

**Secondary 4 Social Studies Preliminary Examination  
Levels of Response Marking Scheme (LORMS)**

**Section A: Source-Based Case Study (SBCS)**

**Living in a Diverse Society**

**1. Study Source A.**

Do you think the cartoonist supports the American healthcare system? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [5]

<b>Level (L)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Mark</b>
<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Supports/Does not support based on unexplained provenance</b></p> <p>Do not award any mark if candidates fail to address the cartoonist's stance or describe the source only.</p> <p><i>e.g., The cartoonist supports the American healthcare system as he is an American.</i></p>	<b>[1]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Supports, with details of the cartoon</b></p> <p>Award the higher mark for more developed answers.</p> <p><i>e.g., The <b>American cartoonist supports the American healthcare system.</b> Source A shows an American healthcare representative being interviewed by a reporter in a hospital. He claims that many of the "poor, the black, and nursing home resident" are "COVID fatalities" with "underlying conditions." <b>The cartoon shows that they are not denied emergency treatment in a hospital. Thus, the American cartoonist approves of the American healthcare system as it provides care for the vulnerable until they pass away.</b></i></p>	<b>[2-3]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Does not support, with details of the cartoon in context</b></p> <p>Award the higher mark for inferring the cartoonist's stance in context.</p> <p><i>e.g., The <b>American cartoonist does not support the American healthcare system as he is mocking it.</b> Source A shows the "poor, the black, and nursing home resident" as "COVID fatalities" with "underlying conditions." <b>The cartoonist is critical of the limitation of the American healthcare system in responding to the pandemic. The high rate of deaths amongst the poor, African Americans, and nursing home residents was due to not getting their underlying medical conditions treated and being exposed to the virus infection. America's market-based approach is mainly based on private health insurance coverage that does not work well for lower-income individuals who cannot afford to get themselves insured and thus cannot access affordable healthcare.</b></i></p>	<b>[4-5]</b>

## 2. Study Sources B and C.

How different are the sources? Explain your answer.

[6]

Level (L)	Description	Mark
L1	<b>Difference based on unexplained provenance or source type</b> <i>e.g., Source B is an NGO report about the impact of the pandemic on Singapore while Source C is a research article about the impact of the pandemic on Sweden.</i>	[1]
L2	<b>False matching</b> <i>e.g., Source B shows community support but Source C does not.</i>	[2]
L3	<b>Difference OR similarity in content, i.e., must be valid matches, direct matching of content to make direct comparisons</b>  Award the higher mark for a clear similarity or difference and with support from both sources.  <i>e.g., Sources B and C show different <b>pandemic-response strategies</b>. <b>Source B, Singapore adopted a more stringent lockdown/top-down approach to control the spread of the pandemic.</b> Source B states that “the disruptions caused by containment measures have been especially stressful for low-paid workers. They had to forgo wages—or jobs—in order to care for their children when schools or childcare centres closed, and when they or their family members fell sick.” <b>This shows that Singapore relies on a lockdown to contain the spread of the virus in the earlier phase. However, Sweden’s pandemic-response strategy focuses more on a less stringent/open/bottom-up approach</b> where Source C states that “it focused on voluntary measures” and “relied less on mandatory measures and lockdowns. Schools and preschools remained open during the pandemic.” <b>This shows that Swedish people have learnt to live with the pandemic even at the earlier phase where daily activities went on as normal.</b></i>  OR  <i>e.g., Both sources are <b>similar in showing that the COVID-19 pandemic has worsened socio-economic inequalities</b>. Source B states that “Staying safe comfortably, working from home and getting paid: these are marks of privilege, and out of reach for many lower-income families who lived in overcrowded conditions and faced mental health issues. <b>Similarly</b>, Source C states that “The pandemic has exposed social inequalities within Swedish society” between the healthy and the sick, the employed and unemployed. <b>This reveals that the pandemic has exposed the rich-poor divide and made lower-income households, the sick, and unemployed even more vulnerable.</b></i>  Accept any plausible responses.	[3-4]
L4	<b>Both aspects of L3</b>	[5]

