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**Anglo - Chinese School
(Independent)**



**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS 2015
YEAR FOUR (EXPRESS)**

**COMBINED HUMANITIES
SOCIAL STUDIES 2204/01**

Wednesday

29 July 2015

1 hr 45 min

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Answer only **ONE** question from Section B.

Write your answer on the writing paper provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

This question paper consists of 6 printed pages including the cover page.

[Turn over

Section A (Source-Based case study)

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

Study the background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

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

1 (a) Study Sources A and B.

How similar are these two sources? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) Study Source C.

How useful is this source as evidence in showing that housing is expensive in Singapore? Explain your answer. [7]

(c) Study Source D.

Why did the Prime Minister make this speech? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) Study Sources D and E.

The two sources differ in their opinions of the role of the government in the issue of housing. Does it mean that one of them is wrong? Explain your answer. [8]

(e) Study Source F.

What is the message of the source? Explain your answer. [6]

Is HDB providing affordable housing to Singaporeans?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

In 2010, the Housing and Development Board (HDB) will mark its 50th anniversary. Undoubtedly, the HDB's achievements are remarkable. Providing homes to a 5 million population in a land area of about 710.2 sq km is no mean feat. It was awarded the United Nations Public Service Award in 2008.

50 years on, however, the HDB's role is no longer that of just providing physical houses or flats. Its policies, especially in the context of an increasing number of foreigners, an ageing local population and the expanding income-gap, are under scrutiny. The issue is no longer one of making sure that there are homes for everyone but one of whether Singaporeans are able to afford these homes, especially among the lower-income and the elderly.

Study the following sources to find out if housing is still affordable in Singapore.

Source A: *A view on Singapore Public Housing posted by a Singaporean Blogger, 2012.*

While I appreciate the pro-family policies of the government, the government should not forget singles in the process of being pro-family. Singles after all, do contribute to the economy of Singapore as well. Despite this, we are discriminated as 'third-class' citizens, and treated worse than a foreign worker, who at least has a dormitory to go to at the end of his hard day's work. With only a single income and the ever rising flat prices, many singles will find it extremely difficult to buy a HDB flat from the open market as they have to compete with permanent residents (PRs) to buy resale flats. Of course, HDB has the joint-singles policy for HDB rental flats; but what happens if a single person is not able to find another suitable person to co-share the rental flat with him? Should he be homeless because of this?

Source B: *An excerpt of a comment by the Deputy Director of HDB published in the Straits Times, 2013.*

HDB's basic principle underpinning all housing policies is that families get priority over singles. This is in line with our national objective of encouraging marriage and having children. However, this does not mean that singles get no benefits. In fact, since 2004, single citizens have been able to buy resale flats and can get \$11,000 grant. Two singles buying a resale flat together can get \$22,000. Singles can also qualify for subsidised housing loans. Furthermore, if they form a family unit with their parents, singles can buy a subsidised new flat directly from HDB, or a Design, Build and Sell Scheme (DBSS) or resale flat with a \$20,000 grant.

Source C: *Results of application of flats in popular estates published in the Straits Times, 2013.*

■ SOME POPULAR ESTATES

Estate	Flat Type	Price Range	No of flats offered	No of applications
Bukit Merah	3-room & 4-room	\$262,000 to \$488,000	395	2,087
The Pinnacle @ Duxton	S1 (4-room)	\$463,000 to \$553,000	77	1,110
The Pinnacle @ Duxton	S2 (5-room)	\$554,000 to \$643,000	34	499
Jurong West	4-room	\$219,000 to \$302,000	19	905
Punggol	4-room	\$245,000 to \$311,000	86	1,073
Sengkang	4-room	\$231,000 to \$317,000	26	1,022

Source: HDB

Source D: *A speech by Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong at the Economic Society of Annual Dinner, 2014.*

Unlike most other countries, we have emphasised boosting Singaporeans' assets more than incomes. In particular, our HDB programme has been a major means of uplifting our people. The large majority of Singaporeans own their homes, including low-income households. They have used their CPF savings and received very generous subsidies from the Government. In recent years, we have gone further to enhance housing subsidies for low-income home buyers, through the Additional Housing Grant and Special Housing Grant. In fact, households in the lowest income quintile* (20%) have on average more than \$200,000 of equity* in their HDB flat! This is the direct result of government policy. It is unmatched by any other country, but our capital grants do not show up in the Gini coefficients*.

