



NAN HUA HIGH SCHOOL
Preliminary Examination 2026

CANDIDATE
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INDEX
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HUMANITIES

Paper 1 Social Studies

2260/01

2261/01

2263/01

24 August 2026
1 hour 45 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet will be provided with this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Section A

Answer **all** questions.

Section B

Answer **both** questions.

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

The total mark for this paper is 50.

This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

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SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

Answer **all** questions.

Being Part of a Globalised World

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 which 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.

What does Source A tell you about how Singapore manages deepfakes during elections? Explain your answer. [5]

2 Study Source B.

Why do you think this article was published? Explain your answer. [7]

3 Study Sources C and D.

How far does Source C agree with Source D about the impact of deepfakes on individuals? Explain your answer. [6]

4 Study Source E.

Are you surprised by the cartoon in what it suggests about the impact of deepfakes on individuals? Explain your answer. [7]

5 'Deepfakes are a controllable threat.' Using all the sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

How far can deepfake threats be managed in today's digital world?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Deepfakes are highly realistic photos, videos or audio clips that are generated or altered by Artificial Intelligence (AI). They can make it appear that a real person has said or done something that never actually happened. This is done by training AI on many images or recordings of the person, then using the system to create new, fabricated content that looks and sounds convincing. As such tools become cheaper and easier to use, deepfakes have created new problems for societies. False but believable clips can confuse voters during elections, damage trust in news, and be used to cheat people of money or to humiliate and threaten individuals. Because these images and videos spread quickly online, it can be difficult to tell what is authentic and what is fake, and to decide who should be responsible for managing them.

Study the following sources to understand the challenges deepfakes create and how people respond to them.

Source A: *From an article published by Channel NewsAsia, 20 April 2025.*

Corrective directions can be issued to individuals, requiring them to take down digitally generated or manipulated content that misrepresents what General Election 2025 candidates say or do, or to social media platforms to disable access. As of Monday, no corrective directions against deepfakes misrepresenting candidates have been issued. The MDDI[#] said it was “closely monitoring Singapore’s online space during the General Election”. It added that there were processes to “monitor for and minimise the risk of election interference” from prohibited content, such as deepfakes, and that dedicated teams would work closely with social media services to act swiftly on such content.

[#]The MDDI refers to the Ministry of Digital Development and Information

Source B: *From an article published by Press Information Bureau, Government of India, 22 Nov 2023.*

Deepfakes have emerged as a serious threat to democracy and social institutions across the world. The Government met major social media platforms to discuss concrete action against deepfake content. Within 10 days, actionable items on four pillars will be identified:

- (1) Detection – deepfake content should be detected before and after it is posted;
- (2) Prevention – there should be an effective mechanism to prevent the spread of deepfake content;
- (3) Reporting – people should be able to report suspected deepfakes easily, and their complaints should be investigated and dealt with quickly;
- (4) Awareness – large-scale public awareness on the issue of deepfakes.

Source C: *From an article published in an academic journal, 20 Sep 2023. The article is titled “Perception and deception: Exploring individual responses to deepfakes across different modalities”.*

This study used an online survey experiment in the United States to examine how individuals respond to different types of manipulated content – content that has been altered to mislead people. Participants were randomly placed into one of three groups. Each group saw only one type of false content: video deepfakes, audio deepfakes, or “cheap fakes[#]”. The results suggest that individuals are more likely to think video deepfakes are accurate than cheap fakes. They are also more likely to share video deepfakes than cheap fakes and audio deepfakes. Individuals with higher cognitive ability* were less likely to believe or share deepfakes. The findings show that people respond differently to different types of deepfakes.

[#]*Cheap fakes are misleading videos or images made using simple editing methods, such as cutting, slowing down or taking real footage out of context, rather than using advanced AI.*

^{*}*Cognitive ability refers to the ability to understand, evaluate and think carefully about information.*

