

Anglo-Chinese School
(Independent)



PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2026

YEAR FOUR (O-levels)
HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES)
(2260/01, 2261/01, 2262/01)

Tuesday

11 August 2026

1 h 45 min

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Section A is **COMPULSORY**. You must answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Answer **BOTH** parts of Question 2 from Section B.

Write your answer on the writing paper provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages.

[Turn over

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

Answer **all** questions.

Being Part of a Globalised World

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully and answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the issue to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

- 1** Study Source A.

Why was the source published? Explain your answer. [5]
- 2** Study Sources B and C.

How different are these two sources? Explain your answer. [7]
- 3** Study Source D.

How useful is the source about the risks of AI? Explain your answer. [6]
- 4** Study Sources E and F.

Having read Source E, are you surprised by Source F regarding the impact of AI? Explain your answer. [7]
- 5** “Artificial Intelligence (AI) should not have been adopted at all.”

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

Does Artificial Intelligence (AI) bring more benefits than harm globally?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful dual-edged force, transforming global industries while presenting severe ethical and physical challenges. It is being adopted by countries around the world at varying speeds and for different purposes. While some nations see AI as a powerful tool to solve national problems and boost their economies, others raise serious concerns about human rights, job safety, and the exploitation of workers. Ultimately, AI's development will fundamentally reshape global economies, but its impact will depend on how it is being integrated with human decision-making. The global economy must balance AI's capabilities with human values. Addressing issues of transparency, bias, and control will be critical in ensuring AI benefits everyone fairly without undermining personal freedoms.

Study the following sources to examine if artificial intelligence is beneficial or harmful.

Source A: *From a publication published in November 2025 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which is United Nations' leading global authority on the environment.*

The proliferating data centres that house AI servers produce electronic waste. They are large consumers of water, which is becoming scarce in many places. They rely on critical minerals and rare elements, which are often mined unsustainably. And they use massive amounts of electricity, spurring the emission of planet-warming greenhouse gases. "There is still much we don't know about the impact of AI, but some of the data we do have is concerning," said Golestan (Sally) Radwan, the Chief Digital Officer of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)*.

*UNEP is focused on helping the world better navigate the environmental challenges of tomorrow.

Source B: *From a news article published in June 2026 in The Straits Times.*

With technology accelerating radicalisation, the Religious Rehabilitation Group (RRG) is building capabilities to understand how artificial intelligence and digital platforms affect individuals. Mr. Shanmugam, Singapore's Home Affairs Minister, highlighted a 17-year-old youth had wanted to carry out a knife attack against non-Muslims in Tampines. Investigations showed he had used AI to prepare his attack manifesto and to generate a pledge of allegiance to militant group ISIS. Speaking to The Straits Times, RRG's secretary, Ustaz Mohamed Feisal Mohamed Hassan, said the organisation has responded to various extremist threats over the years and sought to keep up with the times, including advances in technology. On the AI front, he said RRG is engaging experts to understand the kind of threats that the technology poses to young people, and how it can be used by counsellors in their work. This is done through seminars on AI and its capabilities.

