

Visit
FREETESTPAPER.com
for more papers



Website: freetestpaper.com



[Facebook.com/freetestpaper](https://www.facebook.com/freetestpaper)



[Twitter.com/freetestpaper](https://www.twitter.com/freetestpaper)



PRELIM EXAMINATION 2015
Secondary 4 Express/ 5 Normal Academic

COMBINED HUMANITIES

SOCIAL STUDIES

Paper 1

21 August 2015

Additional materials: Foolscap papers

TIME: 11.15 a.m. — 1.00 p.m.

DURATION: 1 hour 45mins

2204/01

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS:

Write your name, index number and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer all parts of Question 1.
You are advised to spend no longer than 70 minutes on Section A.

Section B

Answer one question.
You are advised to spend no longer than 35 minutes on Section B.

At the end of the examination, fasten Sections A and B separately.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Name of Student: _____ ()

Class: Secondary _____

Setter: Mr P Sivapreges

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	36
Section B	15
Total	50

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages including this 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 the questions. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the source.

1 (a) Study Source A

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

[6]

(b) Study Sources B and C

How far does Source B agree with Source C? Explain your answer.

[7]

(c) Study Source D

How useful is this source in helping you understand about the international response to the Taiwan-China conflict? Explain your answer.

[7]

(d) Study Source E

Does this source prove that the Taiwanese support the "One-China" policy? Explain your answer.

[7]

(e) Study Source F

Are you surprised by what Source F illustrates? Explain your answer.

[8]

Issue: Will Taiwan accept the "One-China" Policy?

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

Historically, Taiwan was managed by China's Kuomintang (KMT) Nationalist government, which was in control of most of China from 1945-1949. However, a civil war broke out in China in 1949. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP)'s victory over China forced the KMT Nationalist Forces to flee to Taiwan. China was declared as the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1949 while KMT proclaimed itself as the rightful government of Taiwan, also known as Republic of China (ROC) in the same year.

The KMT was the ruling party of Taiwan until 2000 when Chen Shui-bian, the leader of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) won the Taiwan election in March 2000. While KMT saw Taiwan as part of China, DPP had publicly sought independence for Taiwan. Relations between Taiwan and China therefore became severely strained.

China refuses to recognize Taiwan as an independent country. China asserts in their "One-China" policy that there is only "One China" and Taiwan is part of it. In December 2004, Beijing passed an Anti-Secession (anti-separation) Law that threatens to use force on Taiwan if Taiwan insists on her independence. Since then, both China and Taiwan have been actively purchasing military arms that might potentially trigger a war. Many countries in the Asian region are worried about the rising tension because of their close economic links with China and Taiwan. Will Taiwan ever accept the "One-China" policy?

Study the following sources to find out whether Taiwan will accept the "One-China" policy?

Source A: An American cartoon on the "One-China" policy



Source B: A Taiwanese view on the China-Taiwan relations on the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) website in January 2000

Taiwan was part of China for only 4 years. The historical tie is weak. Taiwan has never been governed by People's Republic of China. The political tie is non-existent. Let the people in Taiwan have the right to decide their own future, unification or independence. Taiwan is in such a sad position. It's like an international orphan. If we don't stand up and fight, no one will fight for us

Source C: A White Paper by the Chinese Government in 2000.

From 1979, the Chinese government has striven for the peaceful reunification of China in the form of "One country, two systems" with the greatest sincerity and utmost effort. Unfortunately, from the 1980s, Taiwan has progressively betrayed the "One-China" principle, striving to promote "Two-Chinas". This has damaged the basis for peaceful reunifications on both sides. Up to now, 161 countries have established diplomatic relations with the PRC and acknowledge the "One-China" principle.

Source D: The views of a Singaporean Minister on the China-Taiwan relations in 2000

All regional countries are concerned that China is developing its naval and air forces to force Taiwan to talk about reunification. Why not encourage a peaceful resolution to the problem? It will take time. A 50 year old problem cannot be resolved without taking many years. The Chinese President does not want to be blamed as the man who lost Taiwan. Hence, he is likely to be flexible, to have both Taiwan and the mainland be part of "One China", and leave Taiwan to run its own show. This, in my opinion, is a win-win situation for them and for us in the region.