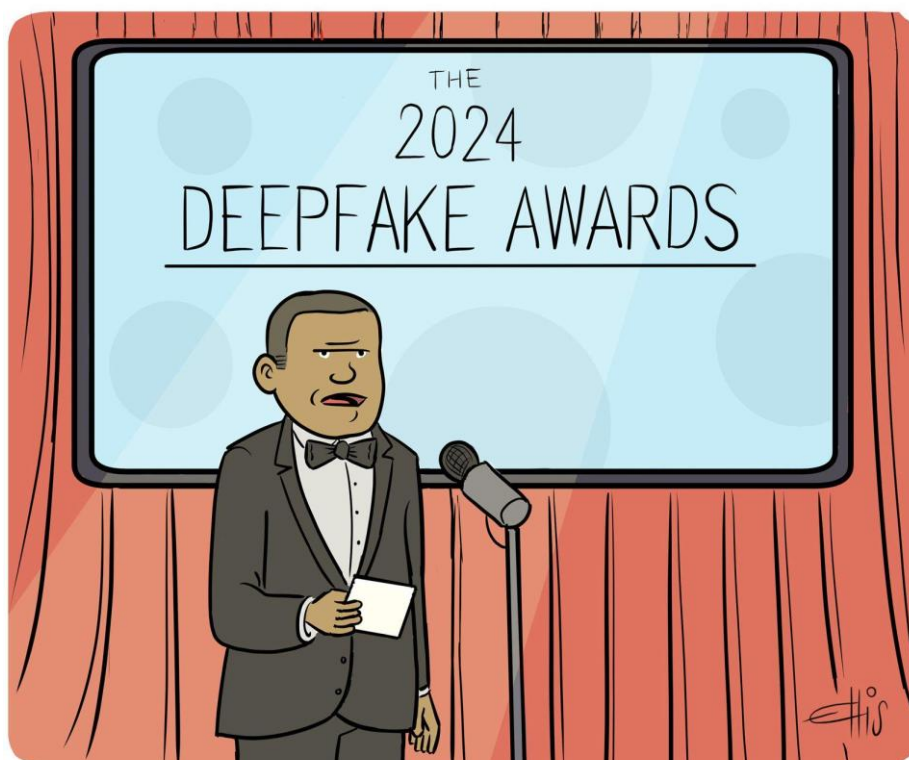
Source D: *From an article published by the International Compliance Association, 15 Jun 2025. The article is titled “Deepfakes: Strengthening business resilience against the unknown”.*

The growing use of deepfakes means businesses must strengthen their cyber policies and procedures. Strong verification procedures are essential to prevent fraud. Sensitive transactions should use multi-factor authentication and dual authorisation. High-value transactions should only be carried out in person or through secure video verification.

Businesses should invest in AI-based deepfake detection tools and strengthen cybersecurity measures to protect digital assets and critical endpoints. They are also advised to include deepfake-related fraud clauses in contracts.

Before an attack happens, businesses should identify a response team, prepare statements to counter misinformation quickly, and establish clear communication channels so that their response is swift and coordinated. These risks can be minimised through thorough employee training, sophisticated detection technologies and stronger internal policies.

Source E: *A cartoon drawn in 2024, published in an American magazine focusing on technology.*



*“And the winner for best actor is,
once again, literally anyone.”*

Source F: *From an article published on the youth online safety page of UNICEF Australia, 22 Mar 2026.*

A deepfake is a photo, video or audio clip that looks and sounds like a real person but has actually been edited to show them doing or saying something they never did. They are made using AI software trained on many images or recordings of the person. Deepfakes can be fun and creative, but they can also be harmful. They may be used to spread false information or trick people and can be extremely harmful to the person whose image or voice has been used. Young people are encouraged to pause before sharing, check sources carefully and talk to a trusted adult if they are unsure.

SECTION B (Structured-Response Questions)

Answer the question.

Living in a Diverse Society

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

The National Youth Council (NYC) Singapore collaborates with partners to ensure young Singaporeans have opportunities to develop self-awareness and resilience, deepen community spirit, and be future-ready. A year-long series of engagements will be organised by NYC and their partners to conceptualise and create the SG Youth Plan, which is a five-year action plan created by youths, for youths.

Extract 2

In countries that adopt assimilationist policies, immigrants are expected to adapt the beliefs and practices of the majority group in the host country. Over time, the identities of the assimilated group are expected to become identical to those of the majority group. Countries such as Denmark, Germany and France adopt assimilationist policies.

Extract 3

In countries that adopt integration policies, minority groups and immigrants retain their unique identities while forging common ground with the majority group in the host country. Countries such as Canada, New Zealand and Singapore adopt integration policies.

- 6** Extract 1 shows how the government engages youths on national and social issues.

In your opinion, what are some concerns youths in Singapore have that the Singapore government should pay more attention to? Explain your answer with reference to two concerns. [7]

- 7** Extracts 2 and 3 highlight how different governments manage socio-cultural diversity by implementing the policies of integration and assimilation.

