Class	Index Number

Name : ______________________

METHODIST GIRLS' SCHOOL

Founded in 1887

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2015
Secondary 4

Monday | **SOCIAL STUDIES** | **2204/01**

3 Aug 2015 | **Paper 1** | **1 hour 45 minutes**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Section A
Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B
Answer **one** question.

At the end of the examination, hand in your answers to Section A and B **separately.**

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

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 which you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge and understanding of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 (a) Study Source A.

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

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far do you think the labour economist in Source C would have agreed with the Minister of State in Source B? Explain your answer. [7]

(c) Study Source D.

How far does Source D prove that Singaporeans may face financial difficulties in their old age? Explain your answer [8]

(d) Study Source E.

How useful is this source as evidence of Singaporeans' financial preparation for their lives in their old age? Explain your answer. [8]

(e) Study Source F.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer. [6]

Will Singaporeans be financially secure in their old age?

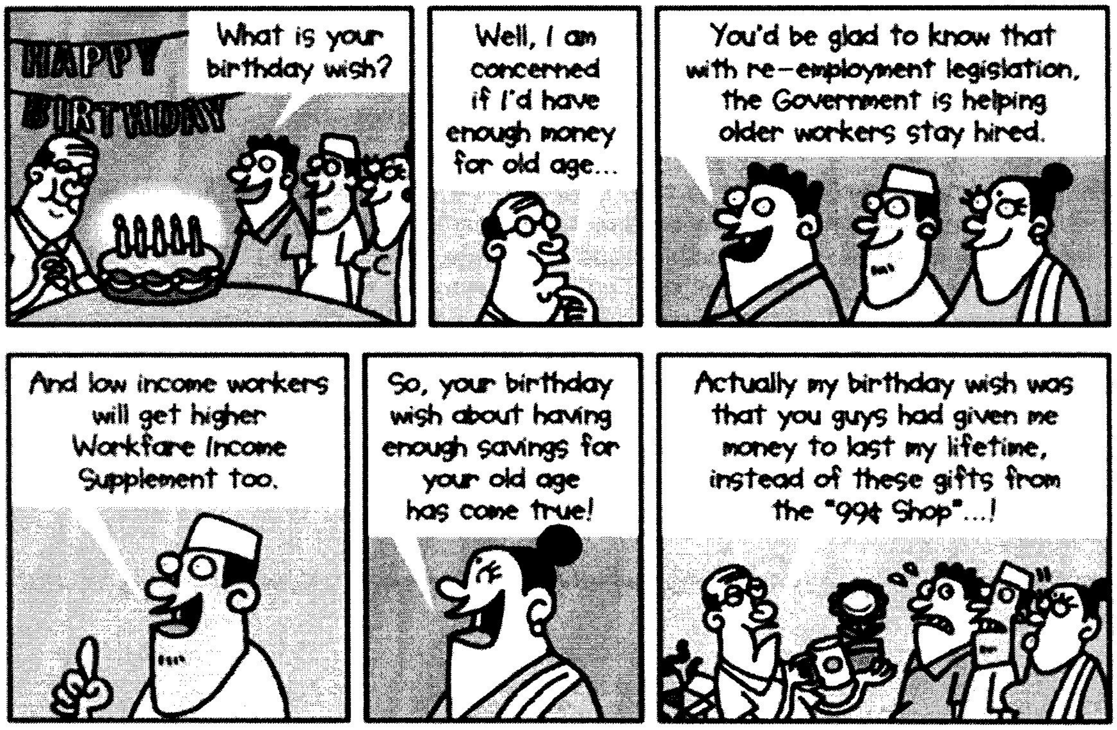
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

All Singaporeans are encouraged to plan early and be financially secure for life in their old age. Surveys have shown that many Singaporeans rely mainly on family support and are not prepared adequately for their financial needs in old age. The Central Provident Fund (CPF) has been introduced to enable working Singaporeans to set aside funds for retirement. The Central Provident Fund (CPF) Minimum Sum Scheme provides Singaporeans with a monthly income to support a modest standard of living during retirement. Elderly Singaporeans have also been encouraged to downgrade to smaller flats or sublet their flats and to remain employed for as long as possible so as to enhance their financial security. Despite calls for Singaporeans to plan early for life in their old age and measures put in place by the government to help them protect their own interests in their old age, there has been a rising concern about whether Singaporeans will be financially secure in their old age.