Source E: A remark made by a leader of KMT who made a historic 5-day tour in China with Chinese officials in April 2005

This historic 5-day tour to China is certainly a major breakthrough. Taiwan's independence will bring war and disaster. We want factories and markets, not battlefields. Taiwan and China should replace "enmity with dialogue such as this. Hopefully for Taiwan's sake, this meeting will lead to a reduction of tension and more concrete economic and trade cooperation.

*Enmity : feeling of hostility or ill-will.

Source F: An American cartoon depicting China's relations between Taiwan and the U.S. with regards to the "One-China" policy



Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer one question.

2 Healthcare in Singapore

- (a) Explain how 'Medifund' can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore. [5]
- (b) Explain two other schemes that can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Conflict and Harmony in Multi-ethnic Countries

- (a) Explain how the Resettlement Policy led to the conflict in Sri Lanka. [5]
- (b) Explain two factors that led to the conflict in Sri Lanka. Which of them do you think is more serious? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Facing Challenges and Change

- (a) Explain how Foreign Threats led to the decline of Venice. [5]
- (b) Explain two other reasons which led to the decline of Venice. Which of them do you think is more serious? Explain your answer. [10]

---End of Paper---

Section A (SBGS)

1(a)	Study Source A	[6]
L1	What is the purpose of the cartoon? Explain your answer. Describes the source / repeats provenance e.g. The cartoon shows that Taiwan is trying to make her escape from the clutches of China. Or e.g. This cartoon is drawn by an American depicting the "One-China" policy. Infers message, unsupported	1
L2	Infers message, unsupported e.g. The purpose of the source is to show that China is behaving in a threatening manner to achieve its "One-China" policy. Infers message, supported Award 3 marks for inference, supported Award 4 marks for well-elaborated answers	2
L3	e.g. The purpose of the source is to criticise/mock China for being an aggressor and depriving the independence of those who are seeking freedom. This is depicted in the cartoon where the cartoonist drew China to be a hunter making use of a weapon to threaten Taiwan, represented by a bird, that is attempting to seek independence. The cartoon also shows the look of fear on Tibet and Hong Kong to imply that both have been subdued and have no hopes of independence. Hence, it portrays China in a negative manner in its realisation of the "One-China" policy. Or e.g. The cartoonist is painting China in a negative light as a dictator pretending to be concerned about Taiwan's welfare when all she is really interested in is in maintaining control over Taiwan and is in fact willing to use arms on Taiwan should Taiwan attempt to declare independence. Hence, it portrays China in a less positive light in its realisation of the "One-China" policy. Infers purpose, supported Award 5 marks for purpose, supported by provenance and content Award 6 marks for purpose, supported by provenance and content	3-4
L4	e.g. The purpose of the American cartoonist is to convince the Americans that China is a dictator/bully and deprives the independence of those who are seeking freedom. This is depicted in the cartoon where the cartoonist drew China to be a dictator with the use of arms on Taiwan which is attempting to seek independence. The cartoon also shows the look of fear on Tibet and Hong Kong to imply that both have been subdued and have no hopes of independence. He wants to rally the support of Americans to go against the "One-China" policy and support Taiwan in their quest for independence.	5-6