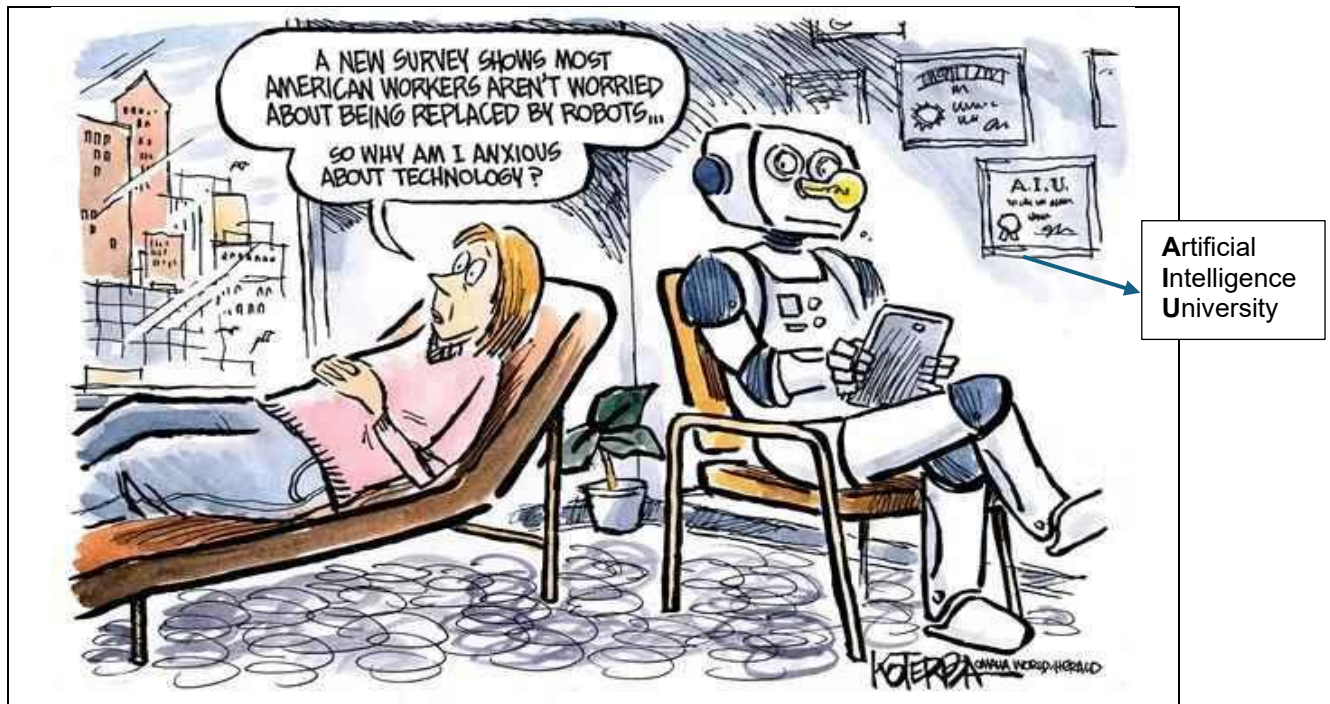
Source C: *From a news report published in November 2024 by CBS News, an American television and radio network, regarding the Kenyan workers employed in AI jobs.*

Wambalo, Nkunzimana and Gebrekidan were employed by SAMA, an American outsourcing company that hired for Meta and OpenAI. SAMA employed over 3,000 workers in Kenya. Documents reviewed show OpenAI agreed to pay SAMA \$12.50 an hour per worker, much more than the \$2 the workers actually got, though SAMA says what it paid is a fair wage for the region. Wambalo disagrees. "If the big tech companies are going to keep doing this business, they have to do it properly," he said. "It's not because you realize Kenya's a third-world country, you say, 'This job I would normally pay \$30 in U.S., but because you are Kenya, \$2 is enough for you.'" Nkunzimana said he took the job because he has a family to feed. Berhane lived paycheck to paycheck, unable to save anything. She said she saw people who were fired for complaining. "We were walking on eggshells," she said.

Source D: *An online article published in July 2025 by SmartDev, a Vietnam-based tech hub, a leader in innovative IT solutions.*

In customer experience, AI is used to automate routine service interactions, analyse behaviour in real time, and deliver personalized recommendations across channels. While AI excels at speed and efficiency, over-automation risks alienating customers, especially in sensitive or complex interactions. Customers still expect empathy, understanding, and flexibility that only human agents can provide. Striking the right balance between digital convenience and human warmth is essential. Deploying AI without clear escalation paths to human support can degrade the customer experience. Brands must design hybrid interaction models where AI handles routine tasks, while humans intervene when emotional intelligence or critical thinking is required. This ensures automation enhances, rather than replaces, human connection.

Source E: An American cartoon published in September 2023 about the slow but steady robotization of human contacts.



Source F: From an online article published in June 2026 in *The Straits Times* on AI and the seniors in ageing South Korea.

Bang is one of many South Koreans battling loneliness in a country where birth rates are among the world's lowest and almost half the population is 50 or older. The government is providing artificial intelligence care devices – some designed to detect signs of lonely deaths – to seniors living alone. Hyodol, the start-up behind the dolls of the same name, says around 14,500 are in use in South Korea, whether owned by individuals, rented out by governments or used in nursing homes. Oh Sun-hwa, a nurse who recommended the doll to Bang, said she had seen it significantly ease depression among seniors living alone. But she is also worried the technology could further reduce human contact, with family members potentially visiting less if they felt AI devices were caring for their parents.

