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Additional Material: Writing Paper

1 hour 45 minutes

Strings

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

1	Study Source A What is the message of this source? Explain your answer, using details of the source.	5
Level	LEVEL DESCRIPTOR	Mark
L1	Gives description of the source Award the higher mark for more developed answers. <i>e.g. The source shows a man standing before a judge and claiming, “My algorithms made me do it!”</i> OR <i>e.g. The message of the source is that people should take responsibility for their own wrongdoing instead of blaming external factors for their actions (Inference). This is evident in the source which shows a man standing before a judge and claiming, “My algorithms made me do it!” (Evidence). This means that the man is attempting to avoid accountability by shifting the blame for his actions onto something else rather than accepting responsibility for the harm he has caused (Explanation).</i>	1-2
L2	Explains the message with reference to responsible AI use Award the higher mark for more developed answers. <i>e.g. The message of the source is that responsible AI use requires human accountability (Inference). This is evident in the source where a man standing before a judge claims, “My algorithms made me do it!”, while being questioned in court (Evidence). This means that the man is attempting to shift responsibility for his wrongdoing onto AI, even though humans ultimately decide how AI is used and whether to act on its outputs. Therefore, people must remain accountable for any harm caused through their use of AI and not use AI as an excuse for their harmful/unlawful actions (Explanation).</i>	3-4
L3	L2 + with Attitude explained Award the higher mark for more developed answers. <i>e.g. The message of the source is that responsible AI use requires human accountability (Inference). This is evident in the source where a man standing before a judge claims, “My algorithms made me do it!”, while being questioned in court (Evidence). This means that the man is attempting to shift responsibility for his wrongdoing onto AI, even though humans ultimately decide how AI is used and whether to act on its outputs. Therefore, people must remain accountable for any harm caused through their use of AI (Explanation). The cartoonist adopts a mocking attitude towards people who blame AI for their actions. The absurd claim that his “algorithms” made him commit the wrongdoing makes his defence appear ridiculous and unacceptable, suggesting that the cartoonist disapproves of people using AI as a convenient excuse to avoid responsibility for their own decisions (Attitude Explained).</i>	4-5

2	Study Source B. How useful is this source as evidence of how societies can ensure AI is used responsibly? Explain your answer.	[6]
Level	Level Descriptor	Mark
L1	Unexplained Provenance / Typicality / Question not addressed <i>e.g. Source B is useful because it is from a nonprofit organisation that studies the impact of media and technology on children and families. [Unexplained provenance]</i> OR <i>e.g. Source B is not useful because it only focuses on the experiences of teenagers and does not show how other groups in society use AI. [missing information in source]</i>	1
L2	Useful / not useful because of the information it provides about how societies can ensure AI is used responsibly Award the higher mark for more developed answers <i>e.g. Source B is useful (Stand) because it tells me that societies must intervene before irresponsible AI use becomes normalised among young people (Message: Inference). This can be seen in the source which states that some students use AI to complete assignments without their teachers' permission, while many parents remain unaware of how frequently their children use AI tools. Researchers also "stressed the need for greater guidance and education to help young people use AI responsibly" (Message: Evidence). This means that schools and families should establish clear expectations about acceptable AI use and teach young people to use AI to support their learning rather than to replace their own thinking and effort (Message: Explanation).</i>	2-3
L3	Useful / not useful based on reliability of Source B based on cross-referencing Award the higher mark for more developed answer. <i>e.g. Source B is useful because it is reliable as it is supported by Source F on whether societies need to intervene to prevent the misuse of AI (Basis of Comparison). Source B suggests that societies must take action before irresponsible AI use becomes widespread, similarly Source F argues that intervention is needed to address the risks of AI misuse (Matching Statement). This can be seen in Source F, which states that "we must also guard against the risks of misuse" (Evidence of Source F). This means that governments need to introduce measures and frameworks to prevent people from using AI in harmful or irresponsible ways (Explanation of Source F). Since Source B is supported by Source F, Source B is reliable and thus not useless (Logic Link).</i> OR <i>e.g. Source B is not useful because it is not reliable as it is contradicted by Source E on who should intervene to ensure that AI is used responsibly (Basis of Comparison). Source B suggests that schools and families should ensure responsible AI use through</i>	4-5