Study the following sources to assess whether Singaporeans will be financially secure in their old age.

Source A: *A poster from the Central Provident Fund Board website, 30 June 2011.*



Source B: *Speech by Minister of State (Manpower and National Development) at the Retirement Conference in Singapore on 12 April 2012.*

Many of our older Singaporeans have financial support from family members. However, some people are concerned that they may not be able to rely on family support due to shrinking family sizes. The Government has taken steps to provide the older Singaporeans with options to boost their retirement savings. We recently announced the Silver Housing Bonus to be given to Singaporeans to help them pay for the costs associated with moving to a smaller flat. Fortunately, the higher educational profiles and higher expected lifetime incomes of our younger members mean that many of them are likely to have more savings for retirement. For older Singaporeans who are still working, other recent changes will also help them save up more for retirement. One is the recent increase in CPF contribution rates for workers aged 50 and above. At the same time we have encouraged employers to hire older workers.

Source C: *Comments by a labour economist, 21 March 2012.*

Young graduates, take heed. If you began work recently with a starting pay of around $2,560 and plan to buy a five-room flat by the time you're 30, do not count on your Central Provident Fund (CPF) savings to take care of your retirement needs. But surely people know that the CPF is not meant to be the only source of savings, especially since the system shoulders the cost of property purchases and health care as well? The Government recently announced that a 'silver housing bonus' will be given to those aged 55 and above who downgrade to a three-room or smaller Housing Development Board (HDB) flat but a home is where you build relationships, create memories and forge links with the community around you. Shouldn't it be for life?

Source D: *A local newspaper comment, 27 June 2014.*

The case of an elderly couple (who were forced to apply for a rental flat) was reported in the newspapers because their son had turned them out. It obviously struck a chord among Singaporeans. The report touched on the "outsourcing of filial piety" - when grown-up children feel that it is the Government's job to look after their parents. About a quarter of netizens raised concerns over high living costs and Ms Tin Pei Ling, Member of Parliament for Marine Parade Group Representation Constituency, said that families facing financial difficulties could get more support from the Government while financially capable families should try to bear the burden of caring for their parents.

Source E: *From an article written by an insurance company, 2 September 2013.*

Future retirees in Singapore face the grim prospect of their retirement savings running out halfway through their retirement, with almost half hoping to continue working past retirement. They are left to grapple with rising healthcare costs and other burdens associated with old age as they transit from active retirement into the years of frail retirement. Singaporeans should start conversations with their wealth advisers soon to plan out their retirement, one in which they will be financially secure and able to maintain the lifestyle of their choice. Our global expertise and insights can produce solutions to help them approach their retirement with confidence.

Source F: *An account by a 63-year-old Singaporean in a book that was published by the Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports, to promote active ageing, February 2009.*

I know all about living within my means and being financially independent. All this comes in handy especially during these tough times. I work part-time as a lecturer at Ngee Ann Polytechnic, teaching creativity and applied thinking skills. I want to work because I enjoy the work and find it meaningful. Though I have savings, which I accumulated regularly since I first started working years ago, I enjoy getting that extra income each month. This way, I am able to continue to grow my CPF savings and build a larger nest-egg. I carefully manage my money and save wherever I can. I make it a point to invest only in products that I fully understand and add to my financial knowledge by frequently attending financial talks. Hard act to follow? It is no big deal as I have been doing it for years.

Section B (Structured Essay Questions)

Answer **one** question.

2 Conflict and Harmony in Multi-Ethnic Societies

(a) Explain how building a national identity helps Singapore to foster social cohesion. Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Explain two other strategies that help Singapore to foster social cohesion. Which is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Sustaining Economic Development

(a) Explain how communications is a driving force of globalisation. Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Explain two other factors that help drive globalisation. Which is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Facing Challenges and Change

(a) Explain how a complacent society contributed to the decline of Venice. Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Explain two other factors that contributed to the decline of Venice. Which is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

END OF PAPER

Section A: Source-Based Questions

1 (a) Study Source A.