Level (L)	Description	Mark
L5	<p><b>Difference in explained provenance in context OR Similarity in balanced treatment of content</b></p> <p><i>e.g., Both sources are <b>largely different</b> in their <b>pandemic-response strategies</b> due to <b>different belief systems in different socio-economic contexts</b> shown their source origins that are supported by their content. In Source B, Singapore believes in a shared responsibility of healthcare costs. Source B states that “The government had four budgets for COVID-19 support measures”, “the disruptions caused by containment measures have been especially stressful for low-paid workers” and “Low-paid and lower-income self-employed workers were concerned about the lack of medical benefits or paid sick leave.” This implies that the lockdown in Singapore during the pandemic impacted vulnerable groups as they had to co-pay high healthcare costs even though the government provided subsidies. However, Sweden believes that all citizens should have access to healthcare services regardless of their background or socio-economic status. Its welfare healthcare system is based on the government-financed approach where the government provides substantial subsidies and services for most of the healthcare needs of its citizens. Source C states that “Sweden relies on universal protection systems in protecting lives and livelihoods”, “Sick pay insurance, normally compensating income loss by 80% up to a ceiling, was extended in several ways” and “The Swedish healthcare system is publicly governed, tax-funded, and universal, offering access to care services at low cost to all citizens on equal terms.” As a welfare state, the government continues to provide universal protection for the sick and disadvantaged where some of the healthcare services could be free through a government-financed approach that is based on high personal taxes.</i></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><i>e.g., Both sources are <b>largely similar</b> in providing a balanced treatment of the importance of individual responsibility and government responsibility when responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. Source B states that “The government led the way with four budgets for COVID-19 support measures. To flatten the virus curve, everyone had to assume responsibility for their personal safety, as caring for oneself was caring for the community.” Similarly, Source C states that “To contain the spread of the pandemic, Sweden focused on voluntary measures regarding individual hygiene, social distancing, and travelling.” and “Sweden relies on universal protection systems in protecting lives and livelihoods. Existing social insurance provisions were temporarily reinforced.” Both sources show how individuals complement their governments in minimising the spread of the pandemic and how both governments help the vulnerable with financial support.</i></p>	[6]

## 3. Study Source D.

How useful is this source as evidence of the role of governments in responding to healthcare needs? Explain your answer. [7]

Level (L)	Description	Mark
L1	<b>Useful/Not useful based on undeveloped provenance</b>  <i>e.g., Source D is useful as it is from WHO Director-General.</i>	[1]
L2	<b>Useful/Not Useful based on content</b>  Award the higher mark for more developed answers or both aspects of useful and not useful.  <i>e.g., <b>Source D is useful as evidence about the role of governments in making healthcare available for all citizens.</b> This can be seen from the source where it states that “all governments must immediately resume and accelerate efforts to ensure every one of their citizens can access health services without fear of the financial consequences”. <b>This tells me that governments need to put in place a system to ensure that the low-income groups are not deprived of receiving healthcare support.</b></i>  OR  <i>e.g., <b>Source D is not useful as evidence about the role of governments as it assumes that all governments should make healthcare accessible and affordable to all citizens.</b> Source D states that governments should increase “public spending on health and social support” and step up “their focus on primary healthcare systems that can provide essential care close to home.” <b>Source D is limited as it does not tell us if all governments have the means to set aside more budget or have access to resources for increasing public spending on healthcare.</b></i>	[2-3]
L3	<b>Answers that argue the source is useful/not useful based on assertions about the author’s purpose/provenance</b>  <b>Useful based on Purpose:</b> <i>e.g., <b>Source D is useful as evidence about the role of governments in responding to healthcare needs as the WHO Director-General is credible. He speaks with authority and has good intent.</b> Source D states that “the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted health services”, “triggered the worst economic crisis, making it increasingly difficult for people to pay for healthcare”, and “All governments must immediately resume and accelerate efforts to ensure every one of their citizens can access health services without fear of the financial consequences.” <b>This means that the pandemic has made it even more challenging for the vulnerable in countries to have access to affordable healthcare. The pandemic has worsened socio-economic</b></i>	[4]