SECTION B (Structured-Response Questions)

Answer **both** questions.

Exploring Citizenship and Governance

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

On 16 May 2026, the National Environment Agency (NEA) launched the National Dengue Prevention Campaign as Singapore enters the traditional peak dengue season of May to October. At the launch event at Tampines Regional Library, Senior Minister of State for Sustainability and the Environment, Dr Janil Puthucheary, urged members of the public to do their part to make the community a dengue-safe place to live in.

Extract 2

With common interests, the citizens organise themselves into community groups to help improve a specific situation that society may encounter as they can direct collective efforts, ideas and resources towards societal needs.

Extract 3

In addressing the needs of society, governments devote significant resources to improving the well-being of their citizens.

- 6 Extract 1 talks about how dengue prevention is a social responsibility.
In your opinion, what can **individuals** do to prevent dengue cases in our neighbourhood? Explain your answer with reference to **two** strategies. [7]
- 7 Extracts 2 and 3 reflect on the roles of **community groups** and **governments** in addressing the needs of society such as the senior citizens.
Do you think community groups have a more critical role to play than governments in addressing the needs of the senior citizens? Explain your answer. [8]

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Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Source A <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/ai-has-environmental-problem-heres-what-world-can-do-about>
- Source B <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/politics/religious-rehabilitation-group-studying-how-ai-digital-platforms-shape-radicalisation>
- Source C <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/ai-work-kenya-exploitation-60-minutes/>
- Source D <https://smartdev.com/ai-use-cases-in-customer-experience/>
- Source E https://larrycuban.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/201612_600.webp
- Source F <https://www.straitstimes.com/asia/east-asia/in-ageing-south-korea-ai-dolls-care-for-the-elderly>
- Extract 1 <https://www.nea.gov.sg/media/news/news/index/singapore-enters-peak-dengue-season-public-urged-to-stay-vigilant-to-prevent-surge-in-cases>

LORMS for Year 4 SS Preliminary Exams 2026

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

Q.1	Study Source A. Why is the source published? Explain your answer.	[5]
Level	Descriptor	Mark
1	Describes the source The source talks about e-waste or water usage caused by AI.	1
2	Makes valid inference, without source evidence provided. E.g. It wishes to highlight that the rapid expansion of AI causes significant environmental damage, including high water consumption, e-waste, and increased greenhouse gas emissions.	2
3	Explains with context. E.g. As the source is published by UNEP, its purpose is most directly connected to UNEP's specific global mission. UNEP is a leading global authority, and it presents objective, research-backed warnings to guide policymakers so that the adverse impact of AI on the environment can be reduced, creating a more sustainable environment for future generations to live in.	3
4	Explains message/impact and supported with source evidence. <i>Award 4m for a well-developed explanation.</i> E.g. It wishes to highlight that the rapid expansion of AI causes significant environmental damage, including high water consumption, e-waste, and increased greenhouse gas emissions. This is supported by “The proliferating data centres that house AI servers produce electronic waste. They are large consumers of water, which is becoming scarce in many places”, implying that the use of AI has severe environmental impact.	4
5	Explains purpose with intended outcome. E.g. It wishes to highlight that the rapid expansion of AI causes significant environmental damage, including high water consumption, e-waste, and increased greenhouse gas emissions. This is supported by “The proliferating data centres that house AI servers produce electronic waste. They are large consumers of water, which is becoming scarce in many places”, implying that the use of AI has severe environmental impact. It wishes to warn / pressurise / alert Tech corporations, global policymakers, and the public about AI's adverse impact on environment so that tech giants would adopt sustainable server management and governments would pass stricter green regulations on AI data hubs to mitigate the adverse environmental impact of AI.	5

