it says about the experience of the elderly not having family support and the fears of netizens about “high living costs” is supported by Source E which shows that there may be similar experiences. The source says “future retirees in Singapore face the grim prospect of their retirement savings running out halfway through their retirement”. Source D says, “that families facing financial difficulties could get more support from the Government while financially capable families should try to bear the

burden of caring for their parents". This means that elderly Singaporeans may not have enough financial means to support themselves.

However, it does not necessarily prove that all Singaporeans will face financial difficulties as the source does not account for the aged who have planned well for their retirement years.

(d) Study Source E.

How useful is this source as evidence about Singaporeans' financial preparation for their old age? Explain your answer. [8]

- L1 Uncritical Acceptance that the Source is useful OR not useful, and gives no explanation about Singaporeans' preparation for life in their old age. [1]
E.g. Source E is useful in saying that Singaporeans are not adequately secure financially as it says that they "risk having their savings run out halfway through their retirement and that they will have to continue to work after retirement to support themselves".
- L2 It is credible or not because it is an article by an insurance company and hence it is useful or not useful. [2]
E.g. Source E is a credible source because the source is an article by an insurance company and thus, it is useful as it would have knowledge about financial planning.
OR
E.g. It is not a credible source as it is an article by an insurance company and the writer may want to present that gloomy prospect regarding retirement finances so as to generate business for its financial consultants. Thus, it is not completely useful in showing us the complete picture.
- L3 Useful, because of the information it reveals [3]
E.g. Source E is useful as evidence that Singaporeans are not financially prepared as it says that they are not adequately ready for old age. Thus, Singaporeans will face financial problems such as those associated with rising healthcare costs and difficulties in supporting themselves once their "savings run out halfway through their retirement".
OR
E.g. It is useful in telling us that the seniors have not carried out financial planning to prepare themselves for old age and hence they will not be financially ready. It says that they should obtain advice from financial wealth advisers to plan out their retirement, so that they can be "financially secure and able to maintain the lifestyle of their choice".
- L4 Limited usefulness, based on information it fails to provide [4]
E.g. Source E is limited in usefulness as it only talks about the aged not having enough retirement savings to support them through their old age. The source does not mention other types of retirement income.
- L5 Usefulness, based on cross-referencing to other sources [5-6]

Award 5 m for 1 cross-reference, and 1 extra mark for further details.
E.g. Source E is limited in its usefulness because it is contradicted by other sources. This is because what it says about the retirees in Singapore facing the grim prospect of their retirement savings running out halfway through their retirement, with almost half hoping to continue working past retirement is contradicted by Source B which says “young working Singaporeans of today will have enough savings in their Central Provident Fund accounts by the time they retire” implying that they should be financially prepared. Hence, Source E is not completely useful in showing how prepared Singaporeans will be.

OR

E.g. Source E is useful because what it says about the retirees in Singapore facing the grim prospect of their retirement savings running out halfway through their retirement’ is supported by Source C which warns young Singaporean graduates not to count “on their Central Provident Fund (CPF) savings to take care of their retirement needs” thus it is useful in showing that depending on CPF alone after retirement is not enough.

OR

Source E is useful because what it says about the aged worrying about the rise in costs, that is, “they are left to grapple with rising healthcare costs and other burdens associated with old age”. This is supported by Source D which says, “about a quarter of netizens raised concerns over high living costs”. Thus, Source E is useful in showing that Singaporeans are worried about being able to afford to retire.

- L6 Useful as evidence of how the insurance companies or commercial agencies want its customers to view the financial situation for the seniors [6]

E.g. L5+ Source E is useful as it provides evidence of how the insurance companies which are profit-making in nature want their customers to view the situation of an ageing population so that Singaporeans would buy insurance or policies with their company as forms of preparation for their old age.

- L7 Not useful based on purpose, explained [7-8]

Award 7 marks for explaining its purpose and 8 marks if it is well supported with evidence

E.g. The source is useful as it is an article by an insurance company and the writer would want to convince Singaporeans that they would not have enough retirement savings so that they would buy insurance or policies in the company as ways to ensure that they can be financially prepared for their old age. Evidence from the source is “Singaporeans should start conversations with their wealth advisers soon to plan out their retirement, one in which they will be financially secure and able to maintain the lifestyle of their choice”. Hence, this source is useful in showing that the writer is trying to scare Singaporeans into buying products from his / her company but it is limited in its usefulness in showing whether Singaporeans are financially prepared for their old age.

(e) Study Source F.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer. [7]

- L1 Uncritical acceptance of F [1]
 E.g. No, I am not surprised that he says he has been financially independent during his old age as he has been able to work and invest his savings.
- L2 Surprised / Not surprised, reasons based on general knowledge. [2]
 E.g. I am not surprised by the fact that there are seniors who seem to be rather confident and optimistic about their finances during their old age as they are still employed and have sufficient CPF savings to support themselves financially. Thus, I am not surprised that there are people who feel secure about their financial preparation.
OR
 E.g. I am surprised that there are elders who are over 62 and who are still working actively as well as have the financial knowledge to earn more income from investments.
- L3 Surprised / not surprised, reasons based on Cross-Reference to other sources or Background Information. [3-4]
 Award 3 marks for 1 cross-reference to 1 source, and 1 additional mark for details.
 E.g. I am not surprised by the fact that there are seniors who are still employed and have sufficient CPF savings to support themselves financially. Evidence is "I work part-time as a lecturer at Ngee Ann Polytechnic. This way, I am able to continue to grow my CPF savings and build a larger nest-egg. It is no big deal as I have been doing it for years". This is supported by Source B which says that there are "older Singaporeans who are still working and ... we have encouraged employers to hire older workers" thus showing that there are seniors who are working to support themselves.
OR
 E.g. I am surprised by the fact that Source F says that there are seniors who seem to have no financial problems as he says "hard act to follow? It is no big deal as I have been doing it for years". This is contradicted by Source D which says "about a quarter of netizens raised concerns over high living costs and Ms Tin, MP for Marine Parade GRC, said that financially capable families should try to bear a higher burden of the cost of caring for their parents", thus implying that seniors may face financial problems in view of high living costs and thus family members should bear the 'burden' of looking after them.
- L4 Surprised **and** not surprised, reasons based on Cross-Reference to other sources [5]
 L3 - both observations
- L5 Not surprised based on context [6]
 E.g. No, I am not surprised by the source because this source was published with the motive to show the need for proper financial

planning as evidenced by the fact that there are seniors who are financially independent as they continued to work. Evidence from the source is "I work part-time as a lecturer at Ngee Ann Polytechnic ...This way, I am able to continue to grow my CPF savings and build a larger nest-egg". This source is published by the Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports to convince Singaporeans that proper financial planning would ensure financial freedom so that they would make the necessary planning, especially with regards to having sufficient CPF savings for their old age.

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Section B (Structured Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

2 Conflict and Harmony in Multi-Ethnic Societies

- (a) Explain how building a national identity helps Singapore to foster social cohesion. Explain your answer. [5]

L1 Writes about social cohesion in general [1]

E.g. It is important for Singapore to foster social cohesion in multi-ethnic Singapore so that a harmonious living environment can be achieved.

L2 Describes building a national identity [2-3]

Award 2m for describing the strategy, up to 3m for more details.

E.g. Building a national identity is important in fostering social cohesion as this means that all the people in the society identify themselves as members of the same nation and not only with their ethnic groups. Thus, this allows everyone to transcend their immediate ethnic groups and seek harmony with the other ethnic groups since they are all members of the same nation.

L3 Explains how building a national identity helps Singapore to foster social cohesion [4-5]

Explanation must show how the strategy helps Singapore to foster social cohesion.

Award 4m for weak explanation

Award 5m for good explanation

E.g. L2 + The policy of multi-racialism is one way of building a national identity that promotes equality among the races as there are no special rights granted to any particular ethnic group. Everyone has equal opportunities to succeed, regardless of their background. Favouring a certain group of people is prohibited by the Constitution. This minimises any friction that may arise from perceptions of discrimination based on ethnic lines. In addition, since equality is constitutionally protected, any ethnic group that is discriminated against will have the right to seek redress in the courts of law. Thus, multi-racialism emphasises equal treatment among the different ethnic groups and prohibiting discrimination thus fostering social cohesion in Singapore.

- (b) Explain two other strategies that help Singapore to foster social cohesion. Which is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

L1 Identifies other strategy(ies) that help foster social cohesion [1-2]
Award 1m for one factor and 2m for two factors.

E.g. Safeguarding the interests of minority groups and / or use of Common Space.

L2 Describes other strategy(ies) that help(s) Singapore to foster social cohesion [3-4]

Award 3m for describing one strategy and an additional mark describing the second strategy.

E.g. Another strategy that helps Singapore to foster social cohesion is safeguarding the interests of minority groups. The minority groups need to perceive that they are not discriminated against just because they are a minority in the society. They need to feel protected against discrimination and that the majority accept them equally.

AND / OR

Another strategy to help Singapore to foster social cohesion is through the use of common space to increase social cohesion in Singapore. The idea is that if the different ethnic groups are in frequent contact with each other, there will be more opportunities to build bonds with each other and thus increase social cohesion.

L3 Explains one other strategy that helps Singapore to foster social cohesion [5-6]

Award 5m for weak explanation

Award 6m for good explanation

Explanations must show how the strategies help Singapore to foster social cohesion

E.g. L2 (Safeguarding the interests of minority groups) + This is done through two methods – the Group Representative Constituency (GRC) and the Presidential Council of Minority Rights (PCMR). The GRC was instituted to ensure that there will be members of the minority races in Parliament to safeguard minority rights through influencing the issues discussed and the bills passed. This is done through ensuring that every GRC has a minority member in the group that is contesting in the Parliamentary Elections. The PCMR is a council that is established to advise the President on whether any bill that is brought to it contains discriminatory policies that may affect the minority groups. This is to ensure that now laws are approved by the President that discriminates against the minority ethnic groups. These are done so that the minority groups cannot be discriminated against by law and they are represented in parliament so that no issues can ignore their input. This can foster social cohesion because these minority groups will know that they cannot be discriminated against according to the law as their interests are protected thus they can interact with the others without such fears.

OR

L2 (common space) + Public housing is an example of common space created by the government to foster racial integration that will hopefully lead to social cohesion. The government introduced the Ethnic Integration Policy where there is a fixed proportion of races in every public housing project to ensure there is a distribution of the different ethnic groups in all the housing estates. The use of common space is an important strategy in fostering social cohesion in Singapore because living together in the same neighbourhood provides opportunities for people from different ethnic groups to interact. Interaction will lead to greater understanding between the different groups. This hopefully results in better ties between the groups in Singapore resulting in greater social cohesion.

- L4 Explains two other strategies that help Singapore to foster social cohesion [7-8]

Award 7m for weak explanations

Award 8m for one good / one weak or two good explanations

Both L3.

- L5 Weighs the relative importance of the two chosen strategies that help Singapore to foster social cohesion [9-10]

Award 9m for a valid explanation.

Award 10m for a good explanation.

E.g. BOTH strategies are important in fostering social cohesion in Singapore. Politically, there cannot be discrimination against the minority groups under the laws. Socially, there are ample opportunities created for the ethnic groups to interact. Thus, there will be less tension between the groups and thus better social cohesion.

5 Sustaining Economic Development

- (c) Explain how communications is a driving force of globalisation. Explain your answer.

[5]

- L1 Writes about globalisation in general

[1]

E.g. Globalisation began a long time ago when traders sailed across the oceans to look for new markets to and sources for goods for trade.

- L2 Describes Communications

[2-3]

Award 2m for describing communications, up to 3m for more details.

E.g. Modern communications is very advanced and most parts of the world is connected to each other through these means of communication. For example, the world is connected via the World Wide Web or the Internet. This allows emails to be sent almost instantaneously and video conferencing to take place all around the world.

- L3 Explains how Communications drives Globalisation

[4-5]

Explanation must show how the strategy helps Singapore to foster social cohesion.

Award 4m for weak explanation

Award 5m for good explanation

E.g. L2 + The advancement of communications has thus made it very convenient for people all over the world to get in contact with each other. People who may never see each other face-to-face can still be in constant contact with each other via the Internet and thus people can exchange information and ideas which they may otherwise never have been able to do. This encourages more people around the world to get in touch with others in other countries and this continues to drive globalisation.

(d) Explain two other factors that help drive globalisation. Which is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

L1 Identifies other driver(s) that drive globalisation [1-2]
Award 1m for one factor and 2m for two factors.

E.g. Transportation / Transnational Corporations

L2 Describes other driver(s) that drives globalisation [3-4]
Award 3m for describing one driver and an additional mark describing another driver.

E.g. Another driver of globalisation is Transportation. Transportation involves any means by which goods and people can be transported from one country to another. This is mainly done via aeroplanes, ships and trains.

AND / OR

Another driver of globalisation is the Transnational Corporations (TNC). These are business entities that have one head office and business processes in many countries. That is, a TNC may buy its raw materials from different countries and manufacture its products in yet another country. These manufactured products could then be sold in markets in yet other countries.