Level (L)	Description	Mark
	<p><i>inequalities due to loss of jobs, income, and mental well-being. He urged all governments to take greater actions to ensure all people should be able to access and afford healthcare services without suffering financial hardship when paying for them. Thus, Source D is useful as the WHO Director-General has good noble intent of uplifting the vulnerable in all countries from poverty so that no one is denied healthcare provision.</i></p> <p><b>Useful based on Provenance:</b>  <i>e.g., Source D is useful as evidence about the role of governments in responding to healthcare needs as the WHO Director-General speaks with authority. Source D states that “the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted health services”, “triggered the worst economic crisis, making it increasingly difficult for people to pay for healthcare”, and “Even before the pandemic, half a billion people were being pushed or pushed still further into extreme poverty because of payments they made for healthcare.” This means that the WHO Director-General has access to data/findings about how the pandemic has made it even more challenging for the vulnerable in countries to have access to affordable healthcare.</i></p> <p><i>e.g., Source D is limited as it is not typical/representative of all governments in the world. Source D states that “All governments must immediately resume and accelerate efforts to ensure every one of their citizens can access health services without fear of the financial consequences. This means strengthening public spending on health and social support, and increasing their focus on primary health care systems that can provide essential care close to home.” The WHO Director-General is urging all governments to adopt the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) where governments play a big role to ensure that everyone has access to quality health services. However, not all governments believe in greater government intervention in healthcare such as the American market-based approach.</i></p>	
L4	<p><b>Answers that attempt to evaluate the source as useful or limited/not useful by cross-reference to another source or contextual knowledge</b></p> <p>Award the higher mark for both elements of value and limitation with cross-reference on either side.</p> <p><i>e.g., Source D is useful as evidence about the role of governments in making healthcare available for all citizens. This can be seen from the source, “all governments must immediately resume and accelerate efforts to ensure every one of their citizens can access health services without fear of the financial consequences”. This tells me that the government needs to put in place a system to ensure that the low-income groups are not deprived of receiving healthcare support. When I cross-refer to Source C, Source C supports Source D in telling me that the government is making healthcare available for all citizens. In Source C, “The Swedish healthcare system is publicly governed, tax-funded,</i></p>	[5-6]

Level (L)	Description	Mark
	<p><i>and universal, offering access to care services at low cost to all citizens on equal terms.” This shows that Sweden's government-financed healthcare approach of universal access that is based on high taxation has helped the disadvantaged so that no one is left uncared for regardless of socio-economic status. Since Source C supports Source D, Source D is useful and credible as its message on the role of government to ensure access and affordability of healthcare is confirmed by Source C.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><i>e.g., Source D is not useful/limited as evidence about the role of governments in making healthcare available for all citizens. This can be seen from the source, “all governments must immediately resume and accelerate efforts to ensure every one of their citizens can access health services without fear of the financial consequences”. This tells me that the government needs to put in place a system to ensure that the low-income groups are not deprived of receiving healthcare support. When I cross-refer to Source A, Source A contradicts Source D in telling me that the government is doing something to make healthcare accessible for all citizens. In <b>Source A, it depicts little or no government intervention in healthcare provision. Source A</b> shows the “poor, the black, and nursing home resident” in an American hospital where the US healthcare representative says that “Many of our COVID fatalities had underlying conditions.” <b>It reveals that the American market-based approach to healthcare provision that is based on private healthcare insurance coverage makes it hard for the vulnerable to afford it when they are uninsured. Thus, those uninsured with underlying conditions were not treated and their conditions worsened when exposed to COVID-19, leading to their deaths. Since Source A contradicts Source D, Source D is limited in usefulness in telling me that the government’s role is to ensure accessibility of healthcare services to all.</b></i></p>	
L5	<p><b>Answers that evaluate the source limitation based on cross-reference as in L4 but argue the source is still useful by evaluating the author’s purpose in context (i.e., L3 + L4)</b></p> <p>Answers that argue the source is useful based on the author’s purpose but give an unbalanced treatment, that is, do not address the source limitation and supported by cross-reference should be given L3/4.</p>	[7]

## 4. Study Sources E and F.

Having read Source E, are you surprised by Source F? Explain your answer. [7]

Level (L)	Description	Mark
L1	<p><b>Identifying what is/is not surprising in Source F, but no valid explanation</b></p> <p><i>e.g., Source F is not surprising as social gatherings were still capped when the source was published in August 2021.</i></p>	[1]
L2	<p><b>Surprised/not surprised by Source based on common sense or contextual knowledge based on Source F alone.</b></p> <p><i>e.g., Source F is not surprising as the source was published in 2021, one year after the COVID-19 pandemic was declared. Thus, it would take time to address the worsening socio-economic divide caused by the pandemic.</i></p> <p><i>e.g., Source F is surprising as I thought the Singapore government has provided COVID-19 relief support measures to help lower-income families so as to narrow the socio-economic divide caused by the pandemic.</i></p>	[2-3]
L3	<p><b>Surprised/Not Surprised based on agreement/disagreement of content of Sources E and F</b></p> <p><i>Award higher marks for more developed answers or both surprise and not surprise.</i></p> <p><i>e.g., Having read <b>Source E</b>, I am <b>not surprised by Source F</b> as <b>both sources show that the COVID-19 pandemic has worsened socio-economic inequalities in Singapore</b>. Source E states that the pandemic “aggravated socio-economic fault lines along class” and “The public and policymakers are aware of the spotlight on inequalities, ‘invisible populations’, and ‘digital divides’”. <b>Similarly</b>, Source F also shows the inequalities between higher and lower-income households in Singapore during COVID-19 pandemic. The lower-income family is standing on fewer gold coins symbolising lower income and they are sinking in a sea of virus. Source F is <b>not surprising as the pandemic has exposed the vulnerable groups even more when jobs especially in the services and retail sectors were lost. This resulted in the loss of income and lower standard of living that affected their well-being.</b></i></p> <p><i>e.g., Having read <b>Source E</b>, I am <b>surprised by Source F’s message of the lack of unity in contrast to Source E’s claim of solidarity during the pandemic</b>. Source E states that “numerous community efforts to aid migrant workers, lower-income households, seniors, and more during the pandemic”, and “What matters is how to improve the lives of all residents where the government and people will look out for the least among us.” <b>This suggests that Singaporeans were united in looking out for each other during a crisis and reaching out to the vulnerable groups by sharing resources and providing a network of support. However, Source F reveals the social division between the higher-income household and the lower-income household</b>. Source F shows a student in a higher-income household using a computer during a lockdown. It also shows his father in formal office attire using a mobile device to continue working online and his mother in exercise attire. In contrast, the lower-income family is standing on fewer gold coins symbolising</i></p>	[3-4]