Do you agree that it is more challenging for a government to manage socio-cultural diversity through assimilation than integration? [8]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A	© https://www.channelnewsasia.com/singapore/ge2025-deepfakes-ai-generated-tiktok-politicians-disinformation-5078011
Source B	© https://www.rediff.com/news/report/new-regulations-to-tackle-deepfakes-soon-govt/20231123.htm
Source C	© https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10556585/
Source D	© https://www.wired.com/story/wired-cartoons-week-7/
Source E	© https://www.int-comp.org/insight/deepfakes-strengthening-business-resilience-against-the-unknown-part-2-improving-cyber-policies-and-procedures/
Source F	© https://www.unicef.org.au/unicef-youth/staying-safe-online/deepfakes-and-misinformation
Extract 1	© https://www.youthplan.gov.sg/about-sg-youth-plan/
Extracts 2 & 3	© Secondary 3 Social Studies Express/Normal (Academic) Coursebook

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NAN HUA HIGH SCHOOL
2026 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES 2260/01, 2261/01, 2263/01)
SUGGESTED ANSWER SCHEME

1	Study Source A. What does Source A tell you about how Singapore manages deepfakes during elections? Explain your answer.	[5]
Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Describes / Lifts from the source / Misreading / Misreading <i>E.g. Singapore has completely stopped election interference.</i> <i>E.g. “effectively”</i> Examples of misreading: - <i>Sg choose not to fight deepfakes directly</i> - <i>Taking a “careful” approach and not taking action immediately</i>	1
L2	Literal interpretation of source Award the higher mark for support (must have evidence). <i>E.g. Source A tells me that Singapore can require social media platforms to stop users from seeing harmful deepfakes. The source says platforms can be directed “to disable access”. This means platforms may have to block access to the false content.</i> <i>E.g. “take down”, “remove”</i> <i>E.g. manages deepfakes very well and professionally</i> <i>E.g. managed in a meticulous manner (and then goes on describing everything that’s done)</i> <i>E.g. “tried their best”, “put in a lot of effort” - L2/2</i>	2-3
L3	Valid inferences on the management of deepfakes during elections Award the higher mark for more developed answers. <i>E.g. Source A tells me that Singapore manages election deepfakes through a combination of legal powers (i.e. control content) and active monitoring (i.e. constantly checking, closely monitoring). Source A states that corrective directions can require people to take down false content or require platforms “to disable access”, while MDDI “is “closely monitoring Singapore’s online space during the General Election”. This shows that Singapore relies on a combination of enforcement with early detection to limit the spread and impact of false content.</i> Other accepted inferences (non-exhaustive): - <i>Singapore takes an active and preventive approach</i> - <i>Singapore expects social-media platforms to share responsibility</i>	4-5

	- Singapore aims to respond quickly to deepfake threats; vigilant and efficient - Measures taken, authority, surveillance - Takes precautions	
2	Study Source B. Why do you think this article was published? Explain your answer.	[6]
Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Note: Answers that are not phrased as a reason will not be awarded any marks, i.e. zero. Generalisation / Context / Lift from the source <i>E.g. Deepfakes have emerged as a serious threat to democracy and social institutions across the world and the Indian government needs to combat this problem.</i>	1
L2	Sub-message Award the higher mark for more developed answers. <i>E.g. The article was published to stress that managing deepfakes is a shared responsibility between the government, social-media platforms and the public. This is shown by the government meeting “major social media platforms to discuss concrete action”, while also calling for “Reporting” and “large-scale public awareness”. The article therefore wants platforms to strengthen their controls and members of the public to report suspicious content rather than spread it, so that deepfakes are less likely to harm society and democracy.</i>	2-3
L3	Main Message OR Outcome Award the higher mark for more developed answers.	3-4
L4	Main Message AND Outcome Award the higher mark for more developed answers.	4-5
L5	Main Message, Outcome AND Context Award the higher mark for more developed answers. <i>E.g. The article was published to encourage social media platforms and technology companies [PA] to take active responsibility for tackling deepfakes, rather than leaving the problem to users or the government alone. [M] Source B states that the government “met major social media platforms to discuss concrete action against deepfake content”. The proposed measures include “Detection”, “Prevention” and “Reporting”. [Ev] The intended outcome is for social media platforms to improve their systems to detect deepfakes, prevent their spread and respond quickly to reports, reducing harmful content online. [O] This is especially because deepfakes can spread quickly through social-media</i>	5-6