L3 Explains one other factor that drives globalisation [5-6]
Award 5m for weak explanation
Award 6m for good explanation

Explanations must show how the factor drives globalisation

E.g. L2 (Transport) + thus transportation drives globalisation as people find it so convenient to travel and send goods all over the world. People travel via the various modes for leisure and business frequently due to the convenience and goods are sent through these modes of transportation as well on a daily basis thus anyone in any part of the world can gain access any good produced anywhere else in the world.

OR

E.g. L2 (TNC) + thus TNCs drive globalisation as they are the entities that require their employees, raw materials, manufactured goods and so on to be moved around the world as part of their business processes. As they depend on globalisation to access raw materials, markets and employees, they drive the process of globalisation.

L4 Explains two other factors that drive globalisation [7-8]
Award 7m for weak explanations
Award 8m for one good / one weak or two good explanations
Both L3.

L5 Weighs the relative importance of the two chosen factors that drive globalisation [9-10]
Award 9m for a valid explanation.
Award 10m for a good explanation.

E.g. BOTH factors are equally important in driving globalisation as both are dependent on each other. If not for the TNCs, there may be fewer if any airlines or shipping lines that travel to specific places. For example, it is due to the demands of the TNCs that a certain

numbers of flights to stipulated destinations are scheduled. Also, if not for transportation, the TNCs would not be able to pursue their business model. The TNCs are dependent on the modes of transportation to bring their people and goods to where they need them to be.

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6 Facing Challenges and Change

- (c) Explain how a complacent society contributed to the decline of Venice.
Explain your answer. [5]

- L1 Writes about the decline of Venice in general [1]
E.g. Venice's decline was a gradual process that spread over a few hundred years.
- L2 Describes a complacent Venetian society [2-3]
Award 2m for describing how Venetian society was complacent, up to 3m for more details.
E.g. Venetian society gradually grew complacent over the centuries as they had risen quite spectacularly and had enjoyed the fruits of this rise for a long period of time. It reached a stage where their entrepreneurial spirit was less apparent and their ability to innovate stagnated.
- L3 Explains how the complacent Venetian society contributed to the decline of Venice [4-5]
Explanation must show how the complacent society led to the decline.
Award 4m for weak explanation
Award 5m for good explanation
E.g. L2 + This complacency saw Venice being unable to compete against their rivals especially newly powerful rivals such as the British and the Dutch. Their lack of innovation saw Venice falling behind in ship design and the British and the Dutch were able to supersede them in traveling distances and amount of cargo carried. Thus, these new rivals slowly but surely replaced the Venetians as the main traders in Europe and gradually Venice declined through a decrease in revenue and influence which were lost to them.

- (d) Explain two other factors that contributed to the decline of Venice. Which is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

- L1 Identifies other factor(s) that contributed to the decline. [1-2]
Award 1m for one factor and 2m for two factors.
E.g. Corrupt Leaders / Failure to Respond to Changes
- L2 Describes other factor(s) that contributed to the decline of Venice[3-4]
Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark describing another factor
E.g. Another factor that contributed to the decline of Venice was the corruption of the leaders in the later stages. Corruption seeped into Venetian nobility when their trade was adversely affected by new trading rivals and wars. These resulted in the nobles desperately attempting to source for revenue to maintain their lifestyle and status. Thus, corruption became common place.
- AND / OR**
E.g. Another factor that contributed to the decline of Venice was its failure to respond to changes. The environment had changed in Europe over the centuries but the Venetians were still adopting the same policies and strategies as before. For example, when they continued to try to play Spain against France like they did with the Byzantine Empire and the Germanic tribes, it failed badly as Spain and France did not trust Venice's constant switch in allegiance and instead allied together in the League of Cambrai to reduce Venice's influence.
- L3 Explains one other factor that contributed to the decline of Venice[5-6]
Award 5m for weak explanation
Award 6m for good explanation
Explanations must show how the factor contributed to the decline of Venice
E.g. L2 (corrupt leaders) + This contributed to the decline of Venice as the leaders were no longer governing Venice to help it to survive or grow but to keep themselves in power. Thus, power hungry nobles were able to buy votes to attain positions that allowed them to receive money for themselves. There were also occasions where nobles fought for positions to glorify themselves though they were not capable in those positions e.g. Antonio Grimani was appointed to lead the navy in a battle in which he was the battle due to his ineptness. Thus, with the corrupt and inept leaders, Venice declined.
- OR**
E.g. L2 (failure to respond to changes) + Thus, Venice declined as the Venetians continued to use the same tactics and strategies as before without any consideration of the changes in the environment they were in. For example, with the finding of the new shipping route by explorers like Vasco Da Gama to the East, the Venetian overland route established by Marco Polo became less attractive. However, the Venetians unlike the Dutch and the English were unable to build ships that could take advantage of the new shipping routes and thus lost out to their rivals. In desperation, the Venetians made unwise decisions such as introducing protectionism in the ports that they still

controlled which only pushed their trade partners away to their rivals. This resulted in their losing trade and influence contributing to their decline.

- L4 Explains two other factors that contributed to the decline of Venice[7-8]
Award 7m for weak explanations
Award 8m for one good / one weak or two good explanations
Both L3.
- L5 Weighs the relative importance of the two chosen factors that contributed to the decline of Venice [9-10]
Award 9m for a valid explanation.
Award 10m for a good explanation.
E.g. BOTH factors were equally important in contributing to the decline of Venice. The leaders were self-serving, corrupt and increasingly incapable, thus they were unable to find solutions to the problems that they were facing as a result of the changes in their environment. Due to their inability to respond to changes, they were increasingly desperate and their leaders made unwise decisions such as introducing protectionism contributing to the decline of Venice.

Register Number:	Name:	Class:
 南洋女子中學校 NANYANG GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2015 SECONDARY FOUR		
COMBINED HUMANITIES PAPER 1 SOCIAL STUDIES		1 hour 45 minutes
Wednesday	12 August 2015	0800-0945 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Do not turn over the page until you are told to do so.

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

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

Section A : (35 marks)

You must answer **ALL PARTS** of **Question 1**.

Section B : (15 marks)

Answer **BOTH PARTS** of **One** question.

Begin each section on a fresh page.

Leave a line between each part. For example, leave one line between part (a) and part (b).

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.

This document consists of 6 printed pages.	
Setter: BT	[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 and understanding of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

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

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

(b) **Study Source B.**

How far can this source be trusted on the Rohingya refugee crisis? Explain your answer. [7]

(c) **Study Source B & C.**

How far do both sources agree with each other? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) **Study Source D.**

The comments were made by a Myanmar opposition party spokesperson. Are you surprised by the claims made? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) **Study Source E and F.**

Both sources have different views on the issue; does it mean that one of them is wrong? Explain your answer. [8]

Who should bear responsibility for the Rohingya refugees?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The 2015 Rohingya refugee crisis is an ongoing incident of migration of thousands of Rohingya people from Myanmar and Bangladesh collectively to Southeast Asian countries including Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand by boats via the waters of the Strait of Malacca and the Andaman Sea. The Rohingya people are a Muslim ethnic minority group residing in the Rakhine state, formerly known as Arakan.

The Rohingya people are considered “stateless entities”, as the Myanmar government has been refusing to recognise them as one of the ethnic groups of the country. For this reason, the Rohingya people lack legal protection from the Government of Myanmar and face strong hostility in the country especially from Buddhists living in the Rakhine state. After years of persecution in Burma, tensions reached a critical level in 2012 where violent clashes resulted in the deaths of hundreds of Rohingya and left a further 140,000 homeless; many are now trapped in internal displacement camps.

The denials and inactions of the Myanmar government on the refugee crisis in order to avoid any responsibility has come under great criticism from the international community. To escape from the ordeal, the Rohingya try to illegally enter to Southeast Asian states via human traffickers on smuggling boats, begging for humanitarian support from potential host countries. However, these potential host countries in ASEAN like Malaysia and Indonesia have provided limited aid to them due to political and social constraints.



Study the following sources to determine who should be held responsible for the Rohingya refugee crisis.

[Turn Over]

Source A: *A speech made by the U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Anthony Blinken on the Rohingya refugee crisis adapted from a US news site dated 22nd May 2015.*

"The Rohingya people fleeing Myanmar are in despair and don't see a future when they are in internally displaced persons camps. They need to be moved back to their homes, provided for in terms of education, health care and opportunities, as well as freedom of movement. They should have a path to citizenship and to a durable future in this country if they meet the requirements. Because the uncertainty that comes from not even having any status is one of the things that may drive people to leave... They should have a path to citizenship... The fact that they (Rohingya people) are prepared to leave is a reflection of conditions in Rakhine state that are leading people to make this choice."

Source B: *Extract of a speech by Speaker of Myanmar parliament's upper house, Khin Aung Myint on the Rohingya refugee crisis during a state visit to Australia published in June 2015.*

"There is nothing to prove refugees adrift in South-East Asian waters are genuine Rohingyas from Myanmar. I want to urge everyone, to look at everyone among these boat people, they cannot speak the Myanmar language, and they don't look like Myanmar people. This is clearly not a problem we should bear alone. When you try to investigate, clearly they are not from Myanmar. World leaders did not understand the complexities of Myanmar's history. They do not have a clear judgment on Myanmar."

Source C: *A statement made by Maj. Zaw Htay, Director of the Office of Myanmar's President in May 2015.*

"We will not accept the allegations by some that Myanmar is the source of the problem. There is no way to prove that they are Rohingyas. It's sad that these people are being pushed out to sea by some countries. The gravest violation of human rights are committed by those corrupt officials (Thailand and Malaysia) who are involved in human trafficking activities and colluded with the trafficking syndicates... These governments are trying to divert their human smuggling and slavery problems by dumping the blame on Myanmar."

Source D: *An interview with a spokesman of the opposition party National League for Democracy in Myanmar.*

The law needs to be amended. After one or two generations [of residence] they should have the right to be citizens. If [the Rohingya] are not accepted as citizens, they cannot just be sent onto rivers. They can't be pushed out to sea. They are humans. I just see them as humans who are entitled to human rights.

Source E: *A Malaysian human rights advocate's view on the Rohingya refugee crisis published in May 2015.*

The (Malaysian) government should be more proactive and act fast to help Rohingya refugees who were in dire need of immediate aid from neighbouring countries. The Rohingya issue is an emergency. They are already at sea and need help; otherwise, they may die. We can feed the hungry cats, what more humans... The government should coordinate with other countries to resolve the Rohingya issue before it became a security and health issue.

Source F: *A statement made by the Malaysian Foreign Minister on the Rohingya refugee crisis in May 2015.*

"I have already stated that we cannot afford to accept more of them, as a huge number already exist here — and so far no countries want to settle them. We have to look at our own interests too, our social problems and security problems — we have to take that into consideration... We are asking Myanmar to participate in finding a solution."

[Turn Over

Section B
Structured Essay Question
(Answer both parts of one question)

2 Managing Healthcare in Singapore

- (a) Explain how practicing individual responsibility helps to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore. [5]
- (b) Explain two other ways of keeping healthcare affordable in Singapore. Which one is more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Iraq Kuwait Conflict

- (a) Explain how historical relations have caused the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait. [5]
- (b) Explain two other causes of the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. Which is more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Singapore's Strategies in Managing Globalisation

- a) Explain how the attraction of foreign talents helps Singapore to manage globalisation. [5]
- b) Explain two other strategies in Singapore to manage globalisation. Which is more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

End of Paper

NYGH gratefully acknowledges the use of the following sources:

Photograph: Source: http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/13/world/asia/15rohingya-explainer.html?_r=0

Source A: <http://www.usnews.com/news/world/articles/2015/05/22/the-latest-on-rohingya-myanmar-rescues-over-200-boat-people>

Source B: <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-06-05/myanmar-politician-says-no-proof-refugees-are-rohingyas/6526124>

Source C: <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/05/17/asia-pacific/as-thousands-flee-myanmar-says-its-not-to-blame-for-rohingya-boat-people-crisis/#.VXQAPGPGPIV>

Source D: <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2015/05/21/commentary/world-commentary/rohingya-refugee-crisis-shames-southeast-asia/#.VXQKmc-qgko>

Source E: <http://www.themalaymailonline.com/malaysia/article/mps-call-for-concerted-effort-by-government-to-resolve-rohingya-crisis>

Source F: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2015/05/17/rohingya-migrant-crisis-malaysia_n_7300340.html

ANSWER SCHEME
SEC 4 PRELIMINARY EXAMS SS COMBINED HUMANITIES (2204/1)

1. (a) Study Source A.