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

L1 Describes the cartoon [1-2]
Does not identify a message.
Award 1 mark for the description of cartoon, up to 2 marks for explanation of the details.
E.g. The cartoon shows a man worrying about not having enough money for old age and his friends or family members assuring him not to do so, as the Government has introduced measures to help Singaporeans be more financially independent in their old age.

L2 Identifies a sub-message [3-4]
Award 3 marks for the sub-message, and 4 marks if the message is supported by details from the picture.
E.g. The sub-message is that Singaporeans would be financially independent in their old age. This can be seen from the poster which says that older Singaporeans will have employment as the government has introduced `re-employment legislation to help them get rehired' as well as provided low income workers with `higher Workfare Income Supplement'.

L3 Identifies the main / overall message on cartoonist's support for the policy. [5-6]
Award 5 marks for the overall message, and 6 marks if the message is supported by details from the picture.
E.g. The message is that the government has been actively helping Singaporeans prepare for their life in their old age. The poster aims to inform Singaporeans that they need not worry about financial security in their old age as the government has put in place measures such as `re-employment legislation to help them get rehired' as well as `higher Workfare Income Supplement' for low income workers. The government is also hoping that Singaporeans would continue to work in their old age to ensure that they have financial security. This can be seen from the work-related incentives mentioned in the poster.

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far do you think the labour economist in Source C would have agreed with the Minister of State in Source B? Explain your answer. [7]

L1 Differences/Similarities in topic [1]
Award 1m for 1 difference/similarity in topic
E.g. Both the labour economist and the Minister of State speak about preparing for old age.

L2 Agree or Disagree, unsupported [2-3]
Award 2m for 1 unsupported similarity
Award 3m for 2 unsupported differences / similarities.
E.g. The labour economist and the Minister of State agree that the aged will need multiple sources of financial support.
OR
E.g. The labour economist and the Minister of State do not agree about the reason behind getting the aged to downgrade to a smaller flat as a way to improve their financial security in their old age.

L3 Agree or Disagree, supported [4-5]
Award 4m for 1 supported agreement / disagreement
Award 5m for 2 supported areas of agreement / disagreement
E.g. The labour economist and the Minister of State agree that the aged will need multiple sources of financial support. Source C says that "But surely people know that the CPF is not meant to be the only source of savings ...?" and Source B says that "At the same time we have encouraged employers to hire older workers" and "many of our older Singaporeans have financial support from family members".
OR
E.g. The labour economist and the Minister of State disagree over the idea of getting the seniors to downgrade to a smaller flat as a way to improve their financial security in their old age. The Minister of State says that the government has `taken steps to boost retirement savings by announcing the Silver Housing Bonus to give to Singaporeans to help them pay for the costs associated with moving to a smaller flat'. However, the labour economist says `but a home is where you build relationships, create memories and forge links with the community around you. Shouldn't it be for life?', thus showing his disapproval of getting the aged to move to smaller flats as a way to achieve financial security.

L4 Both elements of L3 [6]
Award 6m for 1 supported area of agreement and 1 supported area of disagreement.

L5 The labour economist and the Minister of State disagree because of the differences in motives, supported [7]
E.g. The labour economist disagrees with the Minister as his aim is to convince the Singaporean audience that they might have financial problems in their old age as he tells them "not to count on their Central Provident Fund (CPF) savings to take care of their retirement needs as CPF is not meant to be the only source of savings,

especially since the system shoulders the cost of property purchases and health care as well". Conversely, the Minister of State aims to convince Singaporeans that they have a few avenues to have money during their retirement years as they have enough savings due to family support, "many of our older Singaporeans have financial support from family members", government policies "the recent increase in CPF contribution rates for workers aged 50 and above" and "we have encouraged employers to hire older workers" so that Singaporeans would think well of the government and support it and its policies.

(c) Study Source D.

How far does Source D prove that Singaporeans may face financial difficulties in their old age? Explain your answer [8]

L1 Undeveloped provenance [1]
E.g. Yes, it must prove it because it is reported in a newspaper.