Q.2	Study Sources B and C. How different are these two sources? Explain your answer.	[7]
Level	Descriptor	Mark
1	Describes source/Provenance only. E.g. Source B is from Singapore while Source C is from Kenya.	1
2	False matching	2
3	Similarities OR differences in content, unsupported (3m) Similarities OR differences in content, supported (4m) Both are similar to show that the growth of AI yields severe harmful consequences for humans. OR They differ on the specific nature of the harm as one talks about security/terror threats while the other focuses on economic exploitation.	3-4
4	Similarity AND Difference in Content, supported. <i>Award 5m for 1 well-explained comparison & up to 6m for 2 well-explained comparisons.</i> <u>Similarity</u> E.g. Both are similar to show that AI has a destructive and harmful impact on human lives. From Source B: AI has a highly destructive impact on public safety by "accelerating radicalisation" and acting as a tool for violent extremism. A 17-year-old youth used AI to prepare a knife attack manifesto and generate a pledge of allegiance to the militant group ISIS. From Source C: AI has a destructive impact on human livelihoods through severe economic exploitation. American tech companies use outsourced AI labour to underpay workers in Kenya (\$2 an hour instead of the contracted \$12.50), leaving them to live on little earnings in an environment (of fear) where complaining would lead to termination of jobs. Explanation: Both sources are similar because they show how the growth and development of AI had actively damaged human well-being—either through physical safety threats (Source B) or financial and psychological distress (Source C). AND/OR <u>Difference</u> E.g. Both sources differ on the nature of the harm caused by AI. Source B talks about national security/terror threats, while Source C is about labour exploitation or economic harm. From Source B: Talks about the security impact of AI. It shows AI as a highly advanced digital weapon used by individuals to automate propaganda and plan acts of terrorism, threatening national security and social cohesion. From Source C: Focuses on the socio-economic and labour impact of AI. It portrays AI as a tool for corporate greed and global inequality, where multinational corporations exploited the economic vulnerability of third-world nations to secure cheap labour. Explanation: They differ because Source B views the negative impact of AI on political radicalisation which threatens public safety, whereas Source C highlights the impact of AI on the exploitation of the workers and paying unfair and low wages.	5-6

5	L3 + Similar in Purpose/Difference in perspectives <i>Award up to 7m for well-developed explanation.</i> <u>Similar in Purpose</u> Both sources are likely to caution the use of AI. Source B is a security warning from a rehabilitation agency (RRG) trying to protect citizens from radicalisation. Source C is an investigative article by CBS News aiming to condemn the labour exploitation practices of American tech companies. Both seeks to warn countries and policymakers about the indiscriminate use and adoption of AI so that the well-being of the people can be protected. OR <u>Difference in perspectives</u> Source B: Balanced perspective Source C: One-sided, negative perspective	6-7
Q.3	Study Source D. How useful is the source about the risks of AI? Explain your answer.	[6]
Level	Descriptor	Mark
1	Based on provenance. It is useful as it is written by an innovative IT solutions leader which provides insights into the operations of AI from an industry perspective.	1
2	Useful or not useful based on content. E.g. SD is useful because it tells us that AI comes with commercial risks like customer alienation. The source warns that "over-automation risks alienating customers" and argues that AI must not completely replace human connection because they still "expect empathy, understanding, and flexibility that only human agents can provide." OR E.g. Source D is not entirely useful as it is limited by focusing only on commercial risks of AI like customer alienation, neglecting other risks such as severe safety and security risks and challenges such as AI-facilitated violent extremism.	2-3
3	Useful or not reliable based on cross-reference. <i>Award 5m for well-developed answer.</i> <u>Useful</u> E.g. SD is useful because it tells us that AI comes with commercial risks like customer alienation. The tech hub candidly admits AI's flaws, noting that it lacks "emotional intelligence or critical thinking" and can "degrade the customer experience" if mismanaged. This view is also supported by Source F, which reveals that real-world adoption of AI causes psychological risk such as an irreversible erosion of human relationship. Source F highlights that when the South Korean government deployed AI care dolls for seniors, a medical professional noted that the technology "could further reduce human contact, with family members potentially visiting less if they felt AI devices were caring for their parents". As SF corroborates with the claims made in SD, SD is useful. OR	4-5