(b)	Study Sources B and C	[7]
L1	How far does Source B agree with Source C? Explain your answer. Disagreement in provenance e.g. One is a statement by a Taiwanese while the other is made by the Chinese government.	1
L2	Agreement AND/OR Disagreement in content, unsupported Award 2 m for agreement or disagreement in content, unsupported Award 3 m for agreement and disagreement in content, unsupported Agreement in Content e.g. Both Taiwanese and the Chinese government agree that there is little political support for Taiwan's independence. And/& Or Disagreement in Content e.g. The disagreement is apparent as Source B states that Taiwan should not be part of China while Source C says that Taiwan should be part of China.	2-3
L3	Agreement OR Disagreement in content, supported Award 4m for 1 agreement / disagreement Agreement in Content e.g. Both Taiwanese and the Chinese government agree that there is little political support for Taiwan's independence. The Taiwanese in Source B acknowledges Taiwan as an "international orphan" where Taiwan's pursue of independence is not supported by other countries for fear of antagonizing China. Similarly, in Source C, China makes it explicit that the One-China policy is supported by 161 other countries, hence there is little international support for Taiwan. Or Disagreement in Content e.g. The disagreement is apparent as Source B states that Taiwan should not be part of China while Source C says that Taiwan should be part of China. Source B says that Taiwan has never been governed by the People's Republic of China. On the other hand, Source C says the Chinese government claims to work towards the "One-China" policy where China and Taiwan should be working towards "peaceful reunification". Hence, this implies that Taiwan is supposed to be part of China.	4
L4	Agreement AND Disagreement in content, supported	5
L5	One aspect of L3 + Disagreement in purpose Award 6m for purpose, explained and an additional mark for well-explained answer e.g. One aspect of L3 + Both sources disagree based on purpose. In Source B, being on the DPP website, the Taiwan party/government wants to convince the Taiwanese people that China has no legitimate claims over Taiwan. This is clear when Source B says that "Taiwan has never been governed by the People's	6-7

Republic of China". Hence, it wants to delink any argument that China owns Taiwan. In doing so, it wants to garner more political support from the Taiwanese population to continue supporting DPP who is going against the "One-China" policy. On the other hand, the Chinese government in Source C wants to convince both Taiwan and other countries that China pursues a non-aggressive strategy in getting back with Taiwan. This is supported by the statement, "the Chinese government has striven for the peaceful reunification of China in the form of 'One country, two systems' with the greatest sincerity and utmost effort." Hence, China wants to portray itself as patient and proper in its pursuit of its "One-China" policy. In doing so, it wants both Taiwan and other countries to support the "One-China" policy.	
---	--

(c)	Study Source D	[7]
L1	How useful is this source in helping you understand about the international response to the Taiwan-China conflict? Explain your answer. Answers based on provenance	1
L2	e.g. This source is useful as it is from a Singapore Minister which comments on the international response towards the "One-China" policy. Useful And/Or Not Useful, unsupported e.g. This source is useful as it tells us that Singapore is supportive towards the "One-China" policy. Or e.g. The source is not useful as it shows only the response from "regional countries" in Asia but does not show the response from other region.	2
L3	Useful AND/OR Not Useful, supported Award 3m for Useful OR Not Useful, supported Award 4m for Useful AND Not Useful, supported e.g. This source is useful as it tells us that Singapore is supportive towards the "One-China" policy. The Singaporean minister thinks that reunification is "a win-win situation for them and for us in the region." With Taiwan being able to still govern themselves and be part of China, the reunification can still be ideal for both parties and at the same time avoid a war that will hurt the region economically. And/Or e.g. The source is not entirely useful as it shows only the response from "regional countries" in Asia but does not show the response from other region. Hence, it fails to present a worldview of the issue with regards to the "One-China" policy.	3-4
L4	Useful AND/OR Not Useful, with cross-reference Award 5m for Useful OR Not Useful, supported Award 6m for Useful AND Not Useful, supported	5-6