Why was this source made? Explain your answer. [5]

L1 e.g.	DESCRIBES SOURCE WITH NO FOCUS ON QN.	[1]
L2 e.g.	INFERS MESSAGE OF SOURCE WITHOUT EVIDENCE <i>The speaker is implying that the Rohingyas were forced to leave the country due to the discriminatory actions of the Myanmar government.</i> <i>The speaker is implying that Myanmar government should be held responsible for the Rohingya refugee crisis.</i>	[2]
L3 e.g.	INFERS MESSAGE OF SOURCE WITH EVIDENCE EXPLAINED. <i>Award 3 marks for 1 supported inference</i> <i>The speaker is implying that the Rohingyas were forced to leave the country due to the discriminatory actions of the Myanmar government. This can be seen in the source which mentioned that, "Because the uncertainty that comes from not even having any status is one of the things that may drive people to leave..."</i>	[3]
L4	INFERS MESSAGE OF SOURCE WITH WEAK LINK TO THE CONTEXT OF WRITING & SUPPORTED BY RELEVANT EVIDENCE Context: <i>In lieu of the large scale exodus of Rohingya migrants fleeing Myanmar, the US official is implying that the Rohingyas were forced to flee due the failure of their government in protecting their human rights/granting them citizenship rights. This is clearly seen in the source which mentioned that, "Because the uncertainty that comes from not even having any status is one of the things that may drive people to leave..."</i>	[4]
L5	INFERS MESSAGE OF SOURCE WITH EXPLICIT CONSIDERATION OF CONTEXT with a clear demonstration of a link to contextual knowledge. BUT NOT ADDRESSING INTENDED OUTCOME. Context + Message: Context: <i>In lieu of the massive fleeing of the Rakhine state in Myanmar by the Rohingyas due to the</i>	[5]

	<u>discrimination and persecution that they face as non-citizens</u> , the US state official is implying that the Myanmar government is responsible for this state of affairs as they failed to grant the Rohingya any citizen rights. This is clearly seen in the source which mentioned, "they should have a path to citizenship...The fact that they (Rohingya people) are prepared to leave is a reflection of conditions in Rakhine state that are leading people to make this choice."	
L6	INFERS MESSAGE OF SOURCE WITH EXPLICIT CONSIDERATION OF CONTEXT, TARGET AUDIENCE AND INTENDED OUTCOME OF SPEECH WRITTEN. <i><u>L5 + This speech is targeted at the Myanmar government in the hope of putting political pressure on them to improve the lives of the Rohingyas by improving their status and living conditions in the country. This could mean granting them citizenship rights in order to end the persecution that they are suffering. This could then stop the Rohingyas from fleeing their country and bring about an eventual end to the refugee crisis.</u></i>	[6]

(b) Study Source B.

How far can this source be trusted on the Rohingya refugee crisis? Explain your answer. [7]

L1	Can be trusted based on provenance unexplained <i>Can be trusted as it is spoken by a Myanmar government official/cannot be trusted as he is bias towards the Rohingya refugees.</i>	[1]
L2	Can be trusted based on content unsupported <i>The source can be trusted as it clearly mentions that the people on board the refugee boats are not Rohingya and thus the Myanmar government should not be held responsible for the refugee crisis.</i>	[2]
L3	Representative based on content supported/explained. <i>The source can be trusted as it clearly mentions that the people on board the refugee boats are not Rohingya and thus the Myanmar government should not be held responsible for the refugee crisis. This is clearly seen in the source which mentioned that, "I want to urge everyone, to look at everyone among these boat people, they cannot speak the Myanmar language, and they don't look like Myanmar people. When you try to investigate, clearly they</i>	[3]

	are not from Myanmar.”	
L4	Representative/Not Representative based on valid cross-referencing to other sources to assess validity of information (Award 4 marks for a weak cross-reference and award full marks for a strong cross-reference) <i>Can be trusted L3 + The source are supported by Source C which claims that the refugees are not ethnically Rohingya and that the government of Myanmar should not be held responsible for this crisis. This is seen in the source which mentioned that, “We will not accept the allegations by some that Myanmar is the source of the problem. There is no way to prove that they are Rohingyas.”</i> OR <i>Cannot be trusted as the BI rejects the claims made in Source B in relation to the claims that the migrants are not Rohingya rather the government is refusing to recognizing them in order to absolve them of any responsibility. This is seen in the BI which mentioned that, “The denials and inactions of the Myanmar government on the refugee crisis in order to avoid any responsibility has come under great criticism from the international community.” This clearly implies that the source cannot be trusted.</i>	[4-5]
L5	Both aspects of L4 (Valid cross-referencing in relation to missing information) Award 5 marks for a weak cross-reference and award full marks for a strong cross-reference.	[5-6]
L6	Cannot be trusted based on the agenda of the Myanmar official (Award 6 marks for weak discussion purpose without contemplating Context, Target Audience or Intended Outcome in Detail, Award full marks for a clear discussion of motive and agenda of the Myanmar official) <i>Context: With the widespread international condemnation by the international community over the crisis and the inactions and denials of the Myanmar government in its handling of the crisis,</i> <i>Message to Target Audience – The government is hoping to deflect negative criticism/blame from the international community by claiming that Myanmar has no need to act as these refugees are not their responsibility.</i> <i>Intended Outcome – This would tend justify their non-actions over the crisis and absolve themselves of blame.</i>	[6-7]

(c) **Study Source B & C.**

How far do both sources agree with each other? Explain your answer.

[7]

Level	Descriptor	Mark
L1	Agree OR / AND Disagree due to provenance	1
L2	Agree due to similar topic <i>e.g. Both sources are related views addressing the Rohingya crisis.</i>	2
L3	B would agree with C on the issue given the similar stand of the government. (Weak explanation on perspective, See L6) <i>e.g. Source C and B would agree as they are views made by the Myanmar government.</i>	3
4	Agree OR Different based on content (4 marks for unsupported comparison, 5 marks for supported comparison) <i>e.g. Both sources agree that the Rohingya refugee is not the responsibility of the Myanmar government and that they shouldn't be blamed for the crisis. This is clearly seen in source B which mentioned that, "There is nothing to prove refugees adrift in South-East Asian waters are genuine Rohingyas from Myanmar." This view is also echoed in Source C which states that, We will not accept the allegations by some that Myanmar is the source of the problem. There is no way to prove that they are Rohingyas." This clearly implies that the Myanmar government should not be blamed or held responsible for the crisis.</i> OR <i>e.g. Both sources would disagree in relation to who is to be held responsible for the crisis. While Source B does not make specific claims as to who should be blamed, Source C makes specific references to the parties responsible. This is seen in Source B which mentioned that, "This is clearly not a problem we should bear alone." In Source C, it is mentioned that, "the gravest violation of human rights are committed by those corrupt officials (Thailand and Malaysia) who are involved in human trafficking activities and colluded with the trafficking syndicates...These governments are trying to divert their human smuggling and slavery problems by dumping the blame on Myanmar." This clearly shows that they have taken different stands in proportioning blame over the crisis.</i>	4-5
5	Agree and Disagree based on content (5 marks for unsupported comparison, 6 marks for supported comparison)	5-6

	See L4	
6	Agree due to differing perspective – obligated to protect the national interests of their country. <i>i.e. Given the fact that both officials are obligated to protect the national interests of their respective countries, both sources would agree on the stand taken by the Myanmar government on the Rohingya crisis. For Source B and Source C, the speakers would definitely endorse the actions of the government in order to protect the national interests of their country.</i>	6
7	Agree due to purpose for justifying the non-action of the Myanmar government over the crisis (Target Audience – International community) - <i>Source B and C: Justify their actions over the refugee crisis and deflect blame on Myanmar.</i> <i>Source B and Source C would agree to a large extent due to the similar agenda which both possess. Source B and C are obviously an attempt to protect Myanmar's national interests over the Rohingya crisis. By making the speeches denouncing the ethnicity and pushing the blame to other countries, it would justify Myanmar's government lack of actions over the crisis and deflect blame from the international community. It would also enable them to continue their treatment of the Rohingya in their country.</i>	7

(d) Study Source D.

The comments were made by a Myanmar opposition party spokesperson. Are you surprised by the claims made? Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Descriptor	Mark
L1	Yes OR / AND No. Provenance unexplained. <i>I am surprised as it was a made by an opposition member. I am not surprised as it was made by an opposition member.</i>	1
L2	No, based on provenance explained <i>e.g. No. I am not surprised as the publication of the statement made by the opposition member as they are usually critical of the policies of the incumbent Myanmar government over issues like human rights and democracy. It is thus not surprising to see a statement like this.</i>	2
L3	No/ Yes, based on content advocating the granting of citizenship rights to the Rohingya. (3 marks for unsupported explanation, 4 marks for supported explanation) <i>It is not surprising as it mentioned that, "If [the Rohingya] are not accepted as citizens, they cannot just be sent onto rivers. They can't be pushed out to sea. They are humans. I just see them as humans who are entitled to human rights." This clearly implies that Rohingya are to be recognized as legitimate citizens in Myanmar.</i> OR <i>It is surprising given that the opposition member is advocating for citizenship rights for the Rohingya as they are not considered as part of Myanmar. This is seen in the source which mentioned, "They are humans. I just see them as humans who are entitled to human rights." This clearly implies that Rohingya are to be recognized as legitimate citizens in Myanmar. This is clearly in opposition to the policies of the government.</i>	3-4
L4	Surprising due to valid CR to other sources / BI (5 marks for unsupported explanation, 6 marks for supported explanation) <i>It is surprising given that the opposition member is advocating for citizenship rights for the Rohingya as they are not considered as part of Myanmar. This is seen in the source which mentioned, "They are humans. I just see them as</i>	5-6

	humans who are entitled to human rights.” This clearly implies that Rohingya are to be recognized as legitimate citizens in Myanmar. This is clearly in opposition to the policies of the government. This is supported by the BI which clearly mentioned that, “The Rohingya people are considered “stateless entities”, as the Myanmar government has been refusing to recognize them as one of the ethnic groups of the country. For this reason, the Rohingya people lack legal protection from the Government of Myanmar.” This clearly is surprising as the opposition party is prepared to stand up against the actions of the Myanmar government over its current policies.	
L5	Not surprising based on a critical examination of the agenda of the speaker/ author – (Representing the interests of the opposition party) <i>Context – Source D was created in response to the crisis that had taken place over the mass exodus of Rohingya refugees and serve to reiterate the views of the opposition party on the actions of the Myanmar government over their treatment of the Rohingyas.</i> <i>Target Audience – International Community</i> <i>To win public /international support to pressurize Myanmar to grant citizenship rights to the Rohingyas and to end the discrimination and subsequent refugee crisis starting from Myanmar.</i>	7

(e) Study Source E and F.

Both sources have different views on the issue; does it mean that one of them is wrong? Explain your answer. [8]

L1	Assertion Unsupported based on provenance <i>e.g. Both sources are not wrong as they are made by different individuals. Source E is made by a human rights activist while Source F is made by a government official.</i>	1
L2	Assertion Unsupported based on content <i>e.g. Both sources are not wrong as they have different views on the issue. Source E is calling for actions by the Malaysian government to help the Rohingya refugees while Source F is calling for no actions to be taken by the Malaysian government.</i>	2

L3	Assertion supported based on content <i>e.g. Both sources are not wrong as they have different views on the issue. Source E is calling for more actions by the Malaysian government to help the Rohingya refugees while Source F is stating that the Malaysian government is not prepared to do more. This is seen in Source E which mentioned that, "The government should coordinate with other countries to resolve the Rohingya issue before it became a security and health issue." Whereas in Source F, it is mentioned that, "I have already stated that we cannot afford to accept more of them, as a huge number already exist here — and so far no countries want to settle them. We have to look at our own interests too." This clearly illustrates the 2 different stands on the issue.</i>	3
L4	Assertion supported based on link between 2 sources <i>e.g. Not wrong as they are different stands on the issue clearly F is a response to the criticism from E on the actions of the Malaysian government over the Rohingya refugee crisis. Both points are valid as they represent two opposing views.</i>	4
L5	Assertion supported based on valid cross-referencing of both sources (Award 5 marks for a weak cross-reference and award full marks for a strong cross-reference.) <i>e.g. Source E views are not wrong as this is seen in Source E which mentioned that, "The government should coordinate with other countries to resolve the Rohingya issue before it became a security and health issue." This is supported by the BI which mentioned that, "these potential host countries in ASEAN like Malaysia and Indonesia have provided limited aid to them..." This supports the claims made in Source E that more can be done to help the Rohingya refugees.</i>	5-6
L6	Assertion, supported based on critical examination of perspectives of both sources (Award 6 marks for a weak explanation and full marks for a strong explanation) <i>Both sources are not wrong as they are representing the interests of different organizations. For Source E, as a human rights advocate, the spokesperson would definitely be calling for an end to the inhumane treatment suffered by the Rohingya as they are exploited while fleeing the Rakhine state. As for Source F, the spokesperson would represent the interests of the Malaysian government in ensuring that their security and social concerns are not jeopardized or threatened with the large influx of these migrants.</i>	6-7
L7	Assertion, supported based on critical examination of agenda of both sources (Award 7 marks for weak discussion purpose without contemplating Context, Target Audience or Intended Outcome in Detail, Award full marks for a clear	7-8

	discussion of motive and agenda of the human rights activist and Malaysian government official.) <i>Context – In light of the international limelight on the Rohingya crisis and their plight at the hands of the discrimination and rejection suffered when they are seeking political refuge.</i> <i>Target Audience – International community / Malaysian government</i> <i>Source E – Push forward their agenda of bringing to light the plight of the Rohingya refugees to the public eye in order to effectuate actions from the Malaysian government as well as other responsible parties to take actions in helping to alleviate the crisis.</i> <i>Source F – To justify the lack of actions on the part of the Malaysian government by highlighting social and security concerns that the country will face if they allow the massive influx of these refugees into their country. This would deflect blame or absolve them of any further responsibility.</i>	
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SEQ Answer Scheme