**quintile – a term used in statistics to indicate the division into 5 parts.*

**equity- the value of a property after having deducted the necessary charges.*

**Gini coefficient- A measurement of the country's income distribution.*

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer **one** question.

2 Challenges of a Multi-Ethnic Society in Singapore

- (a) Explain how threats from regional terrorism tested the social bonds among Singaporeans. [5]
- (b) Explain two other challenges which tested the social bonds among Singaporeans. Which of them do you think was the more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Iraq-Kuwait Conflict of 1990-1991

- (a) Explain how the imposition of economic sanctions was a viable approach to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. [5]
- (b) Explain two other approaches which were used to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. Which of them do you think was the more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Singapore's Economic Strategies to Maximise Opportunities in a Globalising World

- (a) Explain how Singapore's strategy of economic co-operation with other countries helps Singapore maximise opportunities in a globalising world. [5]
- (b) Explain two other economic strategies which help Singapore maximise opportunities in a globalising world. Which of them do you think is the more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

~ THE END~

Source E: *A view on Public Housing in Singapore by a Singaporean published in the Straits Times under the Forum section, 2014.*

Although, unlike young couples, I am unaffected by the spike in flat prices, Saturday's report, 'Cash premiums for HDB flats hit a high', with its catchphrases - 'buyers desperate', 'high demand' and 'tight supply' - begs this question: After 50 years of public housing, how did it come to this? The Housing Board should stop insisting that enough flats are being built. The over-subscription by many times at each launch of public flats clearly shows that there are not enough new flats, thus pushing buyers towards the resale market, which in turn pushes prices up; it's a vicious price circle. The irony is that on the one hand, young couples are urged to marry and have children early to help increase the birth rate; and on the other hand, they are indirectly told to wait five years to get a flat and start a family.'

Source F: *A cartoon on the prices of housing in Singapore, published in a personal blog, 2010.*

Cooling measures to stop HDB prices from rocketing working?



Acknowledgements:

Source A: Adapted from Bukit Batok Secondary School, Prelims 2012.

Source B: Adapted from Straits Times Online.

Source C: Adapted from Straits Times Online.

Source D: Adapted from <http://www.pmo.gov.sg/mediacentre/speech-prime-minister-lee-hsien-loong-economic-society-singapore-annual-dinner>.

Source E: Adapted from Straits Times Online.

Source F: Adapted from http://sporesays.blogspot.sg/2010_12_01_archive.html

Year 4 Express Social Studies
PRELIMS 2015

SBQ LORMS

1(a) Study Sources A and B

How similar are these two sources? Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Similarity and/or Differences in Provenance The sources are different as one is by member of the public and the other is a response given by the statutory board.	1
L2	Similarity or/and Differences in Content, unsupported <i>Award 2m for answers with either similarity or differences in content</i> <i>Award 3m for answers with both similarities and differences.</i> Both sources are similar as they agree that HDB supports pro-families policies. Source A insist that singles are disadvantage when it come to buying a house while B says benefits are still provided for singles.	2-3
L3	Similarity or/and Differences in Content, supported <i>Award 3m for answers with either similarity or differences in content</i> <i>Award 4m for answers with both similarities and differences.</i> Both sources are similar as they agree that HDB supports pro-families policies. In source A, the writer acknowledges HDB as part of the "pro-families policies of the government" and in B the Deputy director agrees that HDB's objective is to "encourage marriage and having children." Both sources are different as they disagree on public housing with regards to the singles. Source A felt that little is done for the singles and they do not benefit from the government as they are being "discriminated". However source B disagree as the singles do enjoy "subsidized housing loans" or "\$20,00 grant" from the government.	3-4
L4	Differences in Tone <i>Award 5m for difference in tone without support</i> <i>Award 6m for difference in tone with support</i> The two sources differ in their tone. A is critical/frustrated/angry with the little assistance the singles received as shown by singles being "treated worse than a foreign worker." B is calm/rationalize/defensive on the benefit that the government provide for the singles as shown by "in fact, since 2004, single citizen have been able to buy resale flats"	5-6
L5	L3 + Difference in Purpose The sources differ in their purpose A is criticizing the government on their lack of assistance for the singles and thus pressuring them to provide more assistance to the singles. This in turn would	7