	Source D is useful because it is supported by Source E regarding the impact of AI on human relationships. Source D is supported by Source E which shows a cartoon where an anxious human worker is undergoing therapy from a robot therapist. This shows that technology is completely replacing human contact and emotional jobs, leaving humans isolated and anxious. AND/OR <u>Not Useful</u> Source D is not useful as it is limited by focusing only on commercial risks like customer alienation, neglecting other risks like safety and security challenges, such as AI-facilitated violent extremism. In contrast, Source B highlights that AI poses direct threats to public safety by enabling terroristic acts, <i>demonstrating that Source D's business-centric view fails to capture the full scope of AI's dangers.</i> OR Source D is not useful because it is contradicted by Source E regarding the impact of AI on human relationships. Source D claims that AI can be used effectively to "enhance, rather than replace, human connection" if brands design hybrid models where humans handle emotional tasks. However, Source E shows a cartoon where an anxious human worker is undergoing therapy from a robot therapist. This contradicts Source D by showing that technology is completely replacing human contact and emotional jobs, leaving humans isolated and anxious.	
4	Critical Analysis of purpose of Source D (provenance and vested interest) <i>Award 6m for a well explained purpose and outcome based on the provenance.</i> SD is not entirely useful about the impact of AI due to its purpose. As a Vietnam-based tech hub and a self-proclaimed "leader in innovative IT solutions", SmartDev's survival depends on convincing businesses about how to get around the commercial risk of AI so that businesses would buy its technology infrastructure. As the source's agenda is most likely to promote its software services, market its technical expertise, and secure profitable contracts from global brands, it is biased and focuses only on its intent to drive sales, making it not useful as evidence about the adverse impact and risks of AI. OR Source D is not useful because it is a biased piece written by an author with a clear vested interest. Source D is published by SmartDev, which is explicitly described as a "Vietnam-based tech hub, a leader in innovative IT solutions". As a commercial technology company, SmartDev's main motive is to sell its IT and AI products to businesses. The purpose of the article is to reassure potential clients that AI will not destroy customer relationships, <i>provided they buy and "design hybrid interaction models"</i>. By presenting a <i>balanced view</i>, they disguise a marketing pitch as an objective analysis to build corporate trust and maximise profit. Therefore, due to this strong commercial bias, Source D is not useful as it cannot be trusted as an objective, reliable source about the adverse impact and risks of AI.	6

Q.4	Study Sources E and F. Having read Source E, are you surprised by Source F regarding the impact of AI? Explain your answer.		[7]
	Surprising Yes, having read Source E, I am surprised by Source F regarding the impact of AI <i>as both sources depict different outcomes of AI.</i> <i>Source E portrays AI as having a negative impact on humans, inflicting anxiety. Hence, I am surprised that Source F depicts AI in a positive light, having a social benefit in easing depression among lonely, isolated seniors.</i> I am further surprised by SF regarding the positive outcome of AI as it is contradicted by Source A which supports SE in showing that AI can be negative. Source A depicts AI causing severe environmental damage due to massive electronic waste and carbon emissions.	Not surprising No, having read Source E, I am not surprised by Source F regarding the impact of AI <i>as both sources show that AI has a negative impact on human connections, as the robot therapist in E creates internal anxiety and the dolls in F risk stopping families from visiting elderly parents.</i> Upon cross-referencing to other sources, both sources were supported by Source D which also show that AI can bring about a loss of human connections due to commercial risks like customer alienation.	
Level	Descriptor		Mark
1	Surprised/Not surprised due to provenance of source(s)		1
2	Surprised/Not surprised based on content of source F only. <i>Award 2m for surprise/not surprise, unsupported</i>		2
3	Surprised OR Not Surprised based on Content Comparison <i>Award lower mark if comparisons are unclear (e.g. match in issue is weak/lacks a clear common criterion) or if explanations are weak.</i> <i>Award higher mark for developed and well-supported comparisons</i>		3-4
	OR Only purpose of 1 source is analysed.		
4	Surprised/Not Surprised based on cross-reference <i>Award up to 6m for a developed and well-explained answer explaining surprising OR not surprising with relevant CR</i> Note: Please pay attention to how you craft the stand/conclusion when doing CR. You need to <u>explain the relationship between all 3 sources</u>.		5-6
	E.g. Having read SE, I am further surprised by SF as it is contradicted by ...		
	OR		
	E.g. Having read SE, I am not surprised by SF as it is supported by...		
5	Not Surprised based on different context, purpose and outcome. <i>Award up to 7m for developed and well-explained answer.</i>		6-7