2a	Explain how practicing individual responsibility helps to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore.	5
L1	Writes about individual responsibility in general <i>Individual responsibility means keeping a healthy lifestyle to minimize the risk of falling sick.</i>	1-2
L2	Describes what individual responsibility involves <i>Individual responsibility means preparing yourself via the use of private insurance to help keep healthcare costs low and affordable.</i>	2-3
L3	Explains how the factor helps to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore. <i>Through the use of individual means like private insurance, CPF medisave accounts and keeping a healthy lifestyle, it would reduce the risk of one falling ill and at the same time ensure that the individual has a ready sum of money to cover any large scale medical costs he may incur in the future. This helps them to prepare for any medical emergency or huge financial strains that they could face in relation to the payment of large medical bills. This would help to keep healthcare costs affordable for most in the long run.</i>	4-5
b	Explain two other ways of keeping healthcare affordable in Singapore. Which one is more significant? Explain your answer.	10
L1	Identifies factors <i>The role played by the government through Medishield also helps to keep healthcare affordable.</i>	1-2
L2	Describes the role played by the government <i>The use of the government endorsed Medishield provides greater coverage to medical expenses incurred especially if the CPF Medisave account is insufficient to cover it.</i>	3-4
L3	Explains one factor <i>The use of the government endorsed national health insurance scheme called Medishield provides greater coverage to medical expenses incurred especially if the CPF Medisave account is insufficient to cover it. This helps to protect the insured by allowing them to use their CPF account to purchase this insurance coverage. Given that this national health insurance can be used to cover any outstanding expenses not</i>	5-6

	<u>covered by Medisave, it could make healthcare affordable for the individual as he/she does not have incur any heavy out-of-pocket expenses. This thus makes healthcare affordable.</u>	
L4	L3 + Explains another factor <i>Another method is to rely on community support via organizations like Ren-Ci, St Luke Hospital and NKF has been providing long term medical care to patients who suffer from long term medical conditions at a subsidized rate. <u>Through community fund raising as well as donations from well-wishers, the funds are directed towards the lower income groups to help them cope with their huge medical bills. This helps to make the cost of healthcare affordable in the long run when people utilize these medical services provided by these community health initiatives.</u></i>	7-8
L5	L4 + Evaluates both factors <i>The most critical measure is definitely the role played by the government through a national health insurance scheme. Given the sheer cost of medical costs today, the government is only institution with the manpower and resources to implement a nationwide scale medical plan that can provide coverage to the citizens. Community support is rather limited given the lack of resources and finances in comparison to the government. This reinforces the greater importance in the role played by the government in making healthcare affordable.</i>	9-10
3a	Explain how historical relations have caused the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait.	5
L1	Writes about the conflict in general	1-2
L2	Describes the given factor <i>Kuwait and Iraqi used to unify under the Persian empire. Iraq sees Kuwait as part of its territories even after they had been granted independence by the British.</i>	2-3
L3	Explains how factor led to the outbreak of conflict between Iraq and Kuwait. <i>Kuwait had been part of Iraq / a province of Iraq in the past. Iraq felt that Kuwait was essentially part of Iraq and wanted its reunification. Under British rule, both countries were ruled jointly, thus it is only natural for Kuwait to be reunited with Iraq. Iraq had tried to take back Kuwait before in the 1970s and threatened to</i>	4-5

	<i>invade it but backed down when faced with British support for Kuwait. With Kuwait now independent and culturally and historically linked to Iraq, Iraq sought to reunify Kuwait to Iraq. This ambition was to worsen relations between the 2 countries.</i>	
b	Explain two other causes of the conflict. Which is more serious? Explain your answer.	10
L1	Identifies the two factors <i>The economic problems facing Iraq due to the Iran Iraq War. The loss of oil revenue due to over-production of oil by Kuwait.</i>	1-2
L2	Describes the two factors <i>The Iran Iraq war last for 10 years devastated the Iraqi economy and much of their oil revenue was spent was spent on war with Iran. Much of Iraq was destroyed in the war. Iraq had to spend well over \$2 billion to rebuild its economy. Iraq however owed money to the Western powers and could not repay its debts and rebuild its infrastructure at the same time.</i>	3-4
L3	Explains one factor <i>L2 + by invading Kuwait which it also owed money to , it would wipe out their debt to Kuwait plus give them access to Kuwait's wealth and oil reserves that could help them repay their foreign debts and also pay for the rebuilding of their country. By controlling Kuwait, Iraq could also better control world oil prices as control of Kuwaiti oil reserves would allow Iraq to control 20% of the world's oil and therefore allow it to better to manipulate oil prices and reap greater profits. This territorial ambition threatened relations between the 2 countries and led to conflict.</i>	5-6
L4	L3 + Explains another factor <i>The overproduction of oil by Kuwait affected the ability of Iraq to depend on its oil sales to reduce the foreign debt owed to the Western countries. This jeopardized the ability of Iraq to rebuild her country through the sale of oil. To solve this problem, the Iraqi government saw the necessity of invading Kuwait in order to stop this decline in oil prices as they saw this as economic war declared by Kuwait. To bring an end to this, the only way was to invade Kuwait and bring all its reserves</i>	7-8

	<i>under Iraqi control. This was to worsen relations between the 2 countries.</i>	
L5	L4 + Evaluates both factors <i>The economic problems faced by Iraq due to its devastated economy were the more significant cause of the conflict. The desperate state that Iraq was in led to their great concern over the loss of oil revenue due to Kuwait's oil overproduction. The significant loss of revenue due to the falling prices meant that Iraq would take a longer time to get out of its economic crisis. This was what drove them to harbor intentions to invade Kuwait and seize control of the oil fields which were critical in helping them to rebuild their economy and end their debts.</i>	9-10
4a	Explain how the attraction of foreign talents helps Singapore to manage globalization.	5
L1	Writes about globalization in general	1-2
L2	Describes the given factor <i>Globalised world allows for increase movement of talent Singapore firms able to compete as it can attract some of the world's most talented people to work here.</i>	2-3
L3	Explains how factor helps Singapore to stay competitive. <i>The hiring of foreign talents will also open up new business opportunities and job openings for the locals. Hence, need to attract foreign talent to remain competitive and to help keep companies and businesses in Singapore In this way Singapore will thrive economically in a globalised world.</i>	4-5
b	Explain two other strategies that help Singapore to stay competitive. Which is more important? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies two factors Developing local talents Diversifying the economy	1-2
L2	Describes the two factors <i>In managing our local talents, Singapore promotes continuous learning among the workforce where skills are upgraded. This ensures that Singaporeans will always be able to fit into a job.</i>	3-4

L3	Explains how one factor helps Singapore to stay competitive <i>L2 + Jobs requirements keep changing as technology changes. Continuous learning ensures skills sets of workers can match changing job requirements and remain employable and contribute to Singapore's growth and economy. This enables Singapore to keep employment rates high and remain competitive in the globalized world.</i>	5-6
L4	L3 + Explains another factor that helps Singapore to stay competitive <i>Singapore's economy focuses on a wide array of high technology industries and services. This allows for Singapore to diversify in different industries. If one industry does poorly, we can still depend on other industries for growth e.g. manufacturing has been on the decline, but Singapore has other revenues like creative arts, tourism and biomedical science to address the decline in manufacturing. This will ensure that Singapore can still remain competitive as there are many avenues for economic growth. This is how Singapore manages globalization.</i>	7-8
L5	L4 + Evaluates both factors <i>Both factors work hand in hand, given that Singapore has a large diversified economy, there is a need to train a ready pool of local talents to take up jobs across the diversified economy, More importantly, this is only possible if there are enough jobs in the economy to ensure that Singaporeans are employed.</i>	9-10

**Anglo - Chinese School
(Independent)**



**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS 2015
YEAR FOUR (EXPRESS)**

**COMBINED HUMANITIES
SOCIAL STUDIES 2204/01**

Wednesday

29 July 2015

1 hr 45 min

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Section A is **COMPULSORY**. You must answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Answer only **ONE** question from Section B.

Write your answer on the writing paper provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks for each part question is given in brackets [].

This question paper consists of 6 printed pages including the cover page.

[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 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 Sources A and B.

How similar are these two sources? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) Study Source C.

How useful is this source as evidence in showing that housing is expensive in Singapore? Explain your answer. [7]

(c) Study Source D.

Why did the Prime Minister make this speech? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) Study Sources D and E.

The two sources differ in their opinions of the role of the government in the issue of housing. Does it mean that one of them is wrong? Explain your answer. [8]

(e) Study Source F.

What is the message of the source? Explain your answer. [6]

Is HDB providing affordable housing to Singaporeans?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

In 2010, the Housing and Development Board (HDB) will mark its 50th anniversary. Undoubtedly, the HDB's achievements are remarkable. Providing homes to a 5 million population in a land area of about 710.2 sq km is no mean feat. It was awarded the United Nations Public Service Award in 2008.

50 years on, however, the HDB's role is no longer that of just providing physical houses or flats. Its policies, especially in the context of an increasing number of foreigners, an ageing local population and the expanding income-gap, are under scrutiny. The issue is no longer one of making sure that there are homes for everyone but one of whether Singaporeans are able to afford these homes, especially among the lower-income and the elderly.

Study the following sources to find out if housing is still affordable in Singapore.

Source A: *A view on Singapore Public Housing posted by a Singaporean Blogger, 2012.*

While I appreciate the pro-family policies of the government, the government should not forget singles in the process of being pro-family. Singles after all, do contribute to the economy of Singapore as well. Despite this, we are discriminated as 'third-class' citizens, and treated worse than a foreign worker, who at least has a dormitory to go to at the end of his hard day's work. With only a single income and the ever rising flat prices, many singles will find it extremely difficult to buy a HDB flat from the open market as they have to compete with permanent residents (PRs) to buy resale flats. Of course, HDB has the joint-singles policy for HDB rental flats; but what happens if a single person is not able to find another suitable person to co-share the rental flat with him? Should he be homeless because of this?

Source B: *An excerpt of a comment by the Deputy Director of HDB published in the Straits Times, 2013.*

HDB's basic principle underpinning all housing policies is that families get priority over singles. This is in line with our national objective of encouraging marriage and having children. However, this does not mean that singles get no benefits. In fact, since 2004, single citizens have been able to buy resale flats and can get \$11,000 grant. Two singles buying a resale flat together can get \$22,000. Singles can also qualify for subsidised housing loans. Furthermore, if they form a family unit with their parents, singles can buy a subsidised new flat directly from HDB, or a Design, Build and Sell Scheme (DBSS) or resale flat with a \$20,000 grant.

Source C: *Results of application of flats in popular estates published in the Straits Times, 2013.*

■ **SOME POPULAR ESTATES**

Estate	Flat Type	Price Range	No of flats offered	No of applications
Bukit Merah	3-room & 4-room	\$262,000 to \$488,000	395	2,087
The Pinnacle @ Duxton	S1 (4-room)	\$463,000 to \$553,000	77	1,110
The Pinnacle @ Duxton	S2 (5-room)	\$554,000 to \$643,000	34	499
Jurong West	4-room	\$219,000 to \$302,000	19	905
Punggol	4-room	\$245,000 to \$311,000	86	1,073
Sengkang	4-room	\$231,000 to \$317,000	26	1,022

Source: HDB

Source D: *A speech by Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong at the Economic Society of Annual Dinner, 2014.*

Unlike most other countries, we have emphasised boosting Singaporeans' assets more than incomes. In particular, our HDB programme has been a major means of uplifting our people. The large majority of Singaporeans own their homes, including low-income households. They have used their CPF savings and received very generous subsidies from the Government. In recent years, we have gone further to enhance housing subsidies for low-income home buyers, through the Additional Housing Grant and Special Housing Grant. In fact, households in the lowest income quintile* (20%) have on average more than \$200,000 of equity* in their HDB flat! This is the direct result of government policy. It is unmatched by any other country, but our capital grants do not show up in the Gini coefficients*.

*quintile – a term used in statistics to indicate the division into 5 parts.

*equity- the value of a property after having deducted the necessary charges.

*Gini coefficient- A measurement of the country's income distribution.

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer **one** question.

2 Challenges of a Multi-Ethnic Society in Singapore

- (a) Explain how threats from regional terrorism tested the social bonds among Singaporeans. [5]
- (b) Explain two other challenges which tested the social bonds among Singaporeans. Which of them do you think was the more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Iraq-Kuwait Conflict of 1990-1991

- (a) Explain how the imposition of economic sanctions was a viable approach to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. [5]
- (b) Explain two other approaches which were used to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. Which of them do you think was the more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Singapore's Economic Strategies to Maximise Opportunities in a Globalising World

- (a) Explain how Singapore's strategy of economic co-operation with other countries helps Singapore maximise opportunities in a globalising world. [5]
- (b) Explain two other economic strategies which help Singapore maximise opportunities in a globalising world. Which of them do you think is the more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

~ THE END~

Source E: *A view on Public Housing in Singapore by a Singaporean published in the Straits Times under the Forum section, 2014.*

Although, unlike young couples, I am unaffected by the spike in flat prices, Saturday's report, 'Cash premiums for HDB flats hit a high', with its catchphrases - 'buyers desperate', 'high demand' and 'tight supply' - begs this question: After 50 years of public housing, how did it come to this? The Housing Board should stop insisting that enough flats are being built. The over-subscription by many times at each launch of public flats clearly shows that there are not enough new flats, thus pushing buyers towards the resale market, which in turn pushes prices up; it's a vicious price circle. The irony is that on the one hand, young couples are urged to marry and have children early to help increase the birth rate; and on the other hand, they are indirectly told to wait five years to get a flat and start a family.'