L2 Yes, explained by source content [2-3]
Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.
E.g. Yes, it does prove that Singaporeans will face financial difficulties in their old age as seen by the example provided in the source. The source shows an elderly couple being "turned out" by their son. The elderly couple could not depend on their family members to take care of them in their old age. The source suggests the need for the family members or the government to take care of the elderly as seen by the evidence `families facing financial difficulties could get more support from the Government while financially capable families should try to bear a higher burden of the cost of caring for their parents', showing the possibility that the aged may face obstacles in being cared for.

L3 No: typicality [4]
E.g. No, it does not prove that Singaporeans may face financial difficulties in their old age. This newspaper article only reports the experience of one elderly couple who had been turned out. It does not mean that other Singaporeans experience the same thing in their old age.

L4 No: typicality, examples of other different experiences [5-6]
Award 5m for support by one other source and one additional mark for the use of evidence.
L3 + It does not mean that other Singaporeans may face financial difficulties in their old age. This can be seen from the experiences of others who have their own savings such as the 63-year old citizen in Source F who was financially independent as he said that he had sufficient savings and CPF money. He says, "I have savings, which I accumulated regularly since I first started working years ago" and that as a part-time lecturer, he "enjoy(s) getting that extra income each month. This way, I am able to continue to grow my CPF savings".

L5 Yes, because it is reliable: explained by cross-reference [7-8]
Award 7 marks for 1 cross-reference and 8 marks if it is well analysed.
E.g. Yes, it can prove that some Singaporeans may face financial difficulties in their old age as what it says about the experience of the elderly not having family support and the fears of netizens about "high living costs" is supported by Source E which shows that there may be similar experiences. The source says "future retirees in Singapore face the grim prospect of their retirement savings running out halfway through their retirement". Source D says, "that families facing financial difficulties could get more support from the Government while financially capable families should try to bear the

burden of caring for their parents". This means that elderly Singaporeans may not have enough financial means to support themselves.
However, it does not necessarily prove that all Singaporeans will face financial difficulties as the source does not account for the aged who have planned well for their retirement years.

(d) Study Source E.

How useful is this source as evidence about Singaporeans' financial preparation for their old age? Explain your answer. [8]

L1 Uncritical Acceptance that the Source is useful OR not useful, and gives no explanation about Singaporeans' preparation for life in their old age. [1]
E.g. Source E is useful in saying that Singaporeans are not adequately secure financially as it says that they "risk having their savings run out halfway through their retirement and that they will have to continue to work after retirement to support themselves".

L2 It is credible or not because it is an article by an insurance company and hence it is useful or not useful. [2]
E.g. Source E is a credible source because the source is an article by an insurance company and thus, it is useful as it would have knowledge about financial planning.
OR
E.g. It is not a credible source as it is an article by an insurance company and the writer may want to present that gloomy prospect regarding retirement finances so as to generate business for its financial consultants. Thus, it is not completely useful in showing us the complete picture.

L3 Useful, because of the information it reveals [3]
E.g. Source E is useful as evidence that Singaporeans are not financially prepared as it says that they are not adequately ready for old age. Thus, Singaporeans will face financial problems such as those associated with rising healthcare costs and difficulties in supporting themselves once their "savings run out halfway through their retirement".
OR
E.g. It is useful in telling us that the seniors have not carried out financial planning to prepare themselves for old age and hence they will not be financially ready. It says that they should obtain advice from financial wealth advisers to plan out their retirement, so that they can be "financially secure and able to maintain the lifestyle of their choice".

L4 Limited usefulness, based on information it fails to provide [4]
E.g. Source E is limited in usefulness as it only talks about the aged not having enough retirement savings to support them through their old age. The source does not mention other types of retirement income.

L5 Usefulness, based on cross-referencing to other sources [5-6]

Award 5 m for 1 cross-reference, and 1 extra mark for further details.
E.g. Source E is limited in its usefulness because it is contradicted by other sources. This is because what it says about the retirees in Singapore facing the grim prospect of their retirement savings running out halfway through their retirement, with almost half hoping to continue working past retirement is contradicted by Source B which says "young working Singaporeans of today will have enough savings in their Central Provident Fund accounts by the time they retire" implying that they should be financially prepared. Hence, Source E is not completely useful in showing how prepared Singaporeans will be.