	As both sources are from different contexts, they are expected to have different purpose. The two sources are examining completely different societal landscapes and target audience. Source E reflects the perspective of an American workforce, where AI is viewed as an unwanted economic and psychological threat replacing active professionals. Conversely, Source F takes place in South Korea, a country battling a severe aging population crisis where <i>"birth rates are among the world's lowest"</i> and half the population is over 50. In a society suffering from low birth rate and isolated elder deaths, the government has no choice but to deploy AI care dolls as a desperate safety net. Because the two regions are dealing with completely different socio-demographic situations, it is entirely expected that AI produces anxiety in the context of SE and essential relief in the context of SF.	
Q. 5	'Artificial Intelligence (AI) should not have been adopted at all.' Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. <i>Note: Students need to support answer by stating/quoting relevant evidence from the source(s) and explain the impact of 'AI adoption' in their explanation to be awarded marks. If students paraphrase instead of quote evidence, they will be penalised.</i>	[10]
Level	Descriptor	Mark
1	Writes about statement, no valid source use.	1
2	Agree/Disagree arguments, supported by evidence and explanation. E.g. Yes, I agree that AI adoption should not have occurred because it causes extensive damage to the global environment. This is supported by Source A which states "The proliferating data centres that house AI servers produce electronic waste" and "they use massive amounts of electricity, spurring the emission of planet-warming greenhouse gases", implying that the physical infrastructure required to sustain AI has adverse and harmful effect on the planet. E.g. Furthermore, I agree that AI should not have been adopted because it poses concerns such as global security threats and extremist violence. From Source B, it tells us that a 17-year-old youth "had used AI to prepare his attack manifesto and to generate a pledge of allegiance to militant group ISIS". This shows that AI can possibly provide access for lone-wolf actors with powerful digital tools to plan acts of terror, which can undermine national security and puts innocent human lives at risk. E.g. I also agree because AI adoption has deepened the economic exploitation of vulnerable workers in developing nations. Source C tells us that "documents reviewed show OpenAI agreed to pay SAMA \$12.50 an hour per worker, much more than the \$2 the workers actually got", which shows that while American tech giants like OpenAI agreed to pay outsourcing companies \$12.50 an hour per worker, Kenyan data labourers were only paid a miserable poverty wage of \$2 an hour. This shows that workers could struggle with poverty due to low wages. This implies that AI adoption has intensified global inequality, allowing big tech firms to become wealthy by exploiting cheap, unprotected labour in third-world countries.	2-4

	However, I would not agree as AI adoption is beneficial: E.g. On the other hand, AI adoption provides vital employment and economic mobility in emerging fields. Source C notes that Naftali Wambalo, a father with a mathematics degree, was "elated to find work" in Nairobi within the emerging AI sector to feed his family. This indicates that despite unfair pay structures, the expansion of the AI industry has created necessary job markets and economic opportunities in regions where employment is scarce. E.g. Moreover, AI adoption is beneficial because it enhances operational speed and efficiency in customer experience. Source D explains that AI has been used "to automate routine service interactions, analyse behaviour in real time, and deliver personalized recommendations across channels" which shows the convenience brought about by AI can result in high level of human productivity. E.g. AI adoption also provides essential social support and mental health interventions for vulnerable elderly. Source F shows that in ageing nations like South Korea, the government uses AI care devices, such as the Hyodol doll, which "significantly ease depression among seniors living alone" and monitor them to prevent lonely deaths. This proves that AI can step in as a vital social tool to preserve well-being and protect lives in places facing severe population declines.	
L3	Both Agree AND Disagree, supported by detail and explanation 1 Y/1 N - 2 sources -> 5 marks 1 Y/2 N or 2 Y/1 N – 3 sources -> 6 marks 2 Y/2 N - 4 sources -> 7-8 marks 2 Y/3 N or 3Y/2 N – 5 sources -> 8 marks *Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2 and L3.	5-8
Bonus Marks (L2/L3)	** To score additional 2 marks, students can take any of these routes: • By analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility or sufficiency (whether there is anything lacking in the source). • By sharing example(s) from contextual knowledge. • By giving a balanced conclusion/resolution. <u>By giving a balanced conclusion / resolution</u> *Must give a new perspective beyond what is talked about in the sources The claim that AI should not have been adopted at all is an oversimplification. The core issue highlighted across the sources is not the existence of the technology itself, but rather the total lack of global regulation and human exploitation accompanying its adoption. The security threats in Singapore (Source B) and labour issues in Kenya (Source C) are human failures driven by extremist actors and corporate greed, not inherent faults of the machine. AI is a powerful tool; if it is governed by strict environmental laws (to fix Source A) and ethical labor standards (to fix Source C), its benefits can be harnessed safely. Therefore, instead of banning its adoption completely, the global community must enforce tight regulatory rules to ensure AI serves human values rather than destroying them.	+2 marks