Source F: *A cartoon on the prices of housing in Singapore, published in a personal blog, 2010.*

Cooling measures to stop HDB prices from rocketing working?



Acknowledgements:

Source A: Adapted from Bukit Batok Secondary School, Prelims 2012.

Source B: Adapted from Straits Times Online.

Source C: Adapted from Straits Times Online.

Source D: Adapted from <http://www.pmo.gov.sg/mediacentre/speech-prime-minister-lee-hsien-loong-economic-society-singapore-annual-dinner>.

Source E: Adapted from Straits Times Online.

Source F: Adapted from http://sporesays.blogspot.sg/2010_12_01_archive.html

Year 4 Express Social Studies
PRELIMS 2015

SBQ LORMS

1(a) Study Sources A and B

How similar are these two sources? Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Similarity and/or Differences in Provenance The sources are different as one is by member of the public and the other is a response given by the statutory board.	1
L2	Similarity or/and Differences in Content, unsupported <i>Award 2m for answers with either similarity or differences in content</i> <i>Award 3m for answers with both similarities and differences.</i> Both sources are similar as they agree that HDB supports pro-families policies. Source A insist that singles are disadvantage when it come to buying a house while B says benefits are still provided for singles.	2-3
L3	Similarity or/and Differences in Content, supported <i>Award 3m for answers with either similarity or differences in content</i> <i>Award 4m for answers with both similarities and differences.</i> Both sources are similar as they agree that HDB supports pro-families policies. In source A, the writer acknowledges HDB as part of the "pro-families policies of the government" and in B the Deputy director agrees that HDB's objective is to "encourage marriage and having children." Both sources are different as they disagree on public housing with regards to the singles. Source A felt that little is done for the singles and they do not benefit from the government as they are being "discriminated". However source B disagree as the singles do enjoy "subsidized housing loans" or "\$20,00 grant" from the government.	3-4
L4	Differences in Tone <i>Award 5m for difference in tone without support</i> <i>Award 6m for difference in tone with support</i> The two sources differ in their tone. A is critical/frustrated/angry with the little assistance the singles received as shown by singles being "treated worse than a foreign worker." B is calm/rationalize/defensive on the benefit that the government provide for the singles as shown by "in fact, since 2004, single citizen have been able to buy resale flats"	5-6
L5	L3 + Difference in Purpose The sources differ in their purpose A is criticizing the government on their lack of assistance for the singles and thus pressuring them to provide more assistance to the singles. This in turn would	7

encourage the government to do more for the singles. B is defending/refuting the claims of the lack of benefits given to the singles. She hopes that this will educate/enlighten the singles of the benefits so that they will stop complaining and highlight that the government has done enough for the benefit of most. <i>Award 7 marks when candidates have clearly specified the target audience and intended impact of the sources.</i>	
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1(b) Study Source C

How useful is this source as evidence in showing that housing is expensive in Singapore? Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Useful or not useful based on provenance. The source is not useful in showing that housing is expensive as it is based on popular estates only. OR The source is useful in showing that housing is expensive as it is released by HDB.	1
L2	Useful based on typicality/provenance explained The source is useful as it is released by HDB which is responsible for public housing in Singapore. As such, they have the figures for the various applications.	2
L3	Useful OR not useful, based on source content <i>Award 3m for useful OR not useful only.</i> <i>Award 4m for an additional detail on useful OR not useful.</i> The source is useful as it shows housing is expensive as there are more applicants than the number of flats being offered. This will cause prices for resale flats to go up due to insufficient supply. For example, there are 2,087 applicants for 395 units in Bukit Merah. OR The source is useful because it is reliable as it is based on the statistics provided by HDB. OR The source is not useful as it does not tell us that prices of housing have increased over the years.	3-4
L4	Both aspect of L3 Useful AND not useful, based on source content or what the source content does not say. <i>Award 4m for an additional detail on useful AND not useful.</i>	4
L5	Useful OR/AND not useful supported by cross-reference <i>5m for useful or not useful, partially supported.</i> <i>6m for useful & not useful, fully supported</i> Source C is useful in showing that housing is expensive in Singapore as the background information shows that there is an "increasing number of home owners unable to pay on their housing loans." Valid Cross-Reference: Background, Source A conveys that housing is	5-6

	expensive./ Source C is useful as it is a reliable source as it is made by HDB, and they provide statistics and it would be considered to be a useful data to show prices of house. OR/AND Source C is not useful to show that housing is affordable. Source D refutes Source C to show that the government provides enough help and support to Singaporeans to ensure that all can own a flat. As Cross-Reference: Background and Source D. For instance the background information states, "but one of whether Singaporeans are able to afford these homes, especially among the lower-income and the elderly." This clearly shows that HDB have been doing their part to provide essential support.	
L6	L5+Useful based on purpose The source is useful as it educates the public about the popularity of some estates and its high prices so that applicants will consider the need to go to other areas to buy a flat. This is also done in a bid to encourage home owners to seek flats in other unpopular regions too. Moreover the source is published by the Straits Times and would have obtained the figures from HDB and thus it is a reliable source and hence makes it a useful source in providing essential information about prices of certain estates.	7

1(c) Study Source D

Why did the Prime Minister make this speech? Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Answers with no reference to specific context/content He made this speech because he is the Prime Minister and is hence addressing the needs and concerns of the citizens.	1
2	Context of the publication of the source: He made this speech to allay the fears of Singaporeans about the rising costs of housing in Singapore.	2
3	Because of public concerns. <i>Award 3 marks for 1 inference-unsupported.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for 2 inferences-unsupported.</i> He made this speech because he knew that the Singaporeans are concerned/worried about the rising housing costs.	3-4
4	Message <i>Award 5m for 1 message (with evidence and explanation) and 6m for 2 messages (with evidence and explanation).</i> He wanted to assure the Singaporeans that the government is aware about the concerns of Singaporeans and everything is being done to ensure that housing is affordable for Singaporeans. This is seen from, "They have used their CPF savings and received very generous subsidies	5-6

	from the Government.” This is to indicate that the government has definitely put in much effort to ensure that everyone’s needs are met. The Prime Minister is also using the platform to highlight that Singapore is meeting the demands of the citizens as opposed to other countries, which are still not doing enough for the country residents. This could be seen from, “In fact, households in the lowest income quintile (20%) have on average more than \$200,000 of equity in their HDB flat! This is the direct result of government policy. It is unmatched by any other country.” This highlights the government’s efforts to try and address the needs of the Singaporeans.	
5	L4+Impact/ Purpose of Message This is to convince Singaporeans to continue to support Singapore’s housing policy. He wants to remind Singaporeans that the government has been doing its part to ensure that Singaporeans’ needs are met and to ensure that Singaporeans would continue to pledge their support to the government and the Minister. <i>Award 7m only when the intention is clearly stated about the source.</i>	7

1(d) Study Sources D and E.

The two sources differ in their opinions of the role of the government in the issue of housing. Does it mean that one of them is wrong? Explain your answer.

[8]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Prove/ Does not prove based on the provenance of the source: Source D is a speech by PM, thus Source D would be right while Source E would be wrong.	1
2	Prove/ Does not prove based on the different viewpoints expressed in the sources/ uncritical acceptance of content. Source D conveys the affordability of housing in Singapore and how the government has provided enough subsidies for Singaporeans to own homes in Singapore. Whereas Source E conveys the high prices of flats and how it is an unaffordable task. Since two sources disagree on their views on the role of the government, Source D could be right and Source E could be wrong.	2-3
3	Prove/ Does not prove based on the content of the sources: <i>Award 5 marks when candidates have explained the differences clearly.</i> Source E is unable to prove that housing is affordable as the perspective of Source E disagrees with that of Source D. Source E conveys that The irony is that on the one hand, young couples are urged to marry and have children early to help increase the birth rate; and on the other hand, they	4-5

	are indirectly told to wait five years to get a flat and start a family.' This goes to show that young couples struggle with the upkeep of maintaining and owing a flat. This is in direct juxtaposition to Source D which maintains that enough help is rendered to Singaporeans to own homes etc. This is seen through, "The large majority of Singaporeans own their homes, including low-income households. They have used their CPF savings and received very generous subsidies from the Government." This then indicates that the government is doing its best to ensure that Singaporeans are able to own houses in Singapore. Hence Source D could be right and Source E could be wrong.	
4	Prove/ Does not prove based on cross-referencing: Source E is supported by Source A which also shows the constraints faced by Singles when it comes to owning flats, as highlighted by, "With only a single income and the ever rising flat prices, many singles will find it extremely difficult to buy a HDB flat from the open market as they have to compete with permanent residents (PRs) to buy resale flats." This then goes to show that Source E is right and Source D is wrong. OR Source D is supported by Source B, where Source D talks about the role of the government in providing essential subsidies and housing grants to low income home buyers. This is further supported by Source B, which states the help provided by the government in aiding singles when they buy a resale flat together. Hence Source E is wrong and Source D is right.	6-7
5	L4+Prove/ Does not prove based on the purposes of the sources. <i>Award 8 marks only when the clear intention of the source is indicated.</i> Source E was a comment made by a Singaporean and may not be the accurate depiction of the situation out there. The comment would have been made to depict the grievance that is shared by the Singaporean and to get other Singaporeans to voice their grievances too. This would then allow the government to understand the predicament of Singaporeans on the ground level. Since this source could be a prejudiced/ bias source, it may not prove that the government is not doing enough. Moreover it could be the view of a single Singaporean and may not be representative of how the others feel about the housing situation in Singapore. Source E could be wrong in comparison to Source D which highlights the Prime Minister's stand of how help has been provided to necessary groups to ensure that housing costs has been kept affordable. This is done in a bid for Singaporeans to understand the role of the government. Hence Source D could be right.	7-8

1(e) Study Source F.

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

[6]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Answers without answering the question: The cartoon conveys the high prices of housing.	1
2	Unsupported inferences <i>Award 2 marks for 1 inference-unsupported.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for 2 inferences-unsupported.</i>	2-3
3	Inferences which are supported <i>Award 4 marks for 1 inference-supported.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for 2 inferences-supported.</i> The message is that prices of housing in Singapore are constantly increasing. This could be seen from the cartoon where there is a reference to the housing symbol which is in the shape of a rocket, indicating the high prices of housing in Singapore. The other message is that the government needs to come up with more measures to ensure that the prices of housing are kept affordable. This is seen through an individual, possibly a government representative who is holding onto a "cooling agent" to ensure that the housing "rocket" does not set off and that the prices of housing are kept at an affordable price. The source also tries to convey the impression that the government should do something about the increasing prices of housing in Singapore at least till the elections are over to ensure that the ruling majority are able to retain their support with the locals. This is seen through the speech bubble which states, "please don't rocket off now. At least wait till the next election is over."	4-5
4	L3+Purpose of the source The source was published to mock the role of the existing government where the cartoonist depicts the government in the form of a man(man represents the government) who is holding onto a cooling agent, looking worried and stating that he hopes that HDB prices will not increase after the general elections. The cartoonist also hopes that through this cartoon, the readers would question the effectiveness of the government's cooling measures in halting HDB prices. This would then enable the government to do something about the ever increasing prices of housing in Singapore.	6

SEQ LORMS

2 Challenges of a Multi-Ethnic Society in Singapore

- (a) Explain how threats from regional terrorism pose a challenge to test the social bonds among Singaporeans.

[5]

L1 Describe regional terrorism in Singapore without linking to the question [1]

Regional terrorism refers to acts of violence which affect the region of Southeast Asia. Such acts of terrorism are organized in, aimed at and to be impacted in the region. The Bali bombing of 2002 is an example of such terrorism.

L2 Describes threats from regional terrorism [2-3]

Award 3 marks for fully developed description of the factor.

Regional terrorism poses a challenge to test the social bonds among Singaporeans. This is because being multi-ethnic, race and religion can be used to create ill-feelings and threaten ethnic harmony. In 2001 after the Sept 11 bombing, the Singapore authority arrested members of a regional terrorist group, Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), in Singapore. 34 members arrested under Internal Security Act (ISA) for their involvement in terrorist activity as it was found out that they wanted to bomb Yishun MRT and US Embassy.

L3 Explains how threats from regional terrorism pose a challenge to test the social bonds among Singaporeans. [4-5]

Award 4 marks for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 5 marks.

Regional terrorism can upset social bonds of the people in Singapore. This is because being multi-ethnic, race and religion can be used to create ill-feelings and threaten ethnic harmony. In 2001 after the Sept 11 bombing, the Singapore authority arrested members of a regional terrorist group, Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), in Singapore. 34 members arrested under Internal Security Act (ISA) for their involvement in terrorist activity as it was found out that they wanted to bomb Yishun MRT and US Embassy. After the arrest, even though there were calls by political, religious leaders to remain calm and local Muslim leaders even condemned the JI, there were still mixed reactions amongst the masses. Non-Muslim Singaporeans became suspicious and there were complaints of their insensitivity such as not wanting to share lift with Muslims. ***From such cases of suspicions, distrusts and unnecessary social distancing, the unity of the country would be***

put to the test and it would be more difficult for Singapore to build its national identity. Without this commonality of diversity to unite everyone under a common vision, Singapore would be more susceptible to attacks once certain group of people loses that sense of belonging.