Level (L)	Description	Mark
	<i>lower income and they are sinking in a sea of virus. They look hapless. <b>This implies the lack of social cohesion that is worsened by the pandemic. It reveals that the higher-income households live comfortably with access to more resources whereas the lower-income households have limited access to resources and are stuck in poverty.</b></i>	
L4	<p>L3 + explained by provenance</p> <p><i>e.g., <b>Source E does not make Source F surprising</b> as these sources are published in <b>different times that have different contexts/circumstances. Although Source F was published earlier in 2021 than Source E in 2022, Source F is not surprising as it would take time for the government, NGOs, and vulnerable groups to narrow the socio-economic divide through shared responsibility in a large-scale crisis.</b></i></p>	[5]
L5	<p><b>Surprised/Not Surprised by Source F on the basis of cross- reference to other sources</b></p> <p>Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers.</p> <p><i>e.g., Having read <b>Source E</b>, I am <b>not surprised by Source F</b> as <b>both sources show that the COVID-19 pandemic has worsened socio-economic inequalities in Singapore.</b> Source E states that the pandemic “aggravated socio-economic fault lines along class” and “The public and policymakers are aware of the spotlight on inequalities, ‘invisible populations’, and ‘digital divides’”. Similarly, Source F also shows the inequalities between higher and lower-income households in Singapore during COVID-19 pandemic. The lower-income family is standing on fewer gold coins symbolising lower income and they are sinking in a sea of virus. <b>This socio-economic divide of income and access to resources is further confirmed when cross-referred to Source B as Source B supports both Sources E and F. Source B tells me that there is a socio-economic divide during the pandemic as it has exposed the vulnerable groups even more when jobs especially in the services and retail sectors were lost. This resulted in the loss of income and lower standard of living that affected their well-being.</b> Source B states that “Staying safe comfortably, working from home and getting paid: these are marks of privilege, and out of reach for many lower-income families who lived in overcrowded conditions and faced mental health issues.” <b>Since Source B supports Source E, it further strengthens that Source E does not make Source F surprising.</b></i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><i>e.g., Having read <b>Source E</b>, I am <b>surprised by Source F’s message of the lack of unity in contrast to Source E’s claim of solidarity during the pandemic.</b> Source E states that “numerous community efforts to aid migrant workers, lower-income households, seniors, and more during the pandemic”, and “What matters is how to improve the lives of all residents where the government and people will look out for the least among us.” <b>This suggests that Singaporeans were united in looking out for each other during a crisis and reaching out to the vulnerable groups by sharing resources and providing a network of support. However, Source F reveals the social division between the higher-income household and the lower-income household.</b> Source F shows a student in a higher-income household using a computer during a lockdown. It also shows his father in formal office attire using</i></p>	[6]