encourage the government to do more for the singles. B is defending/refuting the claims of the lack of benefits given to the singles. She hopes that this will educate/enlighten the singles of the benefits so that they will stop complaining and highlight that the government has done enough for the benefit of most. <i>Award 7 marks when candidates have clearly specified the target audience and intended impact of the sources.</i>	
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1(b) Study Source C

How useful is this source as evidence in showing that housing is expensive in Singapore? Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Useful or not useful based on provenance. The source is not useful in showing that housing is expensive as it is based on popular estates only. OR The source is useful in showing that housing is expensive as it is released by HDB.	1
L2	Useful based on typicality/provenance explained The source is useful as it is released by HDB which is responsible for public housing in Singapore. As such, they have the figures for the various applications.	2
L3	Useful OR not useful, based on source content <i>Award 3m for useful OR not useful only.</i> <i>Award 4m for an additional detail on useful OR not useful.</i> The source is useful as it shows housing is expensive as there are more applicants than the number of flats being offered. This will cause prices for resale flats to go up due to insufficient supply. For example, there are 2,087 applicants for 395 units in Bukit Merah. OR The source is useful because it is reliable as it is based on the statistics provided by HDB. OR The source is not useful as it does not tell us that prices of housing have increased over the years.	3-4
L4	Both aspect of L3 Useful AND not useful, based on source content or what the source content does not say. <i>Award 4m for an additional detail on useful AND not useful.</i>	4
L5	Useful OR/AND not useful supported by cross-reference <i>5m for useful or not useful, partially supported.</i> <i>6m for useful & not useful, fully supported</i> Source C is useful in showing that housing is expensive in Singapore as the background information shows that there is an "increasing number of home owners unable to pay on their housing loans." Valid Cross-Reference: Background, Source A conveys that housing is	5-6

	expensive./ Source C is useful as it is a reliable source as it is made by HDB, and they provide statistics and it would be considered to be a useful data to show prices of house. OR/AND Source C is not useful to show that housing is affordable. Source D refutes Source C to show that the government provides enough help and support to Singaporeans to ensure that all can own a flat. As Cross-Reference: Background and Source D. For instance the background information states, "but one of whether Singaporeans are able to afford these homes, especially among the lower-income and the elderly." This clearly shows that HDB have been doing their part to provide essential support.	
L6	L5+Useful based on purpose The source is useful as it educates the public about the popularity of some estates and its high prices so that applicants will consider the need to go to other areas to buy a flat. This is also done in a bid to encourage home owners to seek flats in other unpopular regions too. Moreover the source is published by the Straits Times and would have obtained the figures from HDB and thus it is a reliable source and hence makes it a useful source in providing essential information about prices of certain estates.	7

1(c) Study Source D

Why did the Prime Minister make this speech? Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Answers with no reference to specific context/content He made this speech because he is the Prime Minister and is hence addressing the needs and concerns of the citizens.	1
2	Context of the publication of the source: He made this speech to allay the fears of Singaporeans about the rising costs of housing in Singapore.	2
3	Because of public concerns. <i>Award 3 marks for 1 inference-unsupported.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for 2 inferences-unsupported.</i> He made this speech because he knew that the Singaporeans are concerned/worried about the rising housing costs.	3-4
4	Message <i>Award 5m for 1 message (with evidence and explanation) and 6m for 2 messages (with evidence and explanation).</i> He wanted to assure the Singaporeans that the government is aware about the concerns of Singaporeans and everything is being done to ensure that housing is affordable for Singaporeans. This is seen from, "They have used their CPF savings and received very generous subsidies	5-6