	guidance and education, whereas Source E suggests that individuals should be responsible AI use (Matching Statement). This can be seen in Source E, which states, "Don't wait for more rules or formal lessons. Use AI wisely. It's up to you," and urges users to "Check", "Question" and "Verify" (Evidence of Source E). This means that individuals should exercise their own judgement and take personal responsibility for using AI wisely instead of relying on external rules or formal education (Explanation of Source E). Since Source B is contradicted by Source E, Source B is not reliable and thus useless (Logic Link).	
L4	L2 + Impact and context / not useful based on purpose of the source Award the higher mark for more developed answer. e.g. Source B is useful as it does not have a biased purpose (Stand). The non-profit organisation (Speaker) published the report because it wanted to convince parents/educators /people around the world (Target Audience) that societies must intervene before irresponsible AI use becomes normalised among young people (Message: Inference). It published the report because it wanted them to recognise the risks of students using AI without sufficient supervision and to take steps to establish clearer expectations for responsible AI use (Impact on Audience). As a nonprofit organisation, it does not stand to gain commercially from encouraging schools and families to provide greater guidance. Its role was merely to protect children from the possible harms of technology (Impact on Speaker). This was published at a time when AI was becoming increasingly integrated into different areas of society, while growing concerns about its misuse were leading to calls for governments, schools, companies and citizens to take responsibility for ensuring that it was used appropriately (Context). Since the source does not have a biased purpose, it is reliable and thus not useless (Logic Link).	5-6

3	Study Sources C and D.	7
	How far does Source C support Source D? Explain your answer.	
Level	Level Descriptor	Mark
L1	Supports or Does not support based on provenance/topic e.g. Source C does not support Source D as both sources are from different provenances. Source C is adapted from a speech by Google's Global Head of Government Affairs and Public Policy at a technology summit, while Source D is adapted from a written article (Disagreement: Provenance).	1
L2	False Matching e.g. Source C does not support Source D as Source C tells me that unskilled workers are impacted negatively but Source D does not tell me so.	2
L3	Support OR Does not Support (Similarity or Difference) Award 3m for Support or Does not support without evidence & explanation or partial evidence/explanation	3-4

	Award 4m for support and Does not support with evidence and explanation <i>e.g. Source C supports Source D as both sources discuss how AI can be used responsibly and the need for human safeguards when using AI (Agreement: Topic).</i>	
L4	Support AND Does not support (Similarity & Difference) Award 5m for Support AND Does not support. (without evidence/explanation or partial evidence/explanation) Award 6m for Support and Does not support (with evidence/explanation) <i>e.g. Source C supports Source D as both sources are similar in showing that AI should not be left to operate without human controls if it is to be used responsibly (Basis of Comparison). This is evident in Source C, which states, "We have to allow innovation to continue while making sure that the right safeguards are in place." (Evidence: Source C). This means that governments and technology companies must introduce rules and structures to control the risks created by AI while allowing society to benefit from it (Explanation: Source C). Similarly, Source D states, "Human oversight is important to ensure that AI systems are used responsibly." (Evidence: Source D). This means that humans must continue to supervise AI, exercise their own judgement and remain accountable for decisions involving AI instead of allowing AI to operate without scrutiny (Explanation: Source D).</i> OR <i>e.g. Source C does not support Source D as both sources have different views on how responsibility for ensuring the responsible use of AI should be exercised (Basis of Comparison). Source C suggests that governments and technology companies should take responsibility by regulating AI and working together, whereas Source D suggests that responsibility should remain with the AI users themselves and make decisions involving it (Matching Statement). This is seen in Source C, which states, "There should be collaboration between industry and government as we try to figure out this new technology together. We have always said that AI is too important not to regulate, but it is also too important not to regulate smartly." This means that AI risks should be managed at the institutional level through cooperation and appropriate regulation by governments and technology companies (Evidence and Explanation: Source C). However, Source D tells me that the AI users themselves should exercise their own judgement and remain accountable for its outcomes. This is seen in Source D, which states, "Everyone involved in the use of AI should understand their responsibilities. People should also have enough information to make their own judgements and challenge AI-generated suggestions when necessary." This means that responsible AI use depends on people thinking critically and accepting responsibility for decisions involving AI instead of simply relying on the technology (Evidence and Explanation: Source D).</i>	5-6
L5	Support (Similarity) based on Purpose Award the higher mark for more developed answer.	6-7