	<u>Through analysing one source in relation to its utility/reliability/sufficiency*</u> E.g. Source F is reliable to show that AI brings social harm, which strengthens the stance that it should not have been blindly adopted. The source provides professional insight from Oh Sun-hwa, a practicing nurse who works directly with seniors on the ground. As a frontline medical professional, she has no reason to lie about what she has observed when she discharges her duty. She warns that the technology "could further reduce human contact, with family members potentially visiting less." This first-hand and direct testimony proves that the adoption of AI threatens the core structure of human families by replacing genuine human relationships with mechanical substitutes. *Cannot use Source D for this option. <u>Disagree/Agrees with source(s) by sharing example from contextual knowledge</u> *Any other valid examples should be accepted. E.g. I disagree with the statement that Artificial Intelligence (AI) should not have been adopted at all. AI should be used with care, and it requires careful management and governance through regulation. A good example is the use of AI in healthcare system such as in Singapore's restructured hospitals, where algorithms act as clinical assistants. They can help to accelerate image processing for some health conditions while human doctors bear the final diagnostic responsibility.	
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Section B: Structured-Response Question

6 Extract 1 talks about how dengue prevention is a social responsibility.

In your opinion, what can **individuals** do to prevent dengue cases in our neighbourhood? Explain your answer with reference to **two** strategies. [7]

Level	Marks	Descriptor
1	1	Writes about topic
2	2-4	Identify strategies (2-3m) Describe strategies (3-4)
3	5-7	L2 + Explain 1 st strategy (5-6m) L2 + Explain 2 nd strategy (6-7m)

For individuals to help prevent dengue cases in the neighbourhood, it requires **collective vigilance** over shared community spaces like corridors, construction sites, and parks. Individuals can exercise social responsibility by acting as the eyes and ears of the community, ensuring that risks are addressed before they escalate into an outbreak.

They can act in a socially responsible manner to prevent dengue outbreaks by adopting the following strategies (any 2):

- **Report stagnant water** in public spaces promptly using the online OneService mobile application.
- **Allow government authority like the NEA officers access** to our homes for routine inspections and misting operations.

- **Flag construction site drainage issues** to town councils or relevant authorities immediately.
- **Educate neighbours** on hidden breeding spots like bamboo pole holders.
- **Apply insect repellent proactively** when living in or visiting designated active dengue clusters.

E.g. **Individuals can practice strict social responsibility by conducting regular checks within their residential properties** to disrupt the breeding of the Aedes mosquito. Residents must consistently change water in vases every other day, flip over water storage pails when not in use, and clear stagnant water from flower pot plates. The Aedes mosquito requires only a small amount of stagnant water to lay eggs, which can hatch into adult mosquitoes in less than a week. By proactively cutting off these potential breeding spots, individuals break the mosquito life cycle at the source. This stops the local mosquito population from multiplying, which significantly reduces the risk of dengue transmission across the immediate neighbourhood cluster.

E.g. **Individuals can act as the collective "eyes and ears" of the community by using mobile technology to report potential breeding hazards in public spaces.** When residents spot choked drains, or instances of stagnant water at construction sites and parks, they can take photos and upload reports using the government's online *OneService app*. This reporting provides feedback that alerts public agencies like the National Environment Agency (NEA) and Town Councils to issues they might otherwise miss. It allows the relevant agency to clean out blocked drainage systems, or issue immediate fines to negligent construction firms before an outbreak occurs. By acting as vigilant citizens, individuals help keep public areas safe and prevent dengue from spreading in their shared community spaces.

7 Extracts 2 and 3 reflect on the roles of **community groups** and **governments** in addressing the needs of society such as the senior citizens.