	from the Government.” This is to indicate that the government has definitely put in much effort to ensure that everyone’s needs are met. The Prime Minister is also using the platform to highlight that Singapore is meeting the demands of the citizens as opposed to other countries, which are still not doing enough for the country residents. This could be seen from, “In fact, households in the lowest income quintile (20%) have on average more than \$200,000 of equity in their HDB flat! This is the direct result of government policy. It is unmatched by any other country.” This highlights the government’s efforts to try and address the needs of the Singaporeans.	
5	L4+Impact/ Purpose of Message This is to convince Singaporeans to continue to support Singapore’s housing policy. He wants to remind Singaporeans that the government has been doing its part to ensure that Singaporeans’ needs are met and to ensure that Singaporeans would continue to pledge their support to the government and the Minister. <i>Award 7m only when the intention is clearly stated about the source.</i>	7

1(d) Study Sources D and E.

The two sources differ in their opinions of the role of the government in the issue of housing. Does it mean that one of them is wrong? Explain your answer.

[8]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Prove/ Does not prove based on the provenance of the source: Source D is a speech by PM, thus Source D would be right while Source E would be wrong.	1
2	Prove/ Does not prove based on the different viewpoints expressed in the sources/ uncritical acceptance of content. Source D conveys the affordability of housing in Singapore and how the government has provided enough subsidies for Singaporeans to own homes in Singapore. Whereas Source E conveys the high prices of flats and how it is an unaffordable task. Since two sources disagree on their views on the role of the government, Source D could be right and Source E could be wrong.	2-3
3	Prove/ Does not prove based on the content of the sources: <i>Award 5 marks when candidates have explained the differences clearly.</i> Source E is unable to prove that housing is affordable as the perspective of Source E disagrees with that of Source D. Source E conveys that The irony is that on the one hand, young couples are urged to marry and have children early to help increase the birth rate; and on the other hand, they	4-5

	are indirectly told to wait five years to get a flat and start a family.' This goes to show that young couples struggle with the upkeep of maintaining and owing a flat. This is in direct juxtaposition to Source D which maintains that enough help is rendered to Singaporeans to own homes etc. This is seen through, "The large majority of Singaporeans own their homes, including low-income households. They have used their CPF savings and received very generous subsidies from the Government." This then indicates that the government is doing its best to ensure that Singaporeans are able to own houses in Singapore. Hence Source D could be right and Source E could be wrong.	
4	Prove/ Does not prove based on cross-referencing: Source E is supported by Source A which also shows the constraints faced by Singles when it comes to owning flats, as highlighted by, "With only a single income and the ever rising flat prices, many singles will find it extremely difficult to buy a HDB flat from the open market as they have to compete with permanent residents (PRs) to buy resale flats." This then goes to show that Source E is right and Source D is wrong. OR Source D is supported by Source B, where Source D talks about the role of the government in providing essential subsidies and housing grants to low income home buyers. This is further supported by Source B, which states the help provided by the government in aiding singles when they buy a resale flat together. Hence Source E is wrong and Source D is right.	6-7
5	L4+Prove/ Does not prove based on the purposes of the sources. <i>Award 8 marks only when the clear intention of the source is indicated.</i> Source E was a comment made by a Singaporean and may not be the accurate depiction of the situation out there. The comment would have been made to depict the grievance that is shared by the Singaporean and to get other Singaporeans to voice their grievances too. This would then allow the government to understand the predicament of Singaporeans on the ground level. Since this source could be a prejudiced/ bias source, it may not prove that the government is not doing enough. Moreover it could be the view of a single Singaporean and may not be representative of how the others feel about the housing situation in Singapore. Source E could be wrong in comparison to Source D which highlights the Prime Minister's stand of how help has been provided to necessary groups to ensure that housing costs has been kept affordable. This is done in a bid for Singaporeans to understand the role of the government. Hence Source D could be right.	7-8

1(e) Study Source F.