L5	e.g. Source D is useful as it tells us that Singapore is supportive towards the "One-China" policy. The Singaporean minister thinks that reunification is "a win-win situation for them and for us in the region." With Taiwan being able to still govern themselves and be part of China, the reunification can still be ideal for both parties and at the same time avoid a war that will hurt the region economically. Details in Source D are supported by details in Source E. Source E shows that Taiwan's opposition party has established some positive relations with the Chinese government. Clearly the politician prefers to have "factories and markets" than to fight for independence. He is implying that he supports the "One-China" policy as it brings about economic benefits for Taiwan. AND/OR e.g. The source is not useful as it shows only the response from "regional countries" in Asia but does not show the response from other region. Hence, it fails to present a worldview of the issue with regards to the "One-China" policy. We realise this when we cross-reference to details of the cartoon in Source A. Source A implies that China's reunification plans are dictatorial in nature and that China makes use of fear to implement its reunification plans. This is depicted in the cartoon where the cartoonist drew China to be a dictator with the use of arms on Taiwan which is attempting to seek independence. The cartoon also shows that looks of fear on Tibet and Hong Kong to imply that both have been subdued and have no hopes of independence. Hence, it portrays China in a negative manner in its realisation of the "One-China" policy. Hence, after looking at Source A, we understand that Source D does not give us a complete picture of its "One-China" policy". Hence, Source D is not at all that useful to show the response from the international perspective. Usefulness based on Purpose e.g. L4 (one aspect of it) + This source is useful as it is an authentic response from Singapore, one of the countries in Asia itself. The Minister is encouraging "a peaceful resolution to the problem" and describes a win-win situation for both China and Taiwan where "unification can still take place" with Taiwan still being allowed to "run its own show". Singapore is supporting the "One-China" policy and encouraging Taiwan on the reunification as she does not want the conflict to lead to adverse economic effects on the Asian region. If the conflict escalates to war, the political and economic stability of the Asian region will be badly affected due to strong trade ties with China and Taiwan. In this case, Singapore is concerned for Taiwan as well as other countries in the Asian region. It is therefore genuinely concerned and therefore is a reliable source. Hence, its remarks are useful to learn about the international response to the Taiwan-China conflict	7
----	---	---

(d) Study Source E.	[7]
Does this source prove that the Taiwanese support the "One-China" policy? Explain your answer.	1
L1 Answers based on Provenance	
e.g. No, this does not prove that the Taiwanese support the "One-China" policy because it is a remark made by a leader of KMT(Taiwan's opposition party) while on a historic 5-day tour in China with Chinese officials in April 2005.	
L2 Proves or does not prove, unsupported Award 2 marks for prove OR does not prove, unsupported Award 3 marks for prove & does not prove, unsupported Award 4 marks for prove OR does not prove, supported Award 5 marks for prove & does not prove, supported e.g. Yes, Source E shows that Taiwan's opposition party has established some positive relations with the Chinese government. He is implying that he supports the "One-China" policy as it brings about economic benefits for Taiwan.	2-3
Or e.g. No, Source E does not prove Taiwanese support the "One-China" policy as it is only the viewpoint of 1 politician/ the opposition party and not the ruling party. As a opposition party member, he is trying to gain support from the Chinese government, so that his party will be in good stead should the "One-China" policy come to fruition.	
L3 Proves & does not prove, supported Award 4 marks for prove OR does not prove, supported Award 5 marks for prove & does not prove, supported e.g. Yes, Source E shows that Taiwan's opposition party has established some positive relations with the Chinese government. Clearly the politician prefers to have "factories and markets" than to fight for independence. He is implying that he supports the "One-China" policy as it brings about economic benefits for Taiwan. Hence, it proves that the Taiwanese opposition support the "One-China" policy.	
Or e.g. No, Source E does not prove that the Taiwanese government support the "One-China" policy as it is the opposition party in Taiwan that supports the "One-China" policy. This is clear because in the background information, we learn that DPP(Taiwan's current government) supports Taiwan's independence.	
L4 Answers based on Cross-reference to other Sources Award 6m for cross-reference to show prove/ does not prove e.g. Source E does not prove that Taiwanese government supports the "One-China" policy. Source E just shows that Taiwan's opposition party is pro-China and therefore has established some positive relations with the Chinese government. Although, the politician cited in the source prefers to have "factories	6

and markets" than to fight for independence, his views are opposed by details in Source B where the Taiwanese claim that China had no rights to Taiwan since "Taiwan had never been governed by PRC". Hence, it debunks the idea that Taiwan will agree to the "One-China" policy.	
L5 Answers based on purpose (Allow cross-reference to background information as well) This source does not prove overall as it is coming from an opposition party to DPP. Taiwan's opposition party has established some positive relations with the Chinese government and is pro "One-China" policy. Clearly the politician prefers to have "factories and markets" than to fight for independence. He is implying to the Chinese government that he supports the "One-China" policy as it brings about economic benefits for Taiwan and at the same time, puts his party in good stead should his party come to power in Taiwan. He hopes that the Chinese government will become a strong supporter of his party. Since, the official has an ulterior motive, he is not trustworthy. Therefore, Source E does not prove that Taiwanese support the "One-China" policy.	7