Do you think community groups have a more critical role to play than governments in addressing the needs of the senior citizens? Explain your answer. [8]

Level	Marks	Descriptor
1	1,2	Writes about topic
2	3,4	Describes 1 factor (3m), 2 nd factor (4m)
3	5-7	Explain 1 factor (5-6m); Explain 2 nd factor (6-7m)
4	8	L3 (6-7m) + relative importance of each factor explained

Note: An explanation is showing how each factor is essential in addressing the needs of society.

L1	Writes about addressing the needs of society without answering the question. Everyone can address the needs of society by joining a welfare organization or doing Values-In-Action (VIA) activities.
L2	Describes the role of organised groups or the governments in addressing the needs of society. <i>Award 3 marks for describing the role of either the organised groups or governments in addressing needs of senior citizens.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for describing the roles of both organised groups and governments in addressing needs of senior citizens.</i> e.g. Community groups play an essential role because they provide the ground-level human connection and social engagement that large bureaucracies cannot replicate. Organized citizen groups and Social Service Agencies (SSAs), such as RSVP Singapore, mobilize senior volunteers to actively engage with elderly peers who may be isolated. They run volunteer learning centers, visit elderly patients discharged from hospitals, and provide specialized care to lonely seniors living in rental flats.

	OR Governments play a vital role because they have the legal authority, massive financial resources, and institutional scale required to build long-term support systems. Only the government can establish national senior-care frameworks, build physical infrastructure like Active Ageing Centres, and provide funding for subsidized medical treatment. For example, government statutory boards like the National Council of Social Service (NCSS) create toolkits and provide funding to help community groups manage volunteers more effectively.
L3	Explains the roles of BOTH organised groups and governments in addressing the needs of society. <i>Award 5-6 marks for explaining either the role of organised groups or governments in addressing the needs of society.</i> <i>Award 6-7 marks for explaining the roles of both the organised groups and governments in addressing the needs of society.</i> E.g. Community groups may address the needs of society by bringing citizens with common interests together to address an area of need such as the needs of the senior citizens. They have clear objectives and address a wide range of interests. E.g. RSVP Singapore is an example of a social service agency (SSA), a formal community group organised by citizens. Formed in 1998, RSVP Singapore actively engages senior citizens in volunteerism. This group believes that seniors play a vital role in society and seeks to provide them with meaningful opportunities to address the needs of community. Senior volunteers at RSVP Singapore serve more than 200,000 beneficiaries each year. Beneficiaries include socially isolated seniors, elderly patients discharged from hospital care, the mentally disadvantaged and at-risk children from low-income families. RSVP Singapore also runs the Volunteer Learning Centre, where qualified senior volunteers train other volunteers, ensuring sustainability of this community group. <i>Through this meaningful involvement, the organised groups develop a greater sense of ownership and commitment to specific causes. This leads to long-term involvement which would ensure sustainable benefits to society.</i> AND Governments also play a critical role in addressing societal needs because they possess the legal authority, structural infrastructure, and massive financial resources required to implement long-term solutions on a national scale. While community groups offer targeted assistance, only the government can establish the broad legal and economic frameworks necessary to protect and support all citizens equitably. E.g. In Singapore, the government works with community groups to encourage seniors to stay active, healthy and engaged. Government agencies such as National Council of Social Services (NCSS) develop resources to support the work of the SSAs, including those who are committed to meeting the needs of the elderly. NCSS developed the Volunteer Management Toolkit 2.0 to provide SSAs with a framework and guidelines on how to manage volunteers effectively. It worked with various partners such as RSVP Singapore to contribute to the development of the Toolkit by sharing their best practices in Volunteer Management so that the learning can be shared with the rest of SSAs.

	<i>Through this role, the government sets up structures, policies and national programs in a targeted manner, creating opportunities for the community to show care to those around them such as enhancing the capabilities of SSAs which are committed to meeting the needs of the elderly. This will in turn lead to long-term and sustainable benefits to better meet the needs of the seniors in society.</i>
L4	L3 + Explains relative importance of the roles of organised groups and governments in contributing to the needs of society. E.g. In conclusion, neither role is more critical because the well-being of senior citizens depends on both working together. Without government funding and national frameworks, community efforts would remain small, fragmented, and at times, financially unsustainable. Conversely, without community groups, government policies would lack the personal, ground-level connection needed to reach isolated individuals effectively. Therefore, managing an ageing population requires a balanced partnership where the government provides the structural foundation and community groups deliver the personal care on the ground.