	platforms and threaten “democracy and social institutions” (i.e. affects the society and government needs to cooperate to other groups to address the issue urgently) [C] OR <i>E.g. The article was published to reassure the wider public, especially social media users / locals in India [PA] that the government is taking the deepfake threat seriously, but citizens should also be alert, report suspicious content and avoid spreading it. [M] Source B describes deepfakes as “a serious threat to democracy and social institutions across the world”. The source calls for “large-scale public awareness” and says people should be able to “report suspected deepfakes easily”. [Ev] The intended outcome is for citizens to be assured and to have confidence in the government again; be more vigilant in spotting deepfakes and reporting quickly and share fewer false posts. [O] This is especially because deepfakes can mislead social-media users and cause them to believe or share false information. [C]</i>	
3	Study Sources C and D. How far does Source C agree with Source D about the impact of deepfakes on individuals ? Explain your answer.	[7]
Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Comparison in Provenance, unexplained	1
L2	False Matching OR Weak Common Criterion i.e. comparison of evidences only	2
L3	Agreement OR Disagreement in Content Award the higher mark for a clear comparison i.e. clear common criterion, relevant evidence, valid explanations Note: - Answers must show some development of “impact” e.g. severe, negative, dangerous - Answers without the use of “agree/disagree” will still be given marks if comparison is shown Agree <i>E.g. Agree on the severity of the impact on individuals</i> - C: severe because “individuals with higher cognitive ability were less likely to believe or share deepfakes” - D: severe because “strong verification procedures” are needed to prevent individuals from getting cheated <i>E.g. Agree that deepfakes are dangerous to individuals</i>	3-4

	- C: “the findings show that people respond differently to different types of deepfakes” suggest that almost anyone can be manipulated by deepfakes - D: “business should invest in AI-based deepfake detection tools and strengthen cybersecurity measures” suggest that another layer of protection is required to ensure that people are not easily manipulated by deepfakes Disagree <i>E.g. Disagree on the severity of the impact on individuals / whether individuals are vulnerable to deepfake manipulation</i> - C: can be severe/ individuals are vulnerable “individuals with higher cognitive ability were less likely to believe or share deepfakes” - D: less severe/ individuals are less vulnerable with “strong verification procedures”	
L4	Agreement AND Disagreement in Content Award the higher mark for two well-explained comparisons.	5-6
L5	Disagreement in Purpose Award the higher mark for two distinct, well-explained purpose statements. <i>E.g. Both sources disagree in their purpose.</i> <i>The academic-journal article in Source C aims to inform researchers, educators and the wider public [PA] that individuals’ responses to different forms of manipulated content differs [M] individuals are “more likely to share video deepfakes”, while those with “higher cognitive ability” are “less likely to believe or share deepfakes”. [Ev] By presenting research evidence, the article intends to improve readers’ understanding of why some people may be more vulnerable to believing and spreading deepfakes. [O]</i> <i>In contrast, the article in Source D aims to advise/encourage business leaders, cybersecurity staff and employees [PA] to protect their businesses from deepfake-related fraud by taking practical protective action, including using “multi-factor authentication and dual authorisation” and providing “thorough employee training”. [M/Ev] Rather than mainly increasing understanding of individual reactions, the article intends to encourage businesses to strengthen their procedures, reduce fraud and respond quickly if an attack occurs. [O]</i>	6-7
4	Study Source E. Are you surprised by the cartoon in what it suggests about the impact of deepfakes on individuals ? Explain your answer.	[7]
Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Undeveloped assertion of provenance	1