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

[6]

Level	Description	Marks
1	Answers without answering the question: The cartoon conveys the high prices of housing.	1
2	Unsupported inferences <i>Award 2 marks for 1 inference-unsupported.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for 2 inferences-unsupported.</i>	2-3
3	Inferences which are supported <i>Award 4 marks for 1 inference-supported.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for 2 inferences-supported.</i> The message is that prices of housing in Singapore are constantly increasing. This could be seen from the cartoon where there is a reference to the housing symbol which is in the shape of a rocket, indicating the high prices of housing in Singapore. The other message is that the government needs to come up with more measures to ensure that the prices of housing are kept affordable. This is seen through an individual, possibly a government representative who is holding onto a "cooling agent" to ensure that the housing "rocket" does not set off and that the prices of housing are kept at an affordable price. The source also tries to convey the impression that the government should do something about the increasing prices of housing in Singapore at least till the elections are over to ensure that the ruling majority are able to retain their support with the locals. This is seen through the speech bubble which states, "please don't rocket off now. At least wait till the next election is over."	4-5
4	L3+Purpose of the source The source was published to mock the role of the existing government where the cartoonist depicts the government in the form of a man(man represents the government) who is holding onto a cooling agent, looking worried and stating that he hopes that HDB prices will not increase after the general elections. The cartoonist also hopes that through this cartoon, the readers would question the effectiveness of the government's cooling measures in halting HDB prices. This would then enable the government to do something about the ever increasing prices of housing in Singapore.	6

SEQ LORMS

2 Challenges of a Multi-Ethnic Society in Singapore

- (a) Explain how threats from regional terrorism pose a challenge to test the social bonds among Singaporeans.

[5]

L1 Describe regional terrorism in Singapore without linking to the question [1]

Regional terrorism refers to acts of violence which affect the region of Southeast Asia. Such acts of terrorism are organized in, aimed at and to be impacted in the region. The Bali bombing of 2002 is an example of such terrorism.

L2 Describes threats from regional terrorism [2-3]

Award 3 marks for fully developed description of the factor.

Regional terrorism poses a challenge to test the social bonds among Singaporeans. This is because being multi-ethnic, race and religion can be used to create ill-feelings and threaten ethnic harmony. In 2001 after the Sept 11 bombing, the Singapore authority arrested members of a regional terrorist group, Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), in Singapore. 34 members arrested under Internal Security Act (ISA) for their involvement in terrorist activity as it was found out that they wanted to bomb Yishun MRT and US Embassy.

L3 Explains how threats from regional terrorism pose a challenge to test the social bonds among Singaporeans. [4-5]

Award 4 marks for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 5 marks.

Regional terrorism can upset social bonds of the people in Singapore. This is because being multi-ethnic, race and religion can be used to create ill-feelings and threaten ethnic harmony. In 2001 after the Sept 11 bombing, the Singapore authority arrested members of a regional terrorist group, Jemaah Islamiyah (JI), in Singapore. 34 members arrested under Internal Security Act (ISA) for their involvement in terrorist activity as it was found out that they wanted to bomb Yishun MRT and US Embassy. After the arrest, even though there were calls by political, religious leaders to remain calm and local Muslim leaders even condemned the JI, there were still mixed reactions amongst the masses. Non-Muslim Singaporeans became suspicious and there were complaints of their insensitivity such as not wanting to share lift with Muslims. *From such cases of suspicions, distrusts and unnecessary social distancing, the unity of the country would be*

put to the test and it would be more difficult for Singapore to build its national identity. Without this commonality of diversity to unite everyone under a common vision, Singapore would be more susceptible to attacks once certain group of people loses that sense of belonging.

- (b) Explain two other challenges which test the social bonds among Singaporeans. Which of them do you think is the more significant? Explain your answer.

[10]

L1 Identifies two other ways which pose a challenge to test the social bonds among Singaporeans. [1-2]

Another challenge to Singaporeans' efforts to forge social bonds comes from a lack of understanding among racial groups. Differences in religious beliefs and practices are another challenge that can be used to create tension among people in Singapore.

L2 Describes other ways/factors. [3-4]

L3 Explains one other factor which poses a challenge to test the social bonds among Singaporeans. [5-6]

Award 5 marks for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 6 marks.