Level (L)	Description	Mark
	<p>a mobile device to continue working online and his mother in exercise attire. In contrast, the lower-income family is standing on fewer gold coins symbolising lower income and they are sinking in a sea of virus. They look hapless. <b>This implies the lack of social cohesion that is worsened by the pandemic. It reveals that the higher-income households live comfortably with access to more resources whereas the lower-income households have limited access to resources and are stuck in poverty. When I cross-refer Source E to Source B, Source B supports Source E in stating that there is solidarity between the government and the citizens during the crisis. Source B states that “The government led the way with four budgets for COVID-19 support measures” and “Bolstered by the offers of help from volunteers, donors, and members of the public”, NGOs such as Beyond Social Services “provided aid with food, finances, digital access, and employment.” This means that the government and community are united in bridging the socio-economic divide. Since Source B supports Source E, it strengthens the argument that Source E makes Source F surprising in whether there was solidarity amongst the people during the pandemic.</b></p>	
L6	<p>Surprise/Not surprised by Source F based on cross-reference to other sources &amp; Not surprised based on explained provenance (i.e., L4 + L5)</p>	[7]

## 5. 'Individual effort is the best way to survive a pandemic.'

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

Level (L)	Description	Mark				
L1	<p><b>Writes about the statement, no valid source use</b></p> <p><i>e.g., I think not everyone has the resources to fight a pandemic when it has a huge impact on not just a country but the world.</i></p>	[1]				
L2	<table><tr><th>Agree</th><th>Disagree</th></tr><tr><td><p><b>e.g., Sources B, C, E, and F</b></p><p><b>Individual accountability:</b> <b>I agree as Source B supports the statement.</b> Source B states that “To flatten the virus curve, everyone had to assume responsibility for their personal safety, as caring for oneself was caring for the community.” <b>Outcome: This implies that every Singaporean individual effort counts in reducing the spread of the virus when everyone practises personal hygiene and safe distancing during a lockdown.</b></p><p><b>Individual ownership:</b> <b>Source C also supports the statement.</b> Source C states that “To contain the spread of the pandemic, Sweden focused on voluntary measures regarding individual hygiene, social distancing, and travelling. It relied less on mandatory measures and lockdowns” <b>Outcome: This suggests that every Swedish individual takes ownership of ensuring personal health safety and minimising social interactions to reduce the spread of the</b></p></td><td><p><b>e.g., Sources A, B, D, E, and F</b></p><p><b>Limited self-help;</b> <b>Government support:</b> <b>However, I disagree as Source A does not support the statement.</b> Source A shows the “poor, the black, and nursing home resident” as “COVID fatalities” with “underlying conditions.” <b>Outcome: The cartoon reveals that individual effort is not the best way as American individuals who were vulnerable could not afford proper healthcare on their own and thus their underlying health conditions worsened when exposed to the COVID-virus, leading to deaths. This implies that government support is a better way to protect them from further risks of infection.</b></p><p><b>Community support; Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) efforts:</b> <b>In addition, Source B does not support the statement.</b> Source B states that “Bolstered by the offers of help from volunteers, donors, and members of the public, we provided aid with food, finances, digital access, and</p></td></tr></table>	Agree	Disagree	<p><b>e.g., Sources B, C, E, and F</b></p> <p><b>Individual accountability:</b> <b>I agree as Source B supports the statement.</b> Source B states that “To flatten the virus curve, everyone had to assume responsibility for their personal safety, as caring for oneself was caring for the community.” <b>Outcome: This implies that every Singaporean individual effort counts in reducing the spread of the virus when everyone practises personal hygiene and safe distancing during a lockdown.</b></p> <p><b>Individual ownership:</b> <b>Source C also supports the statement.</b> Source C states that “To contain the spread of the pandemic, Sweden focused on voluntary measures regarding individual hygiene, social distancing, and travelling. It relied less on mandatory measures and lockdowns” <b>Outcome: This suggests that every Swedish individual takes ownership of ensuring personal health safety and minimising social interactions to reduce the spread of the</b></p>	<p><b>e.g., Sources A, B, D, E, and F</b></p> <p><b>Limited self-help;</b> <b>Government support:</b> <b>However, I disagree as Source A does not support the statement.</b> Source A shows the “poor, the black, and nursing home resident” as “COVID fatalities” with “underlying conditions.” <b>Outcome: The cartoon reveals that individual effort is not the best way as American individuals who were vulnerable could not afford proper healthcare on their own and thus their underlying health conditions worsened when exposed to the COVID-virus, leading to deaths. This implies that government support is a better way to protect them from further risks of infection.</b></p> <p><b>Community support; Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) efforts:</b> <b>In addition, Source B does not support the statement.</b> Source B states that “Bolstered by the offers of help from volunteers, donors, and members of the public, we provided aid with food, finances, digital access, and</p>	[2-4]
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Level (L)	Description	Mark
	<p><i>virus even when Sweden did not impose lockdowns.</i></p> <p><b>Self-Reliance:</b>  <i>Additionally, Source E supports the statement. Source E states that “self-reliance” is “a core part of Singapore’s national ethos.” Outcome: This means that personal responsibility of one’s healthcare needs can lower the risk of exposure to the COVID-19 virus and thus help to lessen the strain on the healthcare system.</i></p> <p><b>Higher-Income Individuals:</b>  <i>In addition, Source F supports the statement. Source F shows a student in a higher-income household using a computer during a lockdown. It also shows his father in formal office attire using a mobile device to continue working online and his mother in exercise attire. Outcome: This implies that individual effort of a student can help him continue learning, individual effort of his father leveraging digital can help him continue working to earn income, and individual effort of his wife in keeping fit can help her stay mentally and physically healthy to survive a pandemic.</i></p>	<p><i>employment.” Outcome: This implies that community effort is a better way to pool resources together to help lower-income families or workers with basic necessities when many businesses closed down due to the lockdown and jobs were lost.</i></p> <p><b>International community efforts:</b>  <i>Source D also does not support the statement. Source D states that “The World Bank Group is also supporting over 60 low- and middle-income countries, majority of them in Africa, with the purchase and deployment of COVID-19 vaccines until the end of 2022.” Outcome: This implies that individual effort is not the best way to survive a pandemic especially for countries that are struggling and do not have sufficient financial means and access to resources. Thus, international help with more resources is a better way to help them survive a pandemic.</i></p> <p><b>Government, community, and individual efforts:</b>  <i>Additionally, Source E does not support the statement. Source E states that “the Solidarity Budget, Singapore’s third fiscal package—out of five, totalling \$100 billion in pandemic support measures”, “the pandemic has amplified the importance of collectivism and solidarity, on top of self-reliance that is a core part of Singapore’s national ethos”,</i></p>