- (b) Explain two other challenges which test the social bonds among Singaporeans. Which of them do you think is the more significant? Explain your answer.

[10]

L1 Identifies two other ways which pose a challenge to test the social bonds among Singaporeans. [1-2]

Another challenge to Singaporeans' efforts to forge social bonds comes from a lack of understanding among racial groups. Differences in religious beliefs and practices are another challenge that can be used to create tension among people in Singapore.

L2 Describes other ways/factors. [3-4]

L3 Explains one other factor which poses a challenge to test the social bonds among Singaporeans. [5-6]

Award 5 marks for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 6 marks.

Another challenge to Singaporeans' forging social bonds comes from a lack of understanding among racial groups. Misunderstandings can create suspicion and unhappiness among the people. This may lead to outbreaks of violence among racial groups. In 1964, Singapore experienced race riots which resulted in 36 people dead and 560 others injured. This riot took place when Singapore was part of Malaysia. As Singapore believed in equal treatment for all Malaysians and proposed to do away with preferential treatments for the Malays, many leaders in UMNO felt threatened. Not only did they attack the Singapore government verbally trying fan up anti-PAP feelings, they also made use of the press to stir up the anger of the Malays in Singapore. Then on the birthday of the Prophet, a group of Chinese policemen were attacked by the Malay mobs this started the racial riot of 1964. ***Thus, there is a need to handle such racial, ethnic and cultural issues sensibly as relations among different ethnic groups can be very volatile and fragile as exemplified by the 1964 riots. This explains the need to control irresponsible media report and prevent any discussions of racial issues that might trigger suspicion, distrust and even undermine national unity for a young nation-state like Singapore. Hence, racial riots which result from lack of understanding can be a challenge to fostering national identity and social bonds among Singaporeans.***

L4 L3 plus Explains another factor which poses a challenge to test the social bonds among Singaporeans. [7-8]

Award 7 marks for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 8 marks.

Secondly, differences in religious beliefs and practices are also issues that can be used to create tension among people in Singapore. This was illustrated by the Maria Hertogh riots in 1950. Maria Hertogh, a Dutch girl was separated from her parents during the war and came under the care of a Muslim family. After the war, when her Dutch parents found her, she was married to a Malay teacher. Her parents then went to court to claim her back. When the court ruled in favour of the Dutch parents, the crowd that gathered outside the court felt that the British system was unfair to Muslims. This sparked off angers towards the European and Eurasian communities which resulted in the outbreak of riots leaving behind destruction and loss of lives. ***This shows that if religious issues are not handled carefully, hostility and distrust could occur, thus affecting the government's efforts to unite its people under a shared cause that values the nation-state above all else. Without a common national identity, people will place less emphasis on the collective aspirations of the nation-state and generate more interests on their individual faiths which could be detrimental to the secular state of Singapore.***

L5 L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen factors. [9-10]

Award 9m for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 10m.

Lack of understanding among racial groups poses a great threat to building of national identity in Singapore. This is because only with better understanding, even with external threats and perpetual differences in religious beliefs and practices, the common understanding and tolerance would allow Singaporeans to overcome their differences and foster common shared identity that is crucial to the nation-building of Singapore.

3 Iraq-Kuwait Conflict of 1990-1991

- (a) Explain how the imposition of economic sanctions was a viable approach to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict.

[5]

L1 Writes about economic sanctions without any focus on the question. [1]

L2 Describes economic sanctions as a viable approach to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. [2-3]

Award 3 marks for fully developed description of the factor.

The use of economic sanctions was an approach used to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait War. No country was to sell goods to Iraq with the exception of food and medical supplies. Iraq's sale of oil was also restricted, which meant Iraq could not earn money from sale of oil. Economic sanctions also would cripple Iraq's economy since she is significantly dependent on oil for money.

L3 Explains how economic sanctions was a viable approach to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. [4-5]

Award 4 marks for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 5 marks.

The use of economic sanctions was an approach used to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait War. No country was to sell goods to Iraq with the exception of food and medical supplies. Iraq's sale of oil was also restricted, which meant Iraq could not earn money from sale of oil. ***This was thought to be effective as Iraq imported more than 90% of its goods from overseas, including food products.***

Economic sanctions also would cripple Iraq's economy since she is significantly dependent on oil for money. ***If her economy is severely crippled, Iraq would be forced to leave Kuwait. Thus, the use of economic sanctions was an effective approach to resolve the war since it was effective in depriving Iraq basic necessities and it avoided the bloodshed of war.***

- (b) Explain two other approaches which are used to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. Which of them do you think is the more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

L1 Identifies two other approaches which are used to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. [1-2]

The two other approaches are the use of force and diplomacy to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict and get Iraq out of Kuwait.

L2 Describes other approaches. [3-4]

The use of force was one of the approaches to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait War in 1990 – 1991. US were prepared to use force as coalition forces were sent to defend Saudi Arabia & get Iraq out of Kuwait. During Operation Desert Storm, superior coalition forces had command of air space. Sustained bombing by the coalition force crippled Iraq air force and also destroyed strategic areas such as communication centers.

OR

The use of diplomacy was also used to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait War. At first, Iraq seemed to respond favourably to diplomatic attempts by Arab League. For instance, Iraq responded well to some Arab leaders' call to end the conflict and initially agreed to withdraw from Kuwait albeit without allowing Kuwait's ruling government back into power. Furthermore, when some members of the Arab League voted to condemn his actions, Saddam was upset and became more defiant. He declared his annexation of Kuwait and took Westerners in Iraq and Kuwait as hostages in military installations, but released them all after diplomatic efforts were made. Later, Iraq indicated it was willing to discuss a withdrawal but on certain conditions. Saddam wanted an end to sanctions, full control of the Rumaila Oilfield and to be granted control of the Bubiyan and Warbah islands.

L3 Explains one other approach used to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. [5-6]

Award 5 marks for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 6 marks.

The use of force was one of the approaches to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait War in 1990 – 1991. US were prepared to use force as coalition forces were sent to defend Saudi Arabia & get Iraq out of Kuwait. During Operation Desert Storm, superior coalition forces had command of air space. Sustained bombing by the coalition force crippled Iraq air force and also destroyed strategic areas such as communication centers. ***The coalition forces regained Kuwait and liberated it. As the war ended soon after it started, it showed that the use of force was an effective way to get Iraq out of Kuwait. When Iraq became violent and starting taking Westerners in Iraq and Kuwait as hostages to be used as human shields, it was necessary to use force to get her out of Kuwait. When diplomatic attempts failed as US refused to accept any pre-conditions for Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait, United Nations gave Iraq an ultimatum to withdraw by deadline of 15 Jan 1991 or war. Since Iraq ignored deadline, the only way to get Iraq out of Kuwait was through force. Thus the use of force was an effective approach.***

L4 L3 plus Explains one other approach used to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. [7-8]

Award 7 marks for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 8 marks.

The use of diplomacy was also used to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait War. At first, Iraq seemed to respond favourably to diplomatic attempts by Arab League. ***For instance, Iraq responded well to some Arab leaders' call to end the***

conflict and initially agreed to withdraw from Kuwait albeit without allowing Kuwait's ruling government back into power. Furthermore, when some members of the Arab League voted to condemn his actions, Saddam was upset and became more defiant. He declared his annexation of Kuwait and took Westerners in Iraq and Kuwait as hostages in military installations, but released them all after diplomatic efforts were made. Later, Iraq indicated it was willing to discuss a withdrawal but on certain conditions. Saddam wanted an end to sanctions, full control of the Rumaila Oilfield and to be granted control of the Bubiyan and Warbah islands. ***Hence, diplomacy was an effective approach to the use of force because Saddam did appear to respond well to international pressure and he was willing to withdraw if his demands were granted.***

L5 L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen approaches. [9-10]

Award 9m for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 10m.

4 Singapore's economic strategies to maximise opportunities in a globalising world.

- (a)** Explain how Singapore's strategy of economic co-operation with other countries helps Singapore maximise opportunities in a globalising world.

[5]

L1 Writes about economic strategies without any focus on the question. [1]

L2 Describes how economic co-operation are successful as a strategy to maximise opportunities in a globalising world. [2-3]

Award 3 marks for fully developed description of the factor.

Cooperative trade ties can be established between Singapore and another country through signing Free Trade Agreements (FTA). An FTA is a legally binding agreement that will benefit Singaporeans with more choices of goods and services and Singapore companies can sell their goods in more countries and increase their profits. Singapore has signed FTAs with partners like ASEAN countries, New Zealand, Australia, the USA, India, Jordan, China, Panama, Peru and South Korea. Economic Cooperation is also through setting up Special Economic Zones (SEZs). This is a geographical region in a country that has less stringent economic laws than those in other parts of the country. They are zones that allow for rapid economic growth by using tax and business incentives to attract foreign investors.

L3 Explains how economic co-operation are successful as a strategy to maximise opportunities in a globalising world. [4-5]

Award 4 marks for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 5 marks.

Cooperative trade ties can be established between Singapore and another country through signing Free Trade Agreements (FTA). An FTA is a legally binding agreement that will benefit Singaporeans with more choices of goods and services and Singapore companies can sell their goods in more countries and increase their profits. **Furthermore local companies will find it easier to venture abroad into countries with FTAs signed with Singapore.** Singapore has signed FTAs with partners like ASEAN countries, New Zealand, Australia, the USA, India, Jordan, China, Panama, Peru and South Korea. **These countries will thus find it easier to do business with Singapore, a win-win situation for both.** Economic Cooperation is also through setting up Special Economic Zones (SEZs). This is a geographical region in a country that has less stringent economic laws than those in other parts of the country. They are zones that allow for rapid economic growth by using tax and business incentives to attract foreign investors. **As Singapore has a small domestic market because of her small population, it is therefore critical for Singapore to establish trade ties with countries around the world to access a larger market. This will result in a more sustainable growth.**

- (b) Explain two other economic strategies which help Singapore maximise opportunities in a globalising world. Which of them do you think is the more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

such as increased revenue and jobs.

L1 Identifies two other economic strategies which are successful to help Singapore maximise opportunities in a globalising world. [1-2]

The other two economic strategies are developing/managing people resource/ diversifying Singapore's own economy/venturing abroad/nurturing SMEs

(any 2).

L2 Describes other economic strategies. [3-4]

L3 Explains one other economic strategy. [5-6]

Award 5 marks for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 6 marks.

One economic strategy that helps Singapore remain competitive is diversifying the economy. Singapore aims to be a centre for technology-intensive, high value added manufacturing activities such as chemical engineering and pharmaceuticals. Singapore thus ventured into genetics and development of new medical treatments using gene therapy, new drugs and food products.

The Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A * STAR) was set up to build up Singapore's research and development capability. Apart from encouraging R&D, Singapore must continue to attract TNCs to set up their high value-added manufacturing activities here. ***Investments from TNCs like Rolls Royce, Shell and Abbott will not only generate jobs but affirm Singapore's position as a manufacturing hub.*** Tourism and education are Singapore's others areas of growth to diversify her economy. ***The two Integrated Resorts, Marina Bay Sands and Resort World are to boost Singapore's tourism industry in the face of keen competition.*** Singapore's foray into integrated resorts has generated over 40,000 jobs.

L4 L3 plus Explains another economic strategy. [7-8]

Award 7 marks for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 8 marks.

Singaporeans must also have the right skills and mind set to thrive in this globalizing world in order to be ahead of the pack. One way is to develop people resource. This could be achieved through promoting local entrepreneurship and technopreneurship. Furthermore, the government has amended bankruptcy laws to allow failed entrepreneurs to start business again as well as encouragement to outstanding local entrepreneurs who can inspire others. Mr Kenny Yap, Chairman of Qian Hu Fish Farm is a good example of a local entrepreneur who rose above adversity to build a successful business in exporting ornamental fish. Singapore workers must also engage in continuous learning. The Singapore Workforce Development Agency (WDA) established in 2003 ensures that the workforce remains competitive through programmes like 'Employability Skills System' (ESS).

To provide link. (Accept other economic strategies)

L5 L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen economic strategies. [9-10]

Award 9m for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 10m.

Singapore is a small country lacking in resources, so people make up her most precious resource. Developing people is thus a very critical factor in resource-scarce Singapore to remain competitive. People will always be the basic foundational block in Singapore's economy.

Name

Index Number

Class



JURONG SECONDARY SCHOOL
GRADUATION EXAMINATIONS 2 2014
SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS

COMBINED HUMANITIES

2204/01

Paper 1 Social Studies

2 SEPTEMBER 2014

Duration: 1 hour 45 minutes

Additional materials: Writing Papers

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

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

Section A

You must answer **all** parts of Question 1

You are advised to spend no longer than 60 minutes on Section A.

Section B:

Answer **one** question.

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

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together if you use more than one foolscap paper.

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

This document consists of 2 pages including this page.

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 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 was the cartoon published? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer. [6]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far does Source B disagree with Source C? Explain your answer. [7]

(c) Study Source D.

Are you surprised by what Source D say? Explain your answer [7]

(d) Study Source E.