(e) Study Source F	[8]
L1 Are you surprised by what Source F illustrates? Explain your answer. Surprised based on provenance	1
e.g. I am not surprised because the american cartoon depicts China's relations with Taiwan and the U.S. with regards to the issue of "One-China" policy.	
L2 Surprised/not Surprised, unsupported Award 2m for Surprise/Not Surprised, unsupported e.g. I am surprised because it depicts the American in friendly terms with China while the issue of "One-China" policy is on-going.	2
Or e.g. I am not surprised with how China manhandles Taiwan, depicted as a "small child". China has had a habit of using aggressive tactics to achieve its goals.	
L3 Surprised & not Surprised, supported Award 3m for Surprise/Not Surprised, supported Award 4m for Surprise & Not Surprised, supported e.g. I am surprised because it depicts the American in friendly terms with China while the issue of "One-China" policy is on-going. Since America is a democratic country, it would not support the idea of Taiwan, a "sovereign" country, being bullied by China into the "One-China" policy. However, the cartoon illustrates America to be friendly with China while China manhandles Taiwan, depicted as a "small child". Or &	3-4

	e.g. I am not surprised with how China manhandles Taiwan, depicted as a "small child". China has had a habit of using aggressive tactics to achieve its goals. Here, its bullying nature is illustrated by the size and sheer expression of the character represented by "China". China is drawn as massive and with a scheming expression.	
L4	Not Surprised based on Cross-reference Award 5m for cross-reference, supported and an additional mark for a well-developed answer e.g. I am not surprised with how China manhandles Taiwan, depicted as a "small child". China has had a habit of using aggressive tactics to achieve its goals. Here, its bullying nature is illustrated by the size and sheer expression of the character represented by "China". China is drawn as massive and with a scheming expression. Details in Source F are supported by details in Source A. Source A criticises/mocks China for being a dictator and depriving the independence of those who are seeking freedom. This is depicted in the cartoon where the cartoonist drew China to be a dictator with the use of arms on Taiwan which is attempting to seek independence. The cartoon also shows that looks of fear on Tibet and Hong Kong to imply that both have been subdued and have no hopes of independence. Hence, it portrays China in a negative manner in its realisation of the "One-China" policy.	5-6
L5	Not Surprised based on Purpose Award 7m for answers supported by content Award 8m for answers supported by provenance and content e.g. The American cartoonist drew this cartoon because he wants to convince the Americans and American government that the Chinese government will make use of any methods to gain back Taiwan, depicted as a "small child". Additionally, China has had a habit of using aggressive tactics to achieve its goals and this bullying nature is illustrated by the size and sheer expression of the character represented by "China". Furthermore, the man, representing "China" is drawn as shrewd and cunning, so that the audience clearly see his devious plan to get "Taiwan" by whatever means necessary. Hence, the Americans and the American government will become more alert and reprimand China on its methods to gain "Taiwan" through the "One-China" policy. The American cartoonist is genuine and seeks America to see the true nature of China. Since Americans are democratic and fight for freedom, justice and independence according to the ideals of their constitution, I am not surprised by how the American cartoonist portrays China in this cartoon.	7-8

Section B (5EQ)

2a) Explain how 'Medifund' can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore. [5]

L1	Writes about healthcare in Singapore i.e. with no description/explanation of family support	[1]
L2	Describes "Medifund" Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. Medifund is a scheme in which the government set aside a sum of money. Those who cannot afford healthcare can apply for medifund. It is supposed to help people pay for their hospital expenses	[2-3]
L3	Explains how 'Medifund' can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore i.e. shows link between "Medifund" and affordability of healthcare in Singapore. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. Medifund is an important scheme to manage healthcare expenses in Singapore. Medifund is a medical endowment fund set up by the government to act as the ultimate safety net for needy Singaporean patients who cannot afford to pay their medical bills despite heavy subsidies, Medisave and Medisave. In medifund, the government provides a grant to needy Singaporeans to help them pay for hospitalisation bills. So, Singaporeans who have exhausted their medisave can apply for this fund to help offset their hospitalisation expenses. This would mean that all Singaporeans especially the very poor can afford healthcare as this scheme would help them pay for the hospitalisation expenses.	[4-5]