L2	Surprised/Not surprised based on content unexplained <i>E.g. I am not surprised by this source as many people already know that deepfake technology can make convincing products.</i>	2
L3	Surprised/Not surprised based on source content (include tone) OR common sense reasoning Award the higher mark for more developed, logical explanations. Assess common sense reasoning based on the following possible interpretations of cartoon: - <i>E.g. Deepfakes can blur the boundary between a real person and a digital imitation, making it harder for viewers to know who is genuinely speaking or acting.</i> - <i>E.g. Deepfake technology could reduce the value of a performer's real talent or identity, because "literally anyone" could be made to appear as an actor.</i> - <i>E.g. The "Deepfake Awards" joke suggests that fake, AI-altered performances may become common enough to compete with – or even replace real performances.</i> - <i>E.g. The cartoon warns that people may become less able to trust what they see in videos, even in areas such as entertainment where viewers normally expect a real performance.</i>	3-4
L4	Surprised/Not surprised based on cross-reference to other sources Award the higher mark for more developed answers. Surprised <i>E.g. I am surprised by the cartoon because it suggests that deepfakes can make authenticity almost meaningless. Source E shows the presenter saying that the best actor is "literally anyone". This implies that a fake performance can easily replace a real person's talent and identity. <u>However</u>, this is more pessimistic than Source D, which presents deepfakes as a serious but manageable risk. Source D recommends practical safeguards, including "multi-factor authentication and dual authorisation", "AI-based deepfake detection tools" and "thorough employee training". Therefore, Source E's suggestion that individuals may be powerless when anyone can be imitated, Source D show that people and organisations can reduce the impact of deepfakes by verifying information and taking protective action. Hence, I am surprised.</i> Note: Can use Source F Not surprised	5-6

	<i>E.g. I am not surprised by the cartoon's suggestion that deepfakes can make "literally anyone" appear to be a "best actor". This matches Source C, which finds that individuals are "more likely to think video deepfakes are accurate" and "more likely to share video deepfakes" than cheap fakes or audio deepfakes. This suggests that realistic video deepfakes can persuade some viewers that an artificial performance is genuine. Therefore, if a deepfake can convincingly imitate a person's appearance and voice, viewers may find it difficult to distinguish a real actor from a fabricated performance. Hence, I am not surprised.</i> Note: Can use Source F	
L5	Not surprised based on critical analysis of provenance and purpose Award the higher mark for more developed answers. <i>E.g. I am not surprised by Source E because it is a cartoon published in 2024 in an American magazine focused on technology, where readers would expect commentary on current digital developments such as deepfakes. This provenance makes the source reasonably credible for showing a technology-focused opinion or concern. However, it may not be fully trustworthy as factual evidence about the impact of deepfakes on individuals since it is a satirical cartoon rather than a research report.</i> <i>The cartoon was published in a context where deepfakes were becoming a growing concern because they can make a person appear to be "doing or saying something they never did". The cartoonist aims to warn readers and the general public [PA] that deepfakes can blur the line between real talent and a manufactured performance. The description of "Deepfake Awards" and the phrase "literally anyone", imply that AI can make almost any person appear to be a convincing actor. [M/Ev] By using humour, the cartoonist intends to make readers question whether the people they see on screen are genuine, increasing awareness and encouraging them to be more cautious about trusting digital videos. [O]</i>	
5	'Deepfakes are a controllable threat.' Using all the sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.	[10]
Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Writes about statement, no valid source use	1
L2	Yes OR No, supported by valid source use Award 2m for 1 valid use of source Award 3m for 2 valid use of sources Award 4m for 3 or more sources explained	2-4
L3	Yes AND No, supported by valid source use	5-8

Award 5m for valid use of 2 sources (1Y+1N) Award 6m for valid use of 3 sources (1Y + 2N or 2Y + 1N) Award 7-8m for valid use of 4 or more sources (2Y+2N)		
	Agree: show deepfakes can be controlled/managed.	Disagree: show deepfakes are hard to control / people remain vulnerable.
A	<i>Source A tells me that deepfakes are a controllable threat because the government has the authority to implement and enforce laws and regulations against harmful deepfakes. Source A states that "Corrective directions can be issued to individuals, requiring them to take down digitally generated or manipulated content that misrepresents what General Election 2025 candidates say or do". However, "no corrective directions against deepfakes misrepresenting candidates have been issued", so control depends on timely enforcement. <u>As a result, deepfakes that misrepresent election candidates can be removed or blocked quickly, reducing the risk of election interference.</u></i>	
B	<i>Source B tells me that deepfakes are a controllable threat through a whole-of-society approach involving the government, social-media platforms and citizens. Source B states that "deepfake content should be detected before and after it is posted" and that "people should be able to report suspected deepfakes easily". <u>As a result, harmful deepfakes can be identified, reported and prevented from spreading.</u></i>	<i>However, Source B also suggests that deepfakes are not fully controllable, because they are difficult to control as they have "emerged as a serious threat to democracy and social institutions across the world". Although it proposes detection, prevention, reporting and awareness, these are mainly recommendations: "actionable items on four pillars will be identified". <u>This suggests that the measures were still being</u></i>