How far does Source E prove that Hamas was to be blamed for the atrocities during the Israel-Gaza conflict? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) Study Source F.

How useful is Source F in telling you about the Israel-Gaza conflict? Explain your answer. [8]

TURN OVER

Who is to be blamed for the atrocities in the Israel-Gaza conflict?

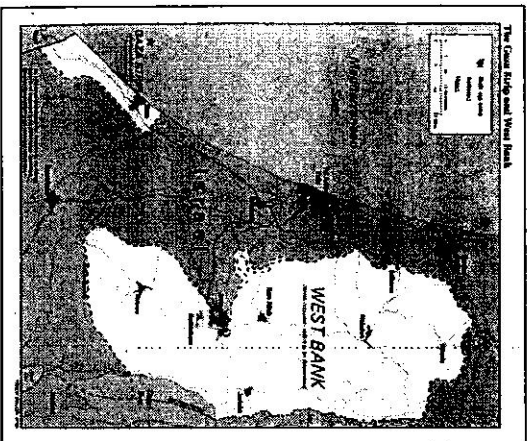
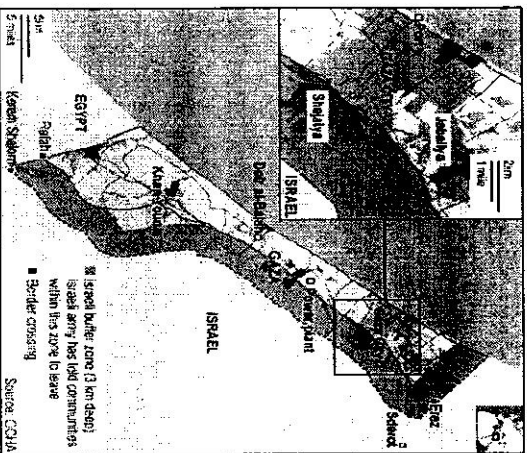
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Israel-Gaza conflict, taking place in the region of the Gaza Strip and southern Israel, is a part of the long-term Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Israel occupied Gaza in the 1967 Middle East war with the aid of the Americans and only pulled its troops and settlers out in 2005. Israel considered this the end of the occupation, but it still exercises control over most of Gaza's borders, waters and airspace. Israel has imposed tight restrictions on the movement of goods and people in and out of the Gaza Strip, measures which Israel says are vital for its own security. However, Palestinians in Gaza feel confined and are suffering socio-economic hardship due to these restrictions. The dominant Islamist Palestinian movement, Hamas and other militant groups say the restrictions are intolerable.

This led to an increased exchange of rockets fired by Hamas in Gaza and the continuous air strikes by the Israel Defence Forces (IDF). This in turn led the IDF to launch *Operation Protective Edge* on 8 July 2014, which it said was aimed at stopping rocket attacks and destroying Hamas' capabilities. In the course to crackdown Hamas threats on the Israeli, many Gazan civilians (especially women and children) were killed and homes destroyed by the IDF air strikes. The IDF claims that Hamas deliberately use civilian homes for terrorist purposes, so it is unavoidable that some civilians will be harmed when the IDF acts against these targets. Hamas exploits such instances to claim that the IDF deliberately seeks to harm the civilian population in Gaza.

Study the following sources to find out who is to be blamed for the atrocities in the Israel-Gaza conflict.



TURN OVER

Source A A political cartoon published on the Palestine News Network.



Source B A report posted on the Israeli Defence Force blog, August 2014.

Hamas is responsible for the destruction in civilian areas in Gaza. Not only did Hamas draw the IDF into a battle by refusing to cease its indiscriminate rocket fire on Israelis, Hamas also brought the battle right into the heart of Gaza's civilian areas. The IDF would not strike targets in civilian areas if Hamas had not embedded its terrorist infrastructure there. The IDF only intentionally attacks military targets. Unfortunately, Hamas never ceased to fire from populated civilian areas. Moreover, Hamas knows that even though the IDF does all it can to minimize civilian harm by providing effective advance warning where feasible. They should know that their rockets could eventually bring counterfire which will cause inevitable civilian casualties as IDF forces will continue to protect the Israeli civilian population at all cost.

Source C An interview with Hamas fighter in Gaza published on Russian Times, July 2014.

When the IDF launched the Operation Protective Edge, they ransacked our homes, murdered civilians, and kidnapped hundreds Palestinians. In response, we launched some rockets at Israel as a sign of defence which inevitably caused the Israelis to respond back with air raids that caused inevitable civilian casualties and destruction to our livelihoods. Israel bombed schools where children slept, markets where civilians gathered, beaches where children played soccer, and refugee camps where international aid workers congregated. Israel also targeted the health infrastructure of Gaza (hospitals, clinics, and ambulances) to ensure that Gazan civilians could not get treatment after being shelled. Israel even destroyed the only power plant in Gaza leaving the few remaining hospitals and clinics inoperable. Now you tell me who is the real terrorists?

TURN OVER

Source D An interview with an IDF officer on Israel rights to fight back, published on "The Times of Israel, July 2014.

A lot of news coverage begins with Israeli strikes on Gaza as if we are the neighbourhood bully who just decided to flex our muscles for no reason. Look at how Hamas has been firing rockets into Israeli towns for years. You cannot ask us to be quiet especially when our cities are constantly under rocket fire with many of our citizens living in danger and at worst killed. Arguably, before an impending strike, the IDF always warn Gaza civilians with warning leaflets, informing them through personalized phone calls and mass SMSes. How many militaries do that? We even have an advance system called "knock on the roof" as warning and if we see civilians still in an area we will abort our mission. But of course, civilian casualties are inevitable in times of war.

*The Times of Israel is a national newspaper publication of Israel.

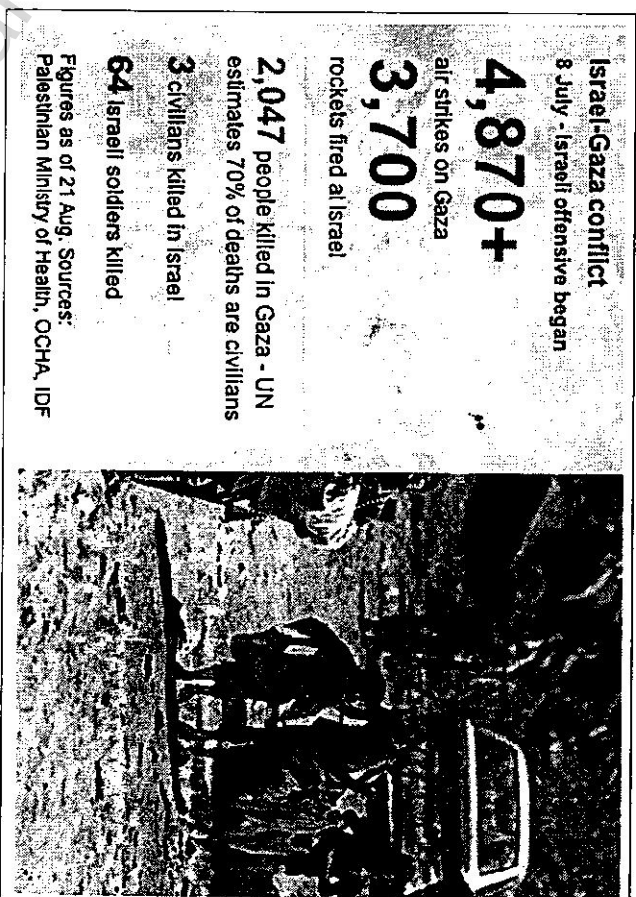
Source E Infographics by the Israeli Defence Force on Hamas capabilities and intentions published on the IDF blog, July 2014.



* Ahmad Sa'ad was a key Palestinian Islamic Jihad operative in the Gaza Strip specializing in rocket launching. Sa'ad is personally responsible for the launching of five rockets towards Ashkelon on January 16, 2014 which were intercepted by the Iron Dome missile defense system.

TURN OVER

Source F Infographic on the Israel-Gaza conflict taken from UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), August 2014.



TURN OVER

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JURONG SECONDARY SCHOOL
GRADUATION EXAMINATIONS II 2014
SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS

COMBINED HUMANITIES

2204/01

Paper 1 Social Studies (ANSWER SCHEME)

2 SEPT 2014
TUESDAY

Duration: 1 hour 45 minutes

Additional materials: Writing Papers

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

1 (a) Study Source A

Why was the cartoon published? Use the source and your knowledge to support your answer.

[6]

LEVEL	DESCRIPTIONS	MARKS
1	Describe the source. E.g. The source is showing an IDF soldier happily shooting innocent Palestinian children while the other holding on to the US aid as money they earned.	[3]
2	Message(s), if supported. Avoid a mark for not using source but based on context. E.g. The cartoon was published to put blame on the IDF for the atrocities that they had caused during the Israel-Gaza conflict.	[2]
3	The cartoon was published to put blame on the US for aiding the IDF to continue the atrocities done on the people of Palestine.	[3-4]
4	Message(s), if supported. Avoid a mark for using source. E.g. The cartoon was published to put blame on the IDF for the atrocities that they had caused during the Israel-Gaza conflict. This is evident from the cartoon, which shows an IDF soldier mercilessly killing the Palestinian children portraying no remorse from the smile on his face. It is captioned with, "We only came here to do two things. Kill Palestinian children..." This shows that the IDF has violated the international law and should be blamed for the killing of innocent civilians.	[5]
5	Message(s), if supported. Avoid a mark for using source. E.g. L3+ By publishing this source in the Palestine News Network hope to send the message to international community and hoped that the international community would condemn the Israel government for the atrocities that they had done on the innocents in Palestine. At the same time it is to put pressure on the international body to intervene and stop the ongoing violence in Palestine [IMPACT].	[6]
6	Message(s), if supported. Avoid a mark for using source. E.g. L4+ The source was created in view of the continued violence done by the IDF on the innocent civilians in Palestine especially the women and children during the recent Israel-Gaza conflict [CONTEXT].	[7]

1 (b) Study Sources B and C.

How far does Source B disagree with Source C? Explain your answer.

[7]

LEVEL	DESCRIPTIONS	MARKS
1	E.g. Source B tells me about Hamas using rocket to fire on Israel cities, which is disagreed by Source C, which tells me about Hamas murdering 3 Israeli teens.	[1]
2	Disagree. Source B agrees with Source C on the issue of who should be blamed for the atrocities done on civilians in Gaza. E.g. Source B disagrees with Source C on the issue of who should be blamed for the atrocities done on civilians in Gaza.	[3-4]
3	Disagree. Source B agrees with Source C on the issue that IDF was destroying civilian lives on purpose. E.g. Source B disagrees with Source C on the issue of who should be blamed for the atrocities done on civilians in Gaza. Source B blames Hamas while Source C blames the IDF. This is evident in Source B, which states, "Hamas is responsible for the destruction in civilian areas in Gaza" which is disagreed in Source C stating, "the IDF (had) ransacked Palestinian homes, murdered civilians, and kidnapped hundreds more." These evidences show that both sources are blaming one another on the atrocities done on the civilians in Gaza thus disagreeing on the issue.	[5-6]
4	Disagree. Source B agrees with Source C on the issue that IDF was destroying civilian lives on purpose. In Source C it states, "Israel responded to our retaliation by bombing schools where children sleep, markets where civilians gathered... Israel also targeted the health infrastructure of Gaza (hospitals, clinics and ambulances) to ensure that Gazan civilians could not get treatment... Israel even destroyed the only power plant in Gaza leaving the few remaining hospitals and clinics inoperable." This shows that the IDF were purposefully targeting the livelihood of the Palestinians showing their hatred towards the lives of the innocent. This is disagreed in Source B which states, "The IDF only intentionally attacks military targets. Unfortunately, Hamas never ceased to fire from populated civilian areas. Moreover, Hamas knows that even though the IDF does all it can to minimize civilian harm, including by providing effective advance warning where feasible." This shows that the IDF only targeted military operated areas but unfortunately the Hamas has been operating its military coordinations in civilian areas which the IDF has used precautioned when attacking to minimise civilian deaths.	[7]
5	Disagree. Source B agrees with Source C on the issue that IDF was destroying civilian lives on purpose. Source B agrees with Source C on the issue that the launch of rockets by Hamas will eventually cause civilian casualties in Palestine. In Source B it states, "... their (Hamas) rockets could eventually bring counterfire which will cause inevitable civilian casualties as IDF forces will protect the Israeli civilian population at all cost." This is agreed in Source C which also states, "... we launched some rockets at Israel as a sign of defence which inevitably caused the Israelis retaliate back with air raids that caused inevitable civilian casualties and destruction to our livelihoods." This shows that the attacks made by Hamas would eventually back fire on them as the IDF would fight back to protect the Israeli civilians from rocket threats. Furthermore, with Hamas operating within civilian areas, civilian casualties are definitely inevitable when IDF launch its air raids to eliminate their enemies.	[7]
6	Disagree. Source B agrees with Source C on the issue that IDF was destroying civilian lives on purpose. Source B agrees with Source C on the issue that the launch of rockets by Hamas will eventually cause civilian casualties in Palestine. In Source B it states, "... their (Hamas) rockets could eventually bring counterfire which will cause inevitable civilian casualties as IDF forces will protect the Israeli civilian population at all cost." This is agreed in Source C which also states, "... we launched some rockets at Israel as a sign of defence which inevitably caused the Israelis retaliate back with air raids that caused inevitable civilian casualties and destruction to our livelihoods." This shows that the attacks made by Hamas would eventually back fire on them as the IDF would fight back to protect the Israeli civilians from rocket threats. Furthermore, with Hamas operating within civilian areas, civilian casualties are definitely inevitable when IDF launch its air raids to eliminate their enemies.	[7]

right into the heart of Gaza's civilian areas... IDF would not strike targets in civilian areas if Hamas had not embedded its terrorist infrastructure there." At the same time the author wants to rally support for IDF and instill hatred on the Hamas for using civilians as sympathizer for their cause of war.