2b) Explain two other schemes that can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies other way(s) that can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore. Award 1 mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying another factor. e.g. Other ways that can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore are Medisave, medishield and subsidies.	[1-2]
L2	Describes other scheme(s) that can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore Award 3 marks for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing another factor. e.g. The provision of subsidies is important to help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore. This meant that the government provides differentiated subsidies for different wards. It is an effective way to manage healthcare expenses. e.g. Medisave is another important scheme to help Singaporeans afford healthcare. Medisave refers to an insurance policy that helps Singaporeans to	[3-4]

	offset some of the hospitalisation expenses. This policy is useful as Singaporeans only need to pay a small premium to get protection from illness.	
L3	e.g. Medisave is an important scheme to help Singaporeans afford healthcare. Medisave refers to compulsory savings for hospital expenses and this policy is useful in ensuring Singaporeans are able to pay their hospitalization bills. Explains one other way that can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore i.e. shows link between the factor and managing healthcare costs in Singapore. Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other way and an additional mark for any supporting detail. e.g. Medishield is another important scheme to help Singaporeans afford healthcare. Medishield refers to an insurance policy that helps Singaporeans to offset some of the hospitalisation expenses. This policy is useful as Singaporeans only need to pay a small premium to get protection for a long list of illness which may be used up a person's savings or Medisave. As a result, Medishield helps to lessen the burden on patients with large bills because the insurance companies will pay part of the expenses when the individuals have purchased insurance.	[5-6]
L4	L3 + Explains another way that can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore i.e. shows link between the factor and managing healthcare costs in Singapore. Award 7 marks for an explanation of another way and an additional mark for any supporting detail. e.g. L3 + Medisave is an important scheme to help Singaporeans afford healthcare. Medisave refers to compulsory savings for hospital expenses and this policy is useful in ensuring Singaporeans are able to pay their hospitalization bills for long term illness or require hospitalization. Medisave allows Singaporeans to cover their hospitalization expenses and 80% of Singaporeans use their Medisave to pay for hospitalization expenses. The large proportion of Singaporeans who used Medisave to cover their hospitalization expenses shows that Medisave is effective in providing a ready sum of money in times of needs.	[7-8]
L5	L4 + Explains relative importance of the two chosen schemes that can help Singaporeans afford healthcare in Singapore i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other less, important. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. L4 + Medisave is the more effective policy as it applies to all Singaporeans who have worked. With forced savings, the individual would be saving up for a rainy day and since the money belongs to them, the individual will exercise responsibility in deciding the type of ward to stay. This forced savings would then be channelled into Medishield which together provide the first line of payment when Singaporeans need hospitalisation.	[9-10]

3(a) Explain how the Resettlement Policy led to the conflict in Sri Lanka. (5)		
L1	Writes about conflict in Sri Lanka. i.e. with no description of Resettlement Policy.	1
L2	Describes Resettlement Policy Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.	2-3
L3	Explains how the Resettlement Policy led to the conflict in Sri Lanka. i.e. shows link between Resettlement Policy and conflict in Sri Lanka. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers	4-5
	e.g. In 1950, the Sri Lankan government resettled or transferred Sinhalese peasants and the Sri Lankan Army to areas densely populated by Tamils. The Tamils found this policy discriminatory. It caused frustration among Tamils as they had to compete with the Sinhalese for lands and they lost dominance and political power in these areas.	
	e.g. In 1950, the Sri Lankan government resettled or transferred Sinhalese peasants and the Sri Lankan Army to areas densely populated by Tamils. The Tamils found this policy discriminatory. It caused frustration among Tamils as they had to compete with the Sinhalese for lands and they lost dominance and political power in these areas. Hence, the resettlement policy led to the conflict because it increased the chances of racial conflict due to hostility between the Sinhalese and the Tamils and caused the Tamils to resent the Sri Lankan government.	