	e.g. Source C supports with Source D as both sources are similar in their purpose. Source C was published because Karan Bhatia wants to convince government and industry leaders (Target Audience) that AI must remain under human control through appropriate regulation and cooperation between governments and technology companies (Message: Source C). By doing so, he wants government and industry leaders to work together to introduce suitable safeguards that manage the risks of AI while allowing society to benefit from it (Impact on Audience: Source C). Similarly, Source D was published because the Oxford academics want to convince people and organisations using AI (Target Audience) that humans must retain their judgement and remain accountable for decisions involving AI (Message: Source D). By doing so, they want people and organisations to maintain human oversight, question AI-generated suggestions and accept responsibility for any harm caused by the use of AI (Impact on Audience: Source D). Since both sources seek to persuade their audiences to maintain human control over AI and put safeguards in place to ensure that it is used responsibly, they are similar in purpose and thus Source C supports Source D (Logic Statement).	
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4)	Study Sources E and F. Having read Source E, would you have expected Minister Josephine Teo to express this view in Source F? Explain your answer.	7
L1	Answers based source content but fails to address element of surprise / responses entirely from Source F (i.e. No valid use of content of Source E or other sources) OR made invalid comparisons e.g Source E suggests that responsible AI use should depend mainly on individuals exercising their own judgement, whereas Source F suggests that responsible AI use requires the involvement of different groups in society, supported by formal safeguards (Matching Statement). Source E states, “Don’t wait for more rules or formal lessons. Use AI wisely. It’s up to you,” and urges users to “Check”, “Question” and “Verify”. This means that individuals should think critically and take personal responsibility for using AI wisely instead of relying on formal rules or lessons (Evidence and Explanation: Source E). However, Source F states, “we must also guard against the risks of misuse. AI can intensify existing threats such as cyberattacks, scams and fake news. Safeguards are therefore necessary.” This means that responsible AI use requires the involvement of different groups in society, supported by protective measures (Evidence and Explanation: Source F). OR e.g. Having read Source E, I would not have expected the view expressed in Source F (Stand) because Source F suggests that responsible AI use requires collective action and formal safeguards (Inference of Source F). This can be seen in Source F, which states, “In the world of AI, we can think broadly of three communities” and that “Safeguards are therefore necessary”. This means that AI creators, practitioners and users must all play a role, while formal measures are needed to manage the risks	1

	of AI misuse (Evidence and Explanation: Source F). Hence, I would not have expected the view expressed in Source F. Note: Candidates who based response on Source F alone without explicit / implicit use of the content Source E will be awarded this level.	
L2	Expected/Not Expected by Source F, explained by common sense/ undeveloped bias of Source F e.g. I would have expected the minister to express the view in Source F because a government minister would have a greater overview and understanding of the risks created by AI. It is understandable that the minister would want different groups in society to work together and introduce safeguards to ensure that AI is used responsibly (Common Sense).	2
L3	Expected/ Not expected based on similarity or difference in content of Sources E and F Award the higher mark for more developed answer. <u>Content Difference</u> e.g. Having read Source E, I would not have expected the minister to express the view in Source F (Stand) because the sources have different views on how societies should ensure that AI is used responsibly (Basis of Comparison). Source E suggests that responsible AI use should depend mainly on individuals exercising their own judgement, whereas Source F suggests that responsible AI use requires the involvement of different groups in society, supported by formal guardrails and governance frameworks (Matching Statement). Source E states, "Don't wait for more rules or formal lessons. Use AI wisely. It's up to you," and urges users to "Check", "Question" and "Verify" (Evidence: Source E). This means that individuals should take personal responsibility for thinking critically and using AI wisely instead of depending on additional rules or formal instruction (Explanation: Source E). However, Source F states, "In the world of AI, we can think broadly of three communities." It also states, "Safeguards are therefore necessary" (Evidence: Source F). This means that ensuring responsible AI use requires the involvement of different groups in society, supported by formal safeguards and governance measures (Explanation: Source F). Hence, having read Source E, I would not have expected the minister to express the view in Source F, since Source F emphasises collective responsibility and institutional safeguards rather than relying mainly on individual responsibility (Logic Link). OR <u>Content Similarity</u> e.g. Having read Source E, I would have expected the minister to express the view in Source F because both sources are similar in showing that AI can be misused and that action must be taken to ensure that it is used responsibly (Basis of Comparison). Source E urges users to "Use AI wisely" and to "Check", "Question" and "Verify" (Evidence: Source E). This means that users should not accept or use AI-generated information blindly but should think critically and confirm its accuracy before acting on it (Explanation: Source E). Similarly, Source F states, "While we welcome the	3-4