On the other hand, the purpose of Source C is to convince international audience that the IDF was responsible for the deaths of innocent civilians in Gaza and they had purposely targeted non-military areas in Gaza. This is evident from the source, which states, "The IDF ransacked Palestinian homes, murdered civilians... Israel bombed schools where children slept... targeted the health infrastructure of Gaza (hospitals, clinics, and ambulances) to ensure that Gazan civilians could not get treatment after being shelled... Now you tell me who is the real terrorist? At the same time the author wants the international readers to condemn the Israeli government and put pressure on the international organisation to stop the atrocities done on the civilians in Gaza. This

1 (c) Study Source D

Are you surprised by what Source D says? Explain your answer

[7]

LEVEL	DESCRIPTIONS	MARKS
L1	1. To answer the question, the student should be able to: E.g. I am surprised because a lot of news coverage begins with Israeli strikes on Gaza as if they were the neighbourhood bully who just decided to flex their muscles for no reason.	[1]
L2	Surprised/Not surprised without explanation without source of the article E.g. I am surprised by the source, as there is inconsistency to what the IDF officer says about the capabilities of the IDF in ensuring civilian safety. AND/OR I am not surprised by the source because it is justifiable for IDF to defend Israel and fight against the constant rocket threats that they received from Hamas.	[2]
L3	Surprised/and/or Not surprised based on content Award 3 marks for source analysis, Surprised/Not surprised/Of-Offended/Of Award 4 marks for source analysis, Surprised & Not surprised E.g. I am surprised by the source, as there is inconsistency to what the IDF officer says about the capabilities of the IDF in ensuring civilian safety. At first he said that "... before an impending strike, the IDF always warn Gaza civilians with warning leaflets, informing them through personalized phone calls and mass SMSes... We even have an advance system called "knock on the roof" as warning and if we see civilians still in an area we will abort our mission." However, later he explained that "civilian casualties are inevitable in times of war... (and the use of precision attacks to limit civilian casualties)." This surprises me because if the IDF has advance warning system and precision attacking technology as mentioned in the source, why are there still civilian casualties in Gaza. Also mentioned that they will abort mission in view of civilians in the area, why is there still civilian casualties that needed to be limit. Should there be no impending casualties? AND/OR I am not surprised by the source because it is justifiable for IDF to defend Israel and fight against the constant rocket threats that they received from Hamas. As evident from the source it states "Hamas has been firing rockets into Israeli towns for years. You cannot ask us to be quiet especially when our cities are constantly under rocket fire with many of our citizens living in danger and at worst killed." It is a nation's instinct to defend its sovereignty when it is being challenged or endangered. As such I am not surprised when the IDF decided to respond by attacking Hamas back with air raids. In fact it is noble for them to give a warning to the Gazan civilians before an impending air strike. They could if they want to, wipe out the whole of Gaza with their military force without warning.	[3-4]
L4	Surprised/and/or Not surprised based on content Award 5 marks for source analysis, Surprised/Not surprised/Of-Offended/Of Award 6 marks for source analysis, Surprised & Not surprised to other sources (support & challenge) E.g. Surprised L3+ This contradicts with Source C which states, "Israel responded to our retaliation by bombing schools where children slept, markets where civilians gathered... Israel also targeted the health infrastructure of Gaza (hospitals, clinics, and ambulances) to ensure that Gazan civilians could not get treatment... Israel even destroyed the only power plant in Gaza leaving the few remaining hospitals and clinics inoperable." This shows that the IDF did not care about the safety of the civilians and were purposely targeting buildings that are non-military even though they knew that these buildings were used to house innocent civilians such as children, aid workers, doctors and students. This is also challenged by Source F which shows that the number of Israel air strikes outnumbered that of the Hamas which had caused over 2,047 people killed in Gaza, of which 70% are civilians. Therefore, Source D surprised me when the IDF officer tried to cover the atrocities that the IDF had done by justifying the technology and warning system that they had put in place to limit the number of casualties. But as a matter of fact, they are actually targeting innocent civilians whom they claim to have been Hamas fighter or housing Hamas military operations. AND/OR	[5-6]

	Not Surprise L3+ This is can be supported with Source B which states, " Hamas draw the IDF into a battle by refusing to cease its indiscriminate rocket fire on Israeli... The IDF would not strike targets in civilian areas if Hamas had not embedded its terrorist infrastructure there. The IDF only intentionally attack military targets." This further justify that the IDF actions on Hamas are based on the constant attacks that they received from the terrorist group. It also justify their rights to defend Israel from the threat that Hamas has posed with its rockets. Source E also supports the claim that made me not surprise by claims made in Source D. In Source E it shows statistics of Hamas rockets and the threat it could pose on Israel's population and sovereignty. It also states the intention of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad Terrorist on Israel in the future, with plans to carry out further rocket attacks. As such Source D does not surprise me when it says that the IDF could not keep quiet and decide to response to Hamas rockets with air raids. In fact it is only right for the IDF to defend Israel from the atrocities posed by Hamas on Israel's population.
L5	Not Impressed based on explained, source not using source [7] E.g. I am not surprised that the interview supports the IDF actions on Hamas and blames Hamas for constantly posing threats by firing rockets into Israel. This is because the interview is done and published by the Times of Israel, which is pro-Israeli government. As such, the interview could be edited to portray the good side of the IDF so as to justify its course of actions in the war to its readers. And it could be put in the light in which the IDF is defending the nation's sovereignty and thus collect more support from the Israelis.

1	(d) Study Source E How far does Source E prove that Hamas was to be blame for the civilian atrocities during the Israel-Gaza conflict? Explain your answer [7]
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LEVEL	DESCRIPTIONS	MARKS
1	L1: from source only, no cross-referencing E.g. Source E proves that Hamas was to be blame as the infographics by the IDF suggested the imminent threat posed by Hamas capabilities and intentions.	[1]
2	Answers based on typically/uses of background information without source E.g. Source E cannot prove that Hamas was to be blame for the atrocities in the Israel-Gaza conflict as it is a source by the IDF therefore could be one sided/ biased. AND/OR Source E does prove that Hamas was to be blame for the civilian atrocities because from the background information it tells me that Hamas has been using rockets to launch attacks on Israel. Therefore, the response by Israel through numerous air raids on Gaza could have caused civilian lives as a consequence of Hamas initial rocket attacks.	[2]
3	Prove/Not Prove supported from secondary critical contextual knowledge E.g. Source E is taken from the IDF blog showing intelligence infographics of Hamas capabilities and intentions. This source could be reliable as it is on the Israel government website to educate its citizen. From the source it shows the numbers of rockets that Hamas possessed and the capabilities and damage that each type of rockets can pose on Israel. In addition, the infographics shows a key Palestinian Islamic Jihad operative who had "fired multiple rockets at Israel, personally responsible for launching 5 rockets and planned to carry out further attacks." These statistics provided by the IDF shows what Hamas is capable of doing and had done; evidently prove that Hamas was to be blamed for the atrocities it had caused in the Israel-Gaza conflict. AND/OR However, Source E could be unreliable as it is a bias view from the IDF who is anti-Hamas. Furthermore, the source has its limitations. The source does not show that Hamas has caused civilian atrocities. The infographics are just showing the potential threat that Hamas could pose to Israel with the amount of rockets they have, the amount of rockets that were fired by Ahmad Sa'ad and his plans to carry out further attacks. The infographics do not show the number of civilians Hamas had killed or the number of buildings that were destroyed by Hamas rockets. Therefore, the source cannot prove that Hamas is to be blamed for the atrocities during the Israel-Gaza conflict.	[3-4]
4	Prove/Not Prove cross-referencing to other sources/ contextual knowledge E.g. Prove L3+ When cross-referencing to Sources B it supports the claim that Hamas is to be blamed for the atrocities caused in the conflict. In Source B it states " Hamas is responsible for the destruction in civilian areas in Gaza... Hamas also brought the battle right into the heart of Gaza's civilian areas... They should know that their rockets could eventually bring counterfire." These evidences show that Hamas has brought violence and destruction to its own people by firing rockets at Israel. Similarly in Source D it states "our cities (Israel cities) are constantly under rocket fire with many of our citizens living in danger and at worst killed." This shows that Hamas has threatened and killed civilians during the conflict thus supporting the claims made in the infographics, which is pointing the blame on Hamas for the atrocities done during the conflict. AND/OR Not Prove L3+ When Cross-referencing to Sources C it challenge the claims that Hamas is to be blamed for the atrocities caused in the conflict. Instead it puts the blame on the IDF who has been reckless in their military occupation in Gaza. In Source C it states " Israel responded to our retaliation by bombing schools where children slept, markets where civilians gathered... Israel also targeted the	[5-6]

	health infrastructure of Gaza (hospitals, clinics, and ambulances) to ensure that Gazan civilians could not get treatment... Israel even destroyed the only power plant in Gaza leaving the few remaining hospitals and clinics inoperable." These evidences show that IDF are the one causing the atrocities during the conflict and not Hamas. Similarly in Source F it shows that the number of Gazans civilians killed (70% of 2014) are far more than that of the Israelis (3 civilians). Even the number of rockets used show that Israel has been dropping more rockets than Hamas. This implies that the IDF were the ones who has caused a lot of atrocities in the conflict as compared to Hamas. Thus, all these clearly show that Hamas are not the ones to be blame for the atrocities in the conflict but the IDF.
15	Reliability: According to purpose, based on explained perspective and content. E.g. However, Source E has a purpose, which makes it unreliable. The IDF who is anti-Hamas could have skewed the facts on the infographics to portray the bad side of Hamas so as to make the readers believe that Hamas was entirely responsible for the atrocities made in the conflict. Furthermore, the source could be published to condemn Hamas usage of rockets on Israel and show its readers of the imminent threat that Hamas is capable of doing. The source does not show that Hamas has caused civilian atrocities. The infographics are just showing the potential threat that Hamas could pose to Israel with the amount of rockets they have, the amount of rockets that were fired by Ahmed Sa'ad and his plans to carry out further attacks. The infographics do not show the number of civilians Hamas had killed or the number of buildings that were destroyed by Hamas rockets. Therefore, the source cannot prove that Hamas is to be blamed for the civilian atrocities during the Israel-Gaza conflict.

- 1 (e) Study Source F.
How useful is Source F in telling you about the Israel-Gaza conflict?
Explain your answer.

LEVEL	DESCRIPTIONS	MARKS
1	E.g. Source F is useful because it is a UN statistics.	[1]
2	E.g. Source F is useful in telling me about the issue on who to be blamed for the atrocities in the Israel-Gaza conflict. In Source F, the infographic actually shows the number of civilian casualties, which is 70% of 2014 people who were killed in Gaza during the conflict. This fact shows evidently that the Israel Air strikes on Gaza (which amounted to 4870-) had caused a lot of civilian casualties thus pointing the blame directly on Israel for the atrocities it had caused in the conflict.	[2-3]
3	E.g. Source F is useful as it give different perspectives on whom to be blamed for the atrocities in the conflict. Source F is a view from a third party observer, the UN, on the conflict and has came up with figures that would make readers decide for themselves on who to be blame for the atrocities in Israel-Gaza conflict. Coming from a reliable source, the facts given could be true to say that the Israel are the ones to be blamed for the atrocities caused in the conflict.	[4]
4	E.g. L2+ Source F is useful in telling me about whom to be blamed for the atrocities in the Israel-Gaza conflict. In Source F it shows 2014 people killed in Gaza, out of which 70% are civilians. It also shows 67 people were killed in Israel, out of which 3 were civilians. This shows that the number of civilian killed by the IDF air raids are greater than the number of civilians killed by Hamas rockets. Cross-referencing the facts to Source C, it confirms the claim that IDF is to be blamed for the atrocities done during the conflict. In Source C it states that the IDF are "bombing schools where children slept, markets where civilians gathered... Israel also targeted the health infrastructure of Gaza (hospitals, clinics, and ambulances) to ensure that Gazan civilians could not get treatment... Israel even destroyed the only power plant in Gaza leaving the few remaining hospitals and clinics inoperable" which could have caused high civilian death rates in Gaza.	[5-6]
5	E.g. Source F is useful in telling me of who to be blamed for the atrocities. This is because the UN wants to convince the world community that the Gazans are suffering from the course of war and condemn the ongoing IDF air raids which had caused a lot of civilian deaths in the conflict. At the same time the UN wants to world community to support and contribute to the humanitarian efforts to save the innocent civilians in Gaza. Furthermore, with the hard facts/ statistics, the source is convincing and more useful to be used as a tool to condemn the IDF actions and debunk the generalization that made Hamas the antagonists in the conflict.	[7-8]