3(b) Explain two factors that led to the conflict in Sri Lanka. Which of them do you think is more serious? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies other factor(s) that led to the conflict in Sri Lanka Award 1 mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying two factors.	1-2
L2	Describes other factor(s) that led to the conflict in Sri Lanka Award 3 marks for describing one factor, and an additional mark for another factor.	3-4
	e.g. The 'Sinhala Only' policy was enacted in 1956 making Sinhala the official language. This affects the civil servants who had to learn Sinhala within 3 years or be dismissed. This caused many Tamil civil servants to lose their jobs as they were not proficient in Sinhala. In addition, this unfair policy made it difficult for Tamils to secure jobs or be promoted.	
	e.g. The new university admission criteria introduced in 1970 required Tamil youths to score higher marks than Sinhalese to enter a university. This affected the students trying to get into university. This caused Tamil youths to	

	be deprived of university education and made them resent the Sri Lankan government as they felt that the government was biased against them and deprived them of good job opportunities.	
L3	Explains one other factor that led to the conflict in Sri Lanka Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other factor and additional marks for supporting details to a maximum of 6. e.g. The new university admission criteria introduced in 1970 required Tamil youths to score higher marks than Sinhalese to enter a university. This affected the students trying to get into university. This caused Tamil youths to be deprived of university education and made them resent the Sri Lankan government as they felt that the government was biased against them. Hence, the new university admission criteria led to the conflict as the tensions between the Sinhalese and Tamils were intensified since the Tamils hated the Sinhalese and felt that the Sinhalese took away their chances for university. And deprived them of good job opportunities.	5-6
L4	L3 + explains how another factor led to the conflict in Sri Lanka i.e. shows link between the factor and conflict in Sri Lanka. Award 7 marks for an explanation of another way and an additional mark for any supporting detail. e.g. L3 + The 'Sinhala Only' policy was enacted in 1956 making Sinhala the official language. This affects the civil servants who had to learn Sinhala within 3 years or be dismissed. This caused many Tamil civil servants to lose their jobs as they were not proficient in Sinhala. In addition, this unfair policy made it difficult for Tamils to secure jobs or be promoted. Hence, the 'Sinhala Only' policy led to the conflict because it aggravated relations between the Sinhalese and the Tamils and so the Tamils felt that they were discriminated against, causing them to resort to violence when peaceful demonstrations did not work.	7-8
L5	L4 + Explains relative importance of the two chosen factors were more serious in causing the conflict in Sri Lanka i.e. not just why they are important, but explains why one is more, and the other less, important. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. L4 + I think that the resettlement policy is more serious than the 'Sinhala Only' policy in leading to the conflict. While the 'Sinhala Only' policy made it difficult for Tamils to find jobs or be promoted, it affected largely only the Tamils in the government service. However, the resettlement policy affected all the Tamils who were living in the areas densely populated by Tamils who lost dominance and political power in these areas, causing even more resentment amongst more Tamils.	9-10

4a) Explain how Foreign Threats led to the decline of Venice. [5]		
L1	Writes about how Venice declined. i.e. with no description/explanation about venturing abroad.	[1]
L2	Describes Foreign Threats Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. Foreign threats led to the decline of Venice. The Ottomans soon replaced Genoa as Venice's greatest competitor for maritime control. From 1423 to 1429, the war between the Ottoman Empire and Venice for control of the Aegean Sea and the Adriatic Sea severely drained Venice's resources and affected trade adversely. In addition, a military alliance called the League of Cambrai (consisted of most major powers in Europe, such as Spain, Hungary and France) was formed in 1508 with the aim to reduce the power of Venice. Venice was defeated in one of the battles at Agnadello and was left without many of her territories and with a huge drain on her resources.	[2-3]
L3	Explains how Foreign Threats led to the decline of Venice i.e. shows link between Foreign Threats and the decline of Venice Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. Foreign threats led to the decline of Venice. The Ottomans soon replaced Genoa as Venice's greatest competitor for maritime control. From 1423 to 1429, the war between the Ottoman Empire and Venice for control of the Aegean Sea and the Adriatic Sea severely drained Venice's resources and affected trade adversely. In addition, a military alliance called the League of Cambrai (consisted of most major powers in Europe, such as Spain, Hungary and France) was formed in 1508 with the aim to reduce the power of Venice. Venice was defeated in one of the battles at Agnadello and was left without many of her territories and with a huge drain on her resources. Hence foreign threats led to the decline of Venice because she was facing numerous threats from all sides and she did not have sufficient time to recuperate after the battles which drained and weakened her resources.	[4-5]