	opportunities that come with AI advancements, we must also guard against the risks of misuse. AI can intensify existing threats such as cyberattacks, scams, misinformation and disinformation. Guardrails are therefore necessary” (Evidence: Source F). This means that AI may cause harm if it is not properly controlled, and safeguards are therefore needed to reduce the possibility of misuse (Explanation: Source F). Hence, having read Source E, I would have expected the minister to express the view in Source F because both sources recognise the risks of AI misuse and the need for responsible action.	
L4	Expected/ Not Expected based on similarity and difference of content of Sources E and F or / Expected based Time Context/ Expected based on general knowledge Award the higher mark for more developed answer.	5-6
L5	Expected / Not Expected by Source F based on cross referencing Cross Reference to Source D L2+ e.g. Having read Source E, I would expect the minister to express the view in Source F as both Source E and Source F are supported by Source D in showing that AI can be misused and that action must be taken to ensure that it is used responsibly (Basis of Comparison). Source D also states, “a balance needs to be found between using technology and maintaining human judgement.” This shows that people should think and judge AI to ensure AI is not misused. Since it supports Source F which is similar to Source E, I would expect the minister to share the same view. OR Cross Reference to general knowledge e.g. Having read Source E, I would have expected the minister to express the view in Source F because the Singapore government has generally supported the use of new technologies while taking steps to manage the risks they may create. Singapore aims to remain competitive as a technologically advanced economy and therefore encourages the development and adoption of AI. At the same time, the government is also concerned about possible problems such as scams, misinformation and the misuse of personal data. Hence, it makes sense that the minister would support the use of AI while arguing that guardrails and governance frameworks are needed to ensure that it is used responsibly.	6
L6	Expected / Not Expected by Source F based on Expected purpose e.g. Having read Source E, I would have expected the view expressed in Source F because of its purpose. Josephine Teo, the Minister for Communications and Information (Speaker), made the speech to convince Members of Parliament and the Singaporeans (Target Audience) that ensuring the responsible use of AI requires the involvement of different groups in society, supported by formal safeguards and governance frameworks (Message). She wanted them to have confidence that the government was taking steps to manage the risks of AI and to support Singapore’s policies and initiatives for the safe and responsible use of AI (Impact on Audience). This was because the use of AI has become more widespread (Context). As a government minister speaking during the Committee of Supply Debate, she would be	6-7

	<i>expected to explain the government's approach and reassure the public that appropriate measures were being introduced to address emerging challenges (Expected Purpose). Hence, having read Source E, I would have expected the minister to express the view in Source F</i> *Candidates are expected to make conclusions with regards to source F. Failure to do so will result in L1.	
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5	‘Individuals should take responsibility to ensure that AI is used responsibly.’ Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.	[10]								
L1	Writes about statement, no valid source use	[1]								
L2	Yes/No, supported by valid source use Award 2 marks for the use of one source. Award 3-4 marks for the use of two sources. Award 4 marks for the use of three sources. <table><tr><td>Agree</td><td>Disagree</td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>C</td></tr><tr><td>E</td><td>F</td></tr></table> <u>Agree</u> <i>e.g. I agree with the statement (Stand) because Source A tells me that individuals should take responsibility to ensure AI is used responsibly because individuals must take responsibility for the consequences of their actions as AI cannot make moral judgements or to be held accountable for them (Inference). This is evident in the source, which shows a man standing before a judge and claiming, “My algorithms made me do it!” The judge and the people in the courtroom appear unimpressed by his excuse. (Evidence). This means that people should not use AI as an excuse for their wrongdoing, as AI is just a machine that cannot make moral judgements and responsible AI use ultimately depends on individuals accepting responsibility for the choices they make.</i> (Explanation). <i>e.g. I agree with the statement (Stand) because Source D tells me that individuals should take responsibility to ensure AI is used responsibly because only humans are capable of exercising moral judgement and being held accountable (Inference). This is evident in the source, which states, “When an AI system causes harm, the people involved should be held accountable. AI itself cannot be held responsible because it cannot understand the consequences of its actions or make moral</i>	Agree	Disagree	A	B	D	C	E	F	[2-4]
Agree	Disagree									
A	B									
D	C									
E	F									