Another challenge to Singaporeans' forging social bonds comes from a lack of understanding among racial groups. Misunderstandings can create suspicion and unhappiness among the people. This may lead to outbreaks of violence among racial groups. In 1964, Singapore experienced race riots which resulted in 36 people dead and 560 others injured. This riot took place when Singapore was part of Malaysia. As Singapore believed in equal treatment for all Malaysians and proposed to do away with preferential treatments for the Malays, many leaders in UMNO felt threatened. Not only did they attack the Singapore government verbally trying fan up anti-PAP feelings, they also made use of the press to stir up the anger of the Malays in Singapore. Then on the birthday of the Prophet, a group of Chinese policemen were attacked by the Malay mobs this started the racial riot of 1964. ***Thus, there is a need to handle such racial, ethnic and cultural issues sensibly as relations among different ethnic groups can be very volatile and fragile as exemplified by the 1964 riots. This explains the need to control irresponsible media report and prevent any discussions of racial issues that might trigger suspicion, distrust and even undermine national unity for a young nation-state like Singapore. Hence, racial riots which result from lack of understanding can be a challenge to fostering national identity and social bonds among Singaporeans.***

L4 L3 plus Explains another factor which poses a challenge to test the social bonds among Singaporeans. [7-8]

Award 7 marks for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 8 marks.

Secondly, differences in religious beliefs and practices are also issues that can be used to create tension among people in Singapore. This was illustrated by the Maria Hertogh riots in 1950. Maria Hertogh, a Dutch girl was separated from her parents during the war and came under the care of a Muslim family. After the war, when her Dutch parents found her, she was married to a Malay teacher. Her parents then went to court to claim her back. When the court ruled in favour of the Dutch parents, the crowd that gathered outside the court felt that the British system was unfair to Muslims. This sparked off angers towards the European and Eurasian communities which resulted in the outbreak of riots leaving behind destruction and loss of lives. *This shows that if religious issues are not handled carefully, hostility and distrust could occur, thus affecting the government's efforts to unite its people under a shared cause that values the nation-state above all else. Without a common national identity, people will place less emphasis on the collective aspirations of the nation-state and generate more interests on their individual faiths which could be detrimental to the secular state of Singapore.*

L5 L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen factors. [9-10]

Award 9m for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 10m.

Lack of understanding among racial groups poses a great threat to building of national identity in Singapore. This is because only with better understanding, even with external threats and perpetual differences in religious beliefs and practices, the common understanding and tolerance would allow Singaporeans to overcome their differences and foster common shared identity that is crucial to the nation-building of Singapore.

3 Iraq-Kuwait Conflict of 1990-1991

- (a) Explain how the imposition of economic sanctions was a viable approach to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict.

[5]

L1 Writes about economic sanctions without any focus on the question. [1]

L2 Describes economic sanctions as a viable approach to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. [2-3]

Award 3 marks for fully developed description of the factor.

The use of economic sanctions was an approach used to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait War. No country was to sell goods to Iraq with the exception of food and medical supplies. Iraq's sale of oil was also restricted, which meant Iraq could not earn money from sale of oil. Economic sanctions also would cripple Iraq's economy since she is significantly dependent on oil for money.

L3 Explains how economic sanctions was a viable approach to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. [4-5]

Award 4 marks for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 5 marks.

The use of economic sanctions was an approach used to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait War. No country was to sell goods to Iraq with the exception of food and medical supplies. Iraq's sale of oil was also restricted, which meant Iraq could not earn money from sale of oil. ***This was thought to be effective as Iraq imported more than 90% of its goods from overseas, including food products.***

Economic sanctions also would cripple Iraq's economy since she is significantly dependent on oil for money. ***If her economy is severely crippled, Iraq would be forced to leave Kuwait. Thus, the use of economic sanctions was an effective approach to resolve the war since it was effective in depriving Iraq basic necessities and it avoided the bloodshed of war.***

- (b) Explain two other approaches which are used to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. Which of them do you think is the more significant? Explain your answer.