4b) Explain two other reasons which led to the decline of Venice. Which of them do you think is more serious? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies other factor(s) that led to the decline of Venice Award 1 mark for identifying one strategy and 2 marks for identifying another strategy. e.g. Two other factors that led to the decline of Venice are corruption in its government and the discovery of new sea routes.	[1-2]
L2	Describes other factor(s) that led to the decline of Venice Award 3 marks for describing one factor and an additional mark for another factor. e.g. Corruption in the government led to the decline of Venice. In order to finance the costs of wars with the Ottomans and the neighbouring states, the Venetian government suspended the salaries of civil servants. Together with the	[3-4]

	disruption of trade in times of wars, some members of the nobility lost their source of income. This caused a division in the nobility class as some nobles became poorer. Since nobles voted for those selected to fill high posts, many poor nobles were willing to sell their votes at a high price. This meant that leadership was now determined by how much the nobles could afford to pay to be elected. Another form of corruption was the sale of positions to raise funds during crises. E.g. The discovery of new sea routes led to Venice's decline as it greatly reduced the large profits when Venetian traders had earned for centuries. In 1497, the Portuguese explorer, Vasco da Gama, successfully reached Calicut, a thriving spice centre in India, by going round the Cape of Good Hope. As a result, the Portuguese were able to buy their spices directly from India and this led to competition with the Venetians. This meant that the Portuguese and other Europeans bypass completely the Venetian traders and even the Middle Eastern traders. The Portuguese were also able to obstruct Venetian trade route as they began to develop ports in the East.	
L3	Explains one factor that led to the decline of Venice i.e. shows how the factor led to the decline of Venice Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for any supporting details. e.g. Corruption in the government led to the decline of Venice. In order to finance the costs of wars with the Ottomans and the neighbouring states, the Venetian government suspended the salaries of civil servants. Together with the disruption of trade in times of wars, some members of the nobility lost their source of income. This caused a division in the nobility class as some nobles became poorer. Since nobles voted for those selected to fill high posts, many poor nobles were willing to sell their votes at a high price. This meant that leadership was now determined by how much the nobles could afford to pay to be elected. Another form of corruption was the sale of positions to raise funds during crises. Hence, corruption in its government led to the decline of Venice because these corrupt practices resulted in incompetent leaders taking positions in the government. These incompetent leaders were becoming increasingly inefficient over time as they were not willing to place state interest above personal interest and they served the nobility's interest.	[5-6]
L4	L3 + Explains another factor led to the decline of Venice i.e. shows how the factor leads to the decline of Venice Award 7 marks for an explanation of a second factor and an additional mark for any supporting detail. e.g. L3 + The discovery of new sea routes led to Venice's decline as it greatly reduced the large profits when Venetian traders had earned for centuries. In 1497, the Portuguese explorer, Vasco da Gama, successfully reached Calicut, a thriving spice centre in India, by going round the Cape of Good Hope. As a result, the Portuguese were able to buy their spices directly from India and this led to competition with the Venetians. This meant that the Portuguese and other Europeans bypass completely the Venetian traders and even the Middle Eastern traders. The Portuguese were also able to obstruct Venetian trade route as they began to develop ports in the East. Hence, the discovery of new sea routes led	[7-8]

	to Venice's decline because the loss of income from trading activities greatly affected the development of Venice. The new sea routes destroyed Venice's monopoly of the lucrative spice trade and Venice could no longer dominate eastern trade since the other European trading states were able to compete with Venice.	
L5	L4 + Explains relative importance of the two factors i.e. not just why they are serious, but explains why one is more, and the other less, serious. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. L4 + I think corruption in the government is a more significant reason than foreign threat which led to Venice's fall because the latter could have been managed with good leadership and good diplomacy. However, corruption resulted in deterioration in effectiveness and integrity of the government, which led to the eventual collapse of the nerve centre which was sustaining Venice's success.	[9-10]

---End of Answer Scheme---