Level (L)	Description	Mark								
	<p>and “the numerous community efforts to aid migrant workers, lower-income households, seniors, and more during the pandemic.”</p> <p><b>Outcome: This shows that Singapore’s many helping hands approach of shared responsibility is a better way to help vulnerable groups survive the pandemic by providing a safety network of support.</b></p> <p><b>Limited self-help for lower-income individuals; Government and community efforts needed:</b></p> <p><b>Source F also does not support the statement.</b> Source F shows the socio-economic diversity of higher and lower-income households in Singapore during COVID-19 pandemic. The lower-income family is standing on fewer gold coins symbolising lower income and they are sinking in a sea of virus.</p> <p><b>Outcome: This reveals that individual effort is not the best way for lower-income households as they could barely survive due to loss of jobs when businesses closed or limited access to resources with lower skills and wages.</b></p>									
	<table><tr><th>Sources Used: Agree OR Disagree</th><th>Marks</th></tr><tr><td>One</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Two</td><td>3-4 Award the higher mark for more developed answers.</td></tr><tr><td>Three</td><td>4</td></tr></table>	Sources Used: Agree OR Disagree	Marks	One	2	Two	3-4 Award the higher mark for more developed answers.	Three	4	
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One	2									
Two	3-4 Award the higher mark for more developed answers.									
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L3	Agree AND Disagree, supported by valid source use	[5-8]								