OR

E.g. Source E is useful because what it says about the retirees in Singapore facing the grim prospect of their retirement savings running out halfway through their retirement' is supported by Source C which warns young Singaporean graduates not to count "on their Central Provident Fund (CPF) savings to take care of their retirement needs" thus it is useful in showing that depending on CPF alone after retirement is not enough.

OR

Source E is useful because what it says about the aged worrying about the rise in costs, that is, "they are left to grapple with rising healthcare costs and other burdens associated with old age". This is supported by Source D which says, "about a quarter of netizens raised concerns over high living costs". Thus, Source E is useful in showing that Singaporeans are worried about being able to afford to retire.

L6 Useful as evidence of how the insurance companies or commercial agencies want its customers to view the financial situation for the seniors [6]

E.g. L5+ Source E is useful as it provides evidence of how the insurance companies which are profit-making in nature want their customers to view the situation of an ageing population so that Singaporeans would buy insurance or policies with their company as forms of preparation for their old age.

L7 Not useful based on purpose, explained [7-8]

Award 7 marks for explaining its purpose and 8 marks if it is well supported with evidence

E.g. The source is useful as it is an article by an insurance company and the writer would want to convince Singaporeans that they would not have enough retirement savings so that they would buy insurance or policies in the company as ways to ensure that they can be financially prepared for their old age. Evidence from the source is "Singaporeans should start conversations with their wealth advisers soon to plan out their retirement, one in which they will be financially secure and able to maintain the lifestyle of their choice". Hence, this source is useful in showing that the writer is trying to scare Singaporeans into buying products from his / her company but it is limited in its usefulness in showing whether Singaporeans are financially prepared for their old age.

(e) Study Source F.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer. [7]

L1 Uncritical acceptance of F [1]
E.g. No, I am not surprised that he says he has been financially independent during his old age as he has been able to work and invest his savings.

L2 Surprised / Not surprised, reasons based on general knowledge. [2]
E.g. I am not surprised by the fact that there are seniors who seem to be rather confident and optimistic about their finances during their old age as they are still employed and have sufficient CPF savings to support themselves financially. Thus, I am not surprised that there are people who feel secure about their financial preparation.
OR
E.g. I am surprised that there are elders who are over 62 and who are still working actively as well as have the financial knowledge to earn more income from investments.

L3 Surprised / not surprised, reasons based on Cross-Reference to other sources or Background Information. [3-4]
Award 3 marks for 1 cross-reference to 1 source, and 1 additional mark for details.
E.g. I am not surprised by the fact that there are seniors who are still employed and have sufficient CPF savings to support themselves financially. Evidence is "I work part-time as a lecturer at Ngee Ann Polytechnic. This way, I am able to continue to grow my CPF savings and build a larger nest-egg. It is no big deal as I have been doing it for years". This is supported by Source B which says that there are "older Singaporeans who are still working and ... we have encouraged employers to hire older workers" thus showing that there are seniors who are working to support themselves.
OR
E.g. I am surprised by the fact that Source F says that there are seniors who seem to have no financial problems as he says "hard act to follow? It is no big deal as I have been doing it for years". This is contradicted by Source D which says "about a quarter of netizens raised concerns over high living costs and Ms Tin, MP for Marine Parade GRC, said that financially capable families should try to bear a higher burden of the cost of caring for their parents", thus implying that seniors may face financial problems in view of high living costs and thus family members should bear the `burden' of looking after them.

L4 Surprised **and** not surprised, reasons based on Cross-Reference to other sources [5]
L3 - both observations

L5 Not surprised based on context [6
E.g. No, I am not surprised by the source because this source was published with the motive to show the need for proper financial

planning as evidenced by the fact that there are seniors who are financially independent as they continued to work. Evidence from the source is "I work part-time as a lecturer at Ngee Ann Polytechnic ...This way, I am able to continue to grow my CPF savings and build a larger nest-egg". This source is published by the Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports to convince Singaporeans that proper financial planning would ensure financial freedom so that they would make the necessary planning, especially with regards to having sufficient CPF savings for their old age.