decisions.”/ Everyone involved in the use of AI should understand their responsibilities. People should also have enough information to make their own judgements and challenge AI-generated suggestions when necessary (Evidence). This means that responsibility must ultimately rest with the people who use AI, since AI itself **cannot judge whether an action is right or wrong (Explanation).**

e.g. I agree with the statement **(Stand)** because Source E tells me that individuals should take responsibility to ensure AI is used responsibly because users should not depend on external rules or instruction **(Inference)**. This is evident in the source, which states, “Don’t wait for more rules or formal lessons. Use AI wisely. It’s up to you,” / urges users to “Check”, “Question” and “Verify” / urges users to “Think for yourself. Be responsible with AI” **(Evidence)**. This means that responsible AI use depends mainly on individuals thinking critically, checking information and making careful decisions for themselves **(Explanation)**.

OR

Disagree

e.g I disagree with the statement **(Stand)** because Source B suggests that schools and families must also take responsibility for ensuring that young people use AI appropriately **(Inference)**. This is evident from the source, which states, “**Researchers expressed concern that schools and families may not be keeping pace with the growing use of AI. They stressed the need for greater guidance and education to help young people use AI responsibly**” **(Evidence)**. This means that young people cannot be expected to use AI responsibly on their own. Schools and families must keep themselves informed and provide young people with proper education and guidance on the appropriate use of AI **(Explanation)**.

Note: if students use this evidence, ““They stressed the need for greater guidance and education to help young people use AI responsibly.” , it does not explicitly identify schools and families so will not be accepted.

e.g I disagree with the statement **(Stand)** because Source C suggests that governments and technology companies should also be responsible **(Inference)**. This is evident in the source, which states, “**Governments and technology companies need to work together to figure out how to use this technology while addressing those risks**” **(Evidence)**. This means that governments and technology companies have the authority, expertise and resources to introduce suitable safeguards while ensuring that AI can still be used beneficially. This is because **managing the risks created by AI requires regulation and cooperation at the institutional level**. Therefore, responsibility for managing AI cannot rest solely with individual users. **(Explanation)**.

e.g. I disagree with the statement **(Stand)** because Source F suggests that the government should bear responsibility for ensuring that AI is used responsibly because it can introduce safeguards and governance frameworks that apply to the wider AI community **(Inference)**. This is evident in the source, which states, “Singapore launched the AI Verify Foundation to promote the responsible use of AI and announced a Proposed Model AI Governance Framework for Generative AI.” **(Evidence)**. This

	<i>means that individual users can only control their own behaviour, while the government can establish common standards to guide how AI is developed, deployed and used by creators, practitioners and users (Explanation).</i> <i>e.g. I disagree with the statement (Stand) because Source F suggests that the government should also bear responsibility for ensuring that AI is used responsibly because it can introduce safeguards and governance frameworks for the wider AI community (Inference). This is evident in the source, which states, "Singapore launched the AI Verify Foundation to promote the responsible use of AI and announced a Proposed Model AI Governance Framework for Generative AI" (Evidence). This means that the government can establish common standards and safeguards to guide how AI is developed, implemented and used by AI creators, practitioners and users. Hence, responsibility for the safe use of AI should not rest solely on individual users (Explanation).</i> Evidence accepted "Singapore has taken steps to promote the safe and responsible use of AI." : This is relevant but too general compared with the chosen evidence. Evidence not accepted "More recently, Singapore led the development of the ASEAN Guide on AI Governance and Ethics." : This is strong evidence of government leadership, but it shows action at the regional level rather than explaining fully how AI use in Singapore is regulated. "Safeguards are therefore necessary." : This supports the need for regulation but does not identify the government as the responsible party. *Note to marker be willing to accept valid interpretations of the source if it is supported by relevant evidence and it fits the stand that the candidate states.	
L3	Yes + No, supported by valid source use. i.e. Both elements of L2 Award 5 marks for the use of two sources. Award 6 marks for the use of three sources. Award 7-8 marks for use of 4 sources. Award 8 marks for use of 5 sources. Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2&L3 ** To score additional 2 marks, candidates can take an of one of these 3 routes: • Through analysing at least one source in relation to sufficiency/reliability/typicality <i>e.g. In conclusion, although Source E supports the statement by suggesting that responsible AI use is "up to you", Source E only represents the view of one Singaporean blogger. It does not show whether most AI users are willing or able to check, question and verify information independently. Therefore, Source E is not typical</i>	[5-8]