Level (L)	Description	Mark																																															
	<p>i.e., Both elements of L2.</p> <p><b>Note: Consideration on number of valid sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding marks in L2 and L3.</b></p> <table><tr><th>Sources used</th><th>Sources: Agree</th><th>Sources: Disagree</th><th>Marks</th></tr><tr><td>Two</td><td>One</td><td>One</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Three</td><td>One/Two</td><td>Two/One</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Four</td><td>Two</td><td>Two</td><td>7-8 Award the higher mark for more developed answers</td></tr><tr><td>Five</td><td>Two/Three</td><td>Three/Two</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Six</td><td>Three</td><td>Three</td><td>8</td></tr></table> <p>If the analyses of sources <b>slant too much to one side at L3</b>, award a <b>maximum of 6 marks for more developed answers</b>. Bonus two marks can still be awarded for the slant at L3 if there is an evaluation:</p> <table><tr><th>Sources used</th><th>Sources: Agree</th><th>Sources: Disagree</th><th>Marks</th></tr><tr><td>Four</td><td>One</td><td>Three</td><td rowspan="6">5-6</td></tr><tr><td>Four</td><td>Three</td><td>One</td></tr><tr><td>Five</td><td>One</td><td>Four</td></tr><tr><td>Five</td><td>Four</td><td>One</td></tr><tr><td>Six</td><td>One</td><td>Five</td></tr><tr><td>Slx</td><td>Five</td><td>One</td></tr></table> <p><b>**To score additional 2 marks, candidates can take any one of the three evaluation routes. This allows scope for candidates to decide what comes more naturally for them, and will invite meaningful thinking, without making any of the above a direct requirement.</b></p> <p><b>Evaluation Route:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility, or sufficiency:</li></ul> <p><i>e.g., I agree that individual effort plays a part in surviving the pandemic. Source B shows that to flatten the virus curve in Singapore, everyone had to assume responsibility for their personal</i></p>	Sources used	Sources: Agree	Sources: Disagree	Marks	Two	One	One	5	Three	One/Two	Two/One	6	Four	Two	Two	7-8 Award the higher mark for more developed answers	Five	Two/Three	Three/Two	8	Six	Three	Three	8	Sources used	Sources: Agree	Sources: Disagree	Marks	Four	One	Three	5-6	Four	Three	One	Five	One	Four	Five	Four	One	Six	One	Five	Slx	Five	One	
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Level (L)	Description	Mark
	<p>safety as caring for oneself was caring for the community. <b><i>This implies that individual responsibility of maintaining personal hygiene, good health, and safe distancing helped to lessen the strain on the healthcare system. At the same time, Source B also reveals that the pandemic had resulted in socio-economic inequalities. Vulnerable individuals such as lower-income self-employed workers and lower income family members struggled with self-reliance even when they put in individual effort as they were constrained by limited resources. Their well-being was also affected. Thus, Source B is sufficient in providing a balanced treatment on the strength and limitation of individual effort as a way to survive the pandemic.</i></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by sharing example(s) from their contextual knowledge:</li> </ul> <p><b><i>e.g., I disagree that individual effort is the best way to survive a pandemic, especially when the individual is vulnerable. While Source E acknowledges that individual effort in terms of self-reliance plays a part, it reports how the government and community support have reached out to the vulnerable groups. The Singapore government provided financial support with the Solidarity Budget while the community helped migrant workers, lower-income households, seniors, and more during the pandemic. This is true as from what I know from the news, the government introduced temporary relief measures including rental rebates and the Jobs Support Scheme which paid a portion of workers' salaries so as to save jobs. Volunteers also distributed masks, encouraged seniors to get vaccinated, and delivered food to quarantined individuals to help them survive the pandemic. [+2]</i></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by giving a balanced conclusion/resolution:</li> </ul> <p><b><i>e.g., I think that a balance of international, government, community, and individual efforts is the best way to survive a pandemic. Surviving a large-scale pandemic requires a concerted effort with targeted measures from international organisations, government, local community, and individuals when responding to the greater socio-economic diversity caused by it. As suggested in Sources B, C, D, and E, individual effort alone is not the best way in surviving the pandemic. Pandemic response strategies have created tensions between public health measures and the socio-economic inequalities that come with them. Thus, a collaboration of international organisations, government, local community, and individuals is the best way to manage the trade-offs of pandemic response strategies. This will help improve citizens' life circumstances, especially for the vulnerable groups, and also enable them to experience social mobility. [+2]</i></b></p>	

## Section B: Structured Response Questions

## Exploring Citizenship and Governance

6. Extract 1 reflects how the Covid-19 pandemic has amplified the gravity of safeguarding food security.

In your opinion, why does Singapore need to strengthen our food resilience? Explain your answer with reference to **two** reasons. [7]

Level (L)	Suggested Answer	Mark
L1	Describes the topic, i.e., food security issues	[1]
L2	<b>Identifies/Describes reason(s)</b> Award 2 marks for identifying one reason. Award 3 marks for identifying two reasons. Award 3 marks for describing one reason. Award 4 marks for describing two reasons.	[2-4]
L3	<b>L2 + Explains reason(s)</b> Award 5-6 marks for explaining one reason. Award 6-7 marks for explaining two reasons.  <i>e.g., One reason why Singapore needs to strengthen our food resilience is because Singapore is <b>heavily reliant on imports</b> for our food. Over 90% of Singapore's food is imported from overseas. For example, during the ongoing <b>Russia-Ukraine war</b>, global supply chain fallouts have led to an increase in frequency and scale of disruption in food supply. This leaves us exposed to external forces, from supply shocks in source countries to disruptions in global supply chains. Hence, there is a need for Singapore to strengthen our food resilience through diversifying or local production to ensure that we are <u><b>not susceptible to geopolitical conflicts and we can be self-sustained.</b></u></i> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <i>e.g., One reason why Singapore needs to strengthen our food resilience is because Singapore is <b>heavily reliant on imports</b> for our food. Over 90% of Singapore's food is imported from overseas. For example, <b>climate change</b> will put more pressure on global food supply through rising temperatures, loss of arable land and increased frequencies of erratic weather patterns. This leaves us exposed to external forces, from supply shocks in source countries to disruptions in global supply chains. Hence, there is a need for Singapore to strengthen our food resilience through diversifying or local production to ensure that we are <u><b>not susceptible to changes in climate that would affect the global food supply and we can be self-sustained.</b></u></i> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <i>e.g., One reason why Singapore needs to strengthen our food resilience is because Singapore is <b>heavily reliant on imports</b> for our food. Over 90% of Singapore's food is imported from overseas. Due to various reasons, countries around the world are closing their</i>	[5-7]