[10]

L1 Identifies two other approaches which are used to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. [1-2]

The two other approaches are the use of force and diplomacy to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict and get Iraq out of Kuwait.

L2 Describes other approaches. [3-4]

The use of force was one of the approaches to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait War in 1990 – 1991. US were prepared to use force as coalition forces were sent to defend Saudi Arabia & get Iraq out of Kuwait. During Operation Desert Storm, superior coalition forces had command of air space. Sustained bombing by the coalition force crippled Iraq air force and also destroyed strategic areas such as communication centers.

OR

The use of diplomacy was also used to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait War. At first, Iraq seemed to respond favourably to diplomatic attempts by Arab League. For instance, Iraq responded well to some Arab leaders' call to end the conflict and initially agreed to withdraw from Kuwait albeit without allowing Kuwait's ruling government back into power. Furthermore, when some members of the Arab League voted to condemn his actions, Saddam was upset and became more defiant. He declared his annexation of Kuwait and took Westerners in Iraq and Kuwait as hostages in military installations, but released them all after diplomatic efforts were made. Later, Iraq indicated it was willing to discuss a withdrawal but on certain conditions. Saddam wanted an end to sanctions, full control of the Rumaila Oilfield and to be granted control of the Bubiyan and Warbah islands.

L3 Explains one other approach used to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. [5-6]

Award 5 marks for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 6 marks.

The use of force was one of the approaches to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait War in 1990 – 1991. US were prepared to use force as coalition forces were sent to defend Saudi Arabia & get Iraq out of Kuwait. During Operation Desert Storm, superior coalition forces had command of air space. Sustained bombing by the coalition force crippled Iraq air force and also destroyed strategic areas such as communication centers. ***The coalition forces regained Kuwait and liberated it. As the war ended soon after it started, it showed that the use of force was an effective way to get Iraq out of Kuwait. When Iraq became violent and starting taking Westerners in Iraq and Kuwait as hostages to be used as human shields, it was necessary to use force to get her out of Kuwait. When diplomatic attempts failed as US refused to accept any pre-conditions for Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait, United Nations gave Iraq an ultimatum to withdraw by deadline of 15 Jan 1991 or war. Since Iraq ignored deadline, the only way to get Iraq out of Kuwait was through force. Thus the use of force was an effective approach.***

L4 L3 plus Explains one other approach used to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. [7-8]

Award 7 marks for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 8 marks.

The use of diplomacy was also used to resolve the Iraq-Kuwait War. At first, Iraq seemed to respond favourably to diplomatic attempts by Arab League. ***For instance, Iraq responded well to some Arab leaders' call to end the***

conflict and initially agreed to withdraw from Kuwait albeit without allowing Kuwait's ruling government back into power. Furthermore, when some members of the Arab League voted to condemn his actions, Saddam was upset and became more defiant. He declared his annexation of Kuwait and took Westerners in Iraq and Kuwait as hostages in military installations, but released them all after diplomatic efforts were made. Later, Iraq indicated it was willing to discuss a withdrawal but on certain conditions. Saddam wanted an end to sanctions, full control of the Rumaila Oilfield and to be granted control of the Bubiyan and Warbah islands. ***Hence, diplomacy was an effective approach to the use of force because Saddam did appear to respond well to international pressure and he was willing to withdraw if his demands were granted.***

L5 L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen approaches. [9-10]

Award 9m for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 10m.

4 Singapore's economic strategies to maximise opportunities in a globalising world.

- (a)** Explain how Singapore's strategy of economic co-operation with other countries helps Singapore maximise opportunities in a globalising world.

[5]

L1 Writes about economic strategies without any focus on the question. [1]

L2 Describes how economic co-operation are successful as a strategy to maximise opportunities in a globalising world. [2-3]

Award 3 marks for fully developed description of the factor.