		<u>helping to protect democracy and social institutions.</u>	<u>developed rather than already fully implemented.</u>	
	C	Source C tells me that individuals can reduce the impact of deepfakes through media literacy and critical thinking. It states that “Individuals with higher cognitive ability were less likely to believe or share deepfakes”. This shows that citizens who can evaluate information carefully are less vulnerable to misinformation. <u>As a result, if individuals develop stronger critical-thinking skills, they may be less likely to believe deepfakes or spread false content online.</u>	However, Source C tells me that deepfakes are not a fully controllable threat, because they are difficult to control and realistic video deepfakes can mislead individuals. Source C finds that “individuals are more likely to think video deepfakes are accurate than cheap fakes” and are “more likely to share video deepfakes than cheap fakes and audio deepfakes”. <u>As a result, false information may still spread when individuals believe and share deepfakes.</u>	
	D	Source D tells me that deepfakes are a controllable threat if businesses strengthen their cybersecurity measures to manage deepfake-related fraud. Source D states that “Sensitive transactions should use multi-factor authentication and dual authorisation” and that businesses should “invest in AI-based deepfake detection tools”. <u>As a result, businesses can make fraud more difficult, protect digital assets and respond effectively to a deepfake attack.</u>		
	E		Source D tells me that deepfakes are not a controllable threat, because it can weaken trust in authentic identities and performances. Source D presents “THE 2024 DEEPPFAKE AWARDS” and says, “And the winner for best actor is, once again, literally anyone”, implying that almost anyone could appear to be a convincing actor. <u>As a result,</u>	

		<i>individuals may become unsure whether a person or performance in a video is genuine, reducing trust in digital media.</i>	
F	<i>Source F tells me that deepfakes are a controllable threat if individuals have personal responsibility to limit the spread of deepfakes and protect themselves from deception. Source F encourages young people to “pause before sharing, check sources carefully and talk to a trusted adult if they are unsure”. <u>As a result, young people may be less likely to share false content or be tricked by a deepfake; however, this depends on them consistently acting responsibly online.</u></i>	<i>However, Source F also suggests that deepfakes can still harm individuals because they “may be used to spread false information or trick people” and “can be extremely harmful to the person whose image or voice has been used”. While young people are advised to “pause before sharing” and “check sources carefully”, this depends on every individual noticing the deepfake and acting responsibly. <u>As a result, people may still be deceived, share false information or suffer harm when their image or voice is manipulated, especially if they do not verify content carefully.</u></i>	
** To score additional 2 marks, take any one of these 3 routes: - through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability or utility; <i>E.g. Source C is reasonably reliable on whether deepfakes are controllable because it was published in an academic journal and used an online survey experiment where participants were “randomly placed into one of three groups”. Its findings that individuals with “higher cognitive ability were less likely to believe or share deepfakes” supports the view that deepfakes can be controlled to some extent through media literacy and critical thinking. However, the study also finds that individuals are “more likely to think video deepfakes are accurate”, showing that even with awareness, convincing deepfakes may still deceive some people. Therefore, Source C is reliable on whether deepfakes are controllable.</i> - by sharing example(s) from their contextual knowledge - by giving a balanced conclusion / resolution			

	<i>E.g. I agree to a moderate extent that deepfakes are a controllable threat. Governments have the authority to regulate harmful online content and protect public institutions: Source A states that “Corrective directions can be issued” to require content to be removed, while Source B calls for detection, prevention, reporting and awareness. Businesses can also reduce risks through safeguards such as “multi-factor authentication and dual authorisation”, such as in Source D. As a result, coordinated action by the government, social-media platforms and businesses can reduce the spread of deepfakes, fraud and election interference.</i> <i>However, deepfakes cannot be completely controlled because individuals can still be deceived. Source C finds that people are “more likely to think video deepfakes are accurate”, while Source E suggests that “literally anyone” could appear to be a convincing actor.</i> <i>Therefore, deepfakes are controllable only to a certain extent: laws, technology and public education can limit their harm, but cannot guarantee that all deepfakes will be detected or that all citizens will recognise them as false.</i> ▪ The routes will allow scope for candidate to decide what comes more naturally for them, and will invite meaningful thinking, without making any of the above a direct requirement. ▪ Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2 & L3.	
6	Extract 1 shows how the government engages youths on national and social issues. In your opinion, what are some concerns youths in Singapore have that the Singapore government should pay more attention to? Explain your answer with reference to two concerns.	[7]
Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Describes the topic i.e. youth concerns in Singapore	1
L2	Identifies / Describes the concern(s) Award L2/2 - identify concern Award L2/3 - identify concern + context <u>or</u> outcome <u>or</u> example Award L2/4 - identify dream + context <u>or</u> outcome + example	2-4
L3	L2 + Explains the concern(s) Award L3/5 - identify concern + context + outcome + example Award the higher marks for details and/or more specific examples.	5-7