Level (L)	Suggested Answer	Mark
	<p>export markets as supplies dwindle and prices rise, prioritising local supply. These <b>protectionism measures</b> will deprive Singapore from the usual imported food supplies. Hence, there is a need for Singapore to strengthen our food resilience through diversifying or local production to ensure that we are <b><u>not susceptible to changes in climate that would affect the global food supply and we can be self-sustained.</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>e.g., One reason why Singapore needs to strengthen our food resilience is because <b>Singapore is a small city-state with limited resources</b>, with only 1% of land available for food production given the many competing land needs. Currently, less than 10% of Singapore's food is locally grown. Hence, to overcome the land and resource constraints, there is a need to <b><u>innovate and increase our capabilities to increase local production.</u></b></p> <p>Accept any other plausible reason that is adequately explained (and linked to the question).</p>	



- 7 Do you think that having good leadership is more important than providing a stake for everyone to ensure good governance in Singapore? Explain your answer. [8]

Level (L)	Suggested Answer	Mark
L1	<b>Writes about the topic, i.e., governance, but without addressing the question</b>	[1-2]
L2	<b>Describes the attributes</b> Award 3 marks for describing one principle. Award 4 marks for describing both principles.	[3-4]
L3	<p><b>Explains both attributes</b> Award 5-6 marks for explaining one principle. Award 6-7 marks for explaining both principles. <i>Give the higher mark for answers with elaboration.</i> <i>Explanations without good descriptions will be awarded L2.</i></p> <p>Note: An explanation is showing how good governance will lead to a <b><u>positive outcome</u></b> for the country.</p> <p><i>e.g., <b>Having good leadership is important to ensure good governance in Singapore. [Point]</b> Given the complex nature of decision making, leaders must have the moral courage and integrity to do what is right, including making decisions that may not be popular with the people. Leaders of good moral character can win the confidence and respect of the people. For example, the government chose to implement Electronic Road Pricing (ERP) and Certificate of Entitlement (COE) in Singapore. While a highly unpopular decision, they were necessary to control the number of vehicles on the road so as to ensure smoother traffic flow for motorists. <b>[Elaboration &amp; Examples]</b> Good leaders will make decisions for the good of the country rather than for their own personal interests. Should leaders be dishonest, they will be dealt with by the law. This helps <b>ensure that leaders in power are working with the right intent, in the interest of society to address society's needs. [Explanation: Outcome]</b> Hence, having good leadership is important to ensure good governance in Singapore. <b>[Link]</b></i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>AND/OR</b></p> <p><i>e.g., <b>Providing a stake for everyone is important to ensure good governance in Singapore. [Point]</b> Opportunities have been created to encourage Singaporeans to share their views about policies and decision-making. For example, the government invited Singaporeans from all walks of life to join in the "Our Singapore Conversation" to share their hopes, views and dreams for the future of Singapore. <b>[Elaboration &amp; Example]</b> Through feedback and participation from the public, the <b>government will be able to respond quickly to changing social contexts. This will ensure better policy-making, resulting in continued progress for Singapore. Giving people a say in decision-making will result in stability and progress for the country. Also, having a say in decision-making can develop a greater sense of belonging in citizens. [Explanation: Outcome]</b> Hence, providing a stake for everyone is important to ensure good governance in Singapore. <b>[Link]</b></i></p>	[5-7]

Level (L)	Suggested Answer	Mark
L4	<p>L3 + explains the relative significance of the attributes</p> <p><i>e.g., In conclusion, I feel that <b>good leadership is more important than having a stake for everyone.</b> This is because <b>good governance in Singapore is fundamentally based on good leadership.</b> Only good leaders chosen based on merit will see the need to work hand-in-hand with citizens. Good leaders will earn the support of citizens by getting them involved in the process of governing Singapore. <b>Strong leadership would ensure that the other principles of governance are carried out for the benefit of Singapore.</b></i></p>	[8]