Cooperative trade ties can be established between Singapore and another country through signing Free Trade Agreements (FTA). An FTA is a legally binding agreement that will benefit Singaporeans with more choices of goods and services and Singapore companies can sell their goods in more countries and increase their profits. Singapore has signed FTAs with partners like ASEAN countries, New Zealand, Australia, the USA, India, Jordan, China, Panama, Peru and South Korea. Economic Cooperation is also through setting up Special Economic Zones (SEZs). This is a geographical region in a country that has less stringent economic laws than those in other parts of the country. They are zones that allow for rapid economic growth by using tax and business incentives to attract foreign investors.

L3 Explains how economic co-operation are successful as a strategy to maximise opportunities in a globalising world. [4-5]

Award 4 marks for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 5 marks.

Cooperative trade ties can be established between Singapore and another country through signing Free Trade Agreements (FTA). An FTA is a legally binding agreement that will benefit Singaporeans with more choices of goods and services and Singapore companies can sell their goods in more countries and increase their profits. **Furthermore local companies will find it easier to venture abroad into countries with FTAs signed with Singapore.** Singapore has signed FTAs with partners like ASEAN countries, New Zealand, Australia, the USA, India, Jordan, China, Panama, Peru and South Korea. **These countries will thus find it easier to do business with Singapore, a win-win situation for both.** Economic Cooperation is ~~also~~ through setting up Special Economic Zones (SEZs). This is a geographical region in a country that has less stringent economic laws than those in other parts of the country. They are zones that allow for rapid economic growth by using tax and business incentives to attract foreign investors. **As Singapore has a small domestic market because of her small population, it is therefore critical for Singapore to establish trade ties with countries around the world to access a larger market. This will result in a more sustainable growth.**

- (b) Explain two other economic strategies which help Singapore maximise opportunities in a globalising world. Which of them do you think is the more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

such as increased revenue and jobs.

L1 Identifies two other economic strategies which are successful to help Singapore maximise opportunities in a globalising world. [1-2]

The other two economic strategies are developing/managing people resource/ diversifying Singapore's own economy/venturing abroad/nurturing SMEs

(any 2).

L2 Describes other economic strategies. [3-4]

L3 Explains one other economic strategy. [5-6]

Award 5 marks for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 6 marks.

One economic strategy that helps Singapore remain competitive is diversifying the economy. Singapore aims to be a centre for technology-intensive, high value added manufacturing activities such as chemical engineering and pharmaceuticals. Singapore thus ventured into genetics and development of new medical treatments using gene therapy, new drugs and food products.

The Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A * STAR) was set up to build up Singapore's research and development capability. Apart from encouraging R&D, Singapore must continue to attract TNCs to set up their high value-added manufacturing activities here. ***Investments from TNCs like Rolls Royce, Shell and Abbott will not only generate jobs but affirm Singapore's position as a manufacturing hub.*** Tourism and education are Singapore's others areas of growth to diversify her economy. ***The two Integrated Resorts, Marina Bay Sands and Resort World are to boost Singapore's tourism industry in the face of keen competition.*** Singapore's foray into integrated resorts has generated over 40,000 jobs.

L4 L3 plus Explains another economic strategy. [7-8]

Award 7 marks for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 8 marks.

Singaporeans must also have the right skills and mind set to thrive in this globalizing world in order to be ahead of the pack. One way is to develop people resource. This could be achieved through promoting local entrepreneurship and technopreneurship. Furthermore, the government has amended bankruptcy laws to allow failed entrepreneurs to start business again as well as encouragement to outstanding local entrepreneurs who can inspire others. Mr Kenny Yap, Chairman of Qian Hu Fish Farm is a good example of a local entrepreneur who rose above adversity to build a successful business in exporting ornamental fish. Singapore workers must also engage in continuous learning. The Singapore Workforce Development Agency (WDA) established in 2003 ensures that the workforce remains competitive through programmes like 'Employability Skills System' (ESS).

To provide link. (Accept other economic strategies)

L5 L4 plus Explains relative importance of the two chosen economic strategies. [9-10]

Award 9m for an explanation, and additional marks for any supporting detail plus explanatory link, to a maximum of 10m.

Singapore is a small country lacking in resources, so people make up her most precious resource. Developing people is thus a very critical factor in resource-scarce Singapore to remain competitive. People will always be the basic foundational block in Singapore's economy.