7	Extracts 2 and 3 highlight how different governments manage socio-cultural diversity by implementing the policies of integration and assimilation. Do you agree that it is more challenging for a government to manage socio-cultural diversity through assimilation than integration?	[8]
Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Writes about the topic but without addressing the question <i>E.g. It is important to manage socio-cultural diversity in Singapore as Singapore is a very diverse society with people from different walks of life.</i>	1-2
L2	Describes factors Award 3 marks for describing one factor. Award 4 marks for describing both factors. <i>E.g. Integration is the process of promoting equality without granting special rights to any particular racial, ethnic, or religious group, and in doing so help foreigners feel more comfortable as a part of society while still retaining unique aspects of their identities. This can be done through naturalisation initiatives such as the Singapore Citizenship Journey, where new Singapore citizens will need to go through a three-part programme to find out more about Singapore.</i> And/Or <i>E.g. Assimilation is the practice of expecting immigrants to adopt the beliefs and practices of the majority group in the host country. Over time this makes the identity of the immigrant indistinguishable from the majority group. For instance, France believes in the principle of laicite, which means state secularism, and all French citizens are expected to identify with this principle.</i>	3-4
L3	Describes and explains factors Award 5-6 marks for explaining one factor. Award 6-7 marks for explaining both factors. Note: An explanation is showing how the chosen approach adopted is challenging for the government. <i>E.g. Integration is the process of promoting equality without granting special rights to any particular racial, ethnic, or religious group, and in doing so help foreigners feel more comfortable as a part of society while still retaining unique aspects of their identities. This can be done through naturalisation initiatives such as the Singapore Citizenship Journey, where new Singapore citizens will need to go through a three-part programme to find out more about Singapore. This approach is</i>	5-7

	<u>challenging for the government as there is a constant need to recalibrate, engage the public and approach the situation with political sensitivity. As each group has their own deeply held traditions, values, and identities, crafting policies that feel fair and respectful to all groups simultaneously is an inherently delicate balancing act. The government must constantly navigate competing sensitivities, and even well-intentioned policies can spark controversy or feelings of marginalisation among certain groups. In recent times, integration has been made even more complex with the influx of new immigrants and foreign workers. As a result, the government not only needs to manage differences amongst local groups but must also handle the tensions between locals and newcomers — particularly around employment, cultural differences, and social norms.</u> <u>E.g. Assimilation is the practice of expecting immigrants to adopt the beliefs and practices of the majority group in the host country. Over time this makes the identity of the immigrant indistinguishable from the majority group. For instance, France believes in the principle of laïcité, which means state secularism, and all French citizens are expected to identify with this principle. As a result, many members of these communities feel that assimilation is less of an invitation and more a demand to erase who they are, which naturally breeds resentment rather than belonging. This makes it challenging for the government because while the policy is framed as protecting secularism, many French Muslims experience it as a targeted exclusion that signals they are not truly welcome unless they conform to a particular cultural mould. When people are told they are equal citizens yet face systemic barriers to opportunity, the promise of assimilation rings hollow — and this disconnect has periodically erupted into civil unrest, which worsens the situation there.</u>	
L4	Both L3 + Explains the relative significance or balanced conclusion <i>E.g. Assimilation is more challenging for governments to adopt as this approach asks far more of individuals. It requires minority communities to subordinate their cultural, religious, or ethnic identities in favour of a dominant national identity. This is a much heavier demand, and history has shown that it tends to generate deeper and more lasting resistance. On the other hand, integration acknowledges that different communities have distinct identities and seeks to build a shared civic life while allowing those identities to coexist. Although this too is not easy, but people are generally more willing to engage with a society that respects who they are. The government's role becomes one of managing boundaries and fostering mutual respect, rather than asking anyone to fundamentally change.</i>	8