of all AI users and is insufficient evidence to prove that individual responsibility is the best way to ensure AI is used responsibly. **(Reliability – typicality route: +1)**

OR

e.g. Source B is insufficient and therefore cannot be used on its own to evaluate the statement. Source B focuses only on teenagers using AI, particularly for schoolwork, and shows that some students use AI to complete assignments without their teachers' permission. However, the issue concerns how societies as a whole can ensure AI is used responsibly. The source does not provide information about how adults, companies, AI developers or government agencies use AI. Therefore, although Source B shows that young people may require guidance and education, it is limited in scope and cannot prove that institutional guidance is more effective than individual responsibility across society. **(Sufficiency route: +2)**

e.g. Source C may not be fully reliable and therefore cannot be used confidently as evidence to disagree with the statement. Karan Bhatia, Google's Global Head of Government Affairs and Public Policy **(Speaker)**, made the speech to convince government and industry leaders attending the conference **(Target Audience)** that AI should be regulated through cooperation between governments and technology companies, while allowing innovation to continue **(Message)**. He wanted his audience to support more regulation that addresses AI risks without placing excessive restrictions on the technology industry **(Impact on Audience)**. As a senior representative of Google, a company involved in developing and benefiting from AI technology, he and his organisation stand to gain if governments adopt regulations that allow AI innovation and commercial development to continue **(Impact on Speaker)**. Therefore, Source C may promote a form of regulation that serves the interests of the technology industry and may understate the need for stricter controls. Since the speaker has an institutional interest in persuading his audience, Source C may be biased and cannot be fully trusted as evidence that government and industry collaboration is better than individual responsibility **(Link)**. **(Reliability – purpose route: +2)**

SECTION B (Structured-Response Questions)

6	Extract 1 highlights the growing concern over youth radicalisation in Singapore. In your opinion, what two pieces of advice would you give a friend who is showing signs of radicalisation? Explain your answer with reference to two messages.	[7]
LEVEL	DESCRIPTORS	MARKS
L1	Describes the topic i.e. diversity in Singapore. Award the higher mark for more developed answers. <i>e.g. In Singapore, the rise of radicalisation in youths is a worrying issue.</i>	[1]
L2	Identifies / Describes benefits Award 2 marks for identifying one advice and 3 marks for identifying two pieces of advice. Award 3 marks for describing one advice and 4 marks for describing two pieces of advice. <i>e.g. One piece of advice I would give my friend is to speak openly to a trusted adult, teacher, counsellor or religious leader (Point). In the textbook, the 16-year-old in Source C became self-radicalised and secretly planned attacks on two mosques. If he had sought help earlier, he could have received guidance before becoming deeply influenced by extremist ideas (Elaboration and Example).</i> AND/OR <i>e.g. Another piece of advice I would give my friend is to stop watching or reading extremist content online (Point). For example, a few years back, a teenager watched videos of the Christchurch mosque attack and read the attacker's manifesto which influenced him to plan similar attacks in Singapore (Elaboration and Example).</i>	[2 – 4]
L3	L2 + Explains lessons Award 5-6 marks for explaining <u>one</u> advice. Award 6-7 marks for explaining <u>two</u> pieces of advice. <i>e.g. One piece of advice I would give my friend is to speak openly to a trusted adult, teacher, counsellor or religious leader (Point). In the textbook, the 16-year-old in Source C became self-radicalised and secretly planned attacks on two mosques. If he had sought help earlier, he could have received guidance</i>	[5 – 7]

	before becoming deeply influenced by extremist ideas (Elaboration and Example). Speaking to someone trustworthy can help my friend feel supported rather than judged or left to struggle alone (Explanation: Feelings). Talking to trusted adults allows the person to express their anger, confusion or frustrations in a safe environment. This helps them feel supported instead of isolated, reducing the chances of becoming further radicalised. (Explanation: Outcomes). Therefore, seeking help early can prevent a person from progressing towards violent extremism. (Link). AND/OR e.g. Another piece of advice I would give my friend is to stop watching or reading extremist content online (Point). For example, a few years back, a teenager watched videos of the Christchurch mosque attack and read the attacker's manifesto which influenced him to plan similar attacks in Singapore (Elaboration and Example). Constant exposure to violent and hateful material can strengthen feelings of anger and hatred towards others. By avoiding such content, the person is less likely to become desensitised to violence or influenced by extremist beliefs (Explanation: Feelings & Outcomes). Therefore, avoiding extremist material reduces the risk of becoming radicalised. (Link). Also accept: • Distance oneself from people or groups that promote hatred and violence. • Listen to different perspectives rather than remaining in a closed social circle. • Maintain close relationships with family and friends instead of becoming isolated.	
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7	Extracts 2 and 3 highlight the different ways of addressing transnational terrorism. Do you think cooperation among countries is more effective than security measures taken by governments within their countries in addressing transnational terrorism? Explain your answer.	[7]
LEVEL	DESCRIPTORS	MARKS
L1	Writes about the topic but without addressing the question e.g. Transnational terrorism remains a problem for governments as they cause extensive damage and loss of life.	[1 – 2]
L2	Describes factors Award 3 marks for describing <u>one</u> factor Award 4 marks for describing <u>two</u> factors.	[3 – 4]

	e.g. One way to address transnational terrorism is through security measures taken by governments (Point). Governments can strengthen border controls and introduce laws that allow the authorities to act against possible terrorist threats. For example, Singapore uses scanners, cameras and biometric identification at its borders. The Internal Security Act also allows the authorities to take swift action against individuals who threaten national security (Elaboration and Example). AND/OR e.g. Another way to address transnational terrorism is through cooperation among countries (Point). Terrorist groups may operate across several countries, so governments need to share intelligence and coordinate their actions. For example, INTERPOL connects 195 countries, while a Singapore officer led its Regional Counter-Terrorism node in 2019 to strengthen intelligence sharing (Elaboration and Example).	
L3	Explains factors Award 5-6 marks for explaining <u>one</u> factor. Award 6-7 marks for explaining <u>two</u> factors. e.g. One way to address transnational terrorism is through security measures taken by governments (Point). Governments can strengthen border controls and introduce laws that allow the authorities to act against possible terrorist threats. For example, Singapore uses scanners, cameras and biometric identification at its borders. The Internal Security Act also allows the authorities to take swift action against individuals who threaten national security (Elaboration and Example). These measures can reassure people that threats are being detected and addressed before they cause harm (Explanation: Feelings). As a result, potential attacks may be prevented, protecting lives, property and the country's stability (Explanation: Outcomes). Thus, national government measures are important because they allow a country to respond directly and quickly to terrorist threats within its borders (Link). AND/OR e.g. Another way to address transnational terrorism is through cooperation among countries (Point). Terrorist groups may operate across several countries, so governments need to share intelligence and coordinate their actions. For example, INTERPOL connects 195 countries, while a Singapore officer led its Regional Counter-Terrorism node in 2019 to strengthen intelligence sharing (Elaboration and Example). Such cooperation can make countries feel more confident that they are not facing cross-border threats alone (Explanation: Feelings). By combining information and resources, countries can identify terrorist networks, disrupt their activities and prevent attacks more effectively (Explanation: Outcomes). Thus, international cooperation is important because transnational terrorism cannot be addressed effectively by one country acting alone (Link).	[5 – 7]

L4	Both aspects in L3 plus explains the relative importance of each factor. (Why one is more important, and one is less) <i>e.g., Although both approaches are important, international cooperation is more effective because it has a wider scope of impact. Government measures can stop terrorists from entering a country, prevent attacks within its borders or respond after an attack occurs. However, they are limited mainly to protecting the country itself. In contrast, international cooperation allows countries to share intelligence, trace terrorist networks and disrupt their plans while they are still operating overseas. Therefore, international cooperation is superior because it can address the threat at its source and nip the problem in the bud, while national measures mainly prevent or respond to attacks within one country. (Impact of measure)</i> [Other alternative explanations will also be awarded – marker's discretion]	[8]
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