Section B (Structured Essay Questions)

Answer **one** question.

2 Conflict and Harmony in Multi-Ethnic Societies

(a) Explain how building a national identity helps Singapore to foster social cohesion. Explain your answer. [5]

L1 Writes about social cohesion in general [1]
E.g. It is important for Singapore to foster social cohesion in multi-ethnic Singapore so that a harmonious living environment can be achieved.

L2 Describes building a national identity [2-3]
Award 2m for describing the strategy, up to 3m for more details.
E.g. Building a national identity is important in fostering social cohesion as this means that all the people in the society identify themselves as members of the same nation and not only with their ethnic groups. Thus, this allows everyone to transcend their immediate ethnic groups and seek harmony with the other ethnic groups since they are all members of the same nation.

L3 Explains how building a national identity helps Singapore to foster social cohesion [4-5]
Explanation must show how the strategy helps Singapore to foster social cohesion.
Award 4m for weak explanation
Award 5m for good explanation
E.g. L2 + The policy of multi-racialism is one way of building a national identity that promotes equality among the races as there are no special rights granted to any particular ethnic group. Everyone has equal opportunities to succeed, regardless of their background. Favouring a certain group of people I s prohibited by the Constitution. This minimises any friction that may arise from perceptions of discrimination based on ethnic lines. In addition, since equality is constitutionally protected, any ethnic group that is discriminated against will have the right to seek redress in the courts of law. Thus, multi-racialism emphasises equal treatment among the different ethnic groups and prohibiting discrimination thus fostering social cohesion in Singapore.

(b) Explain two other strategies that help Singapore to foster social cohesion. Which is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

L1 Identifies other strategy(ies) that help foster social cohesion [1-2]
Award 1m for one factor and 2m for two factors.
E.g. Safeguarding the interests of minority groups and / or use of Common Space.

L2 Describes other strategy(ies) that help(s) Singapore to foster social cohesion [3-4]
Award 3m for describing one strategy and an additional mark describing the second strategy.
E.g. Another strategy that helps Singapore to foster social cohesion is safeguarding the interests of minority groups. The minority groups need to perceive that they are not discriminated against just because they are a minority in the society. They need to feel protected against discrimination and that the majority accept them equally.
AND / OR
Another strategy to help Singapore to foster social cohesion is through the use of common space to increase social cohesion in Singapore. The idea is that if the different ethnic groups are in frequent contact with each other, there will be more opportunities to build bonds with each other and thus increase social cohesion.

L3 Explains one other strategy that helps Singapore to foster social cohesion [5-6]
Award 5m for weak explanation
Award 6m for good explanation
Explanations must show how the strategies help Singapore to foster social cohesion
E.g. L2 (Safeguarding the interests of minority groups) + This is done through two methods – the Group Representative Constituency (GRC) and the Presidential Council of Minority Rights (PCMR). The GRC was instituted to ensure that there will be members of the minority races in Parliament to safeguard minority rights through influencing the issues discussed and the bills passed. This is done through ensuring that every GRC has a minority member in the group that is contesting in the Parliamentary Elections. The PCMR is a council that is established to advise the President on whether any bill that is brought to it contains discriminatory policies that may affect the minority groups. This is to ensure that now laws are approved by the President that discriminates against the minority ethnic groups. These are done so that the minority groups cannot be discriminated against by law and they are represented in parliament so that no issues can ignore their input. This can foster social cohesion because these minority groups will know that they cannot be discriminated against according to the law as their interests are protected thus they can interact with the others without such fears.
OR

L2 (common space) + Public housing is an example of common space created by the government to foster racial integration that will hopefully lead to social cohesion. The government introduced the Ethnic Integration Policy where there is a fixed proportion of races in every public housing project to ensure there is a distribution of the different ethnic groups in all the housing estates. The use of common space is an important strategy in fostering social cohesion in Singapore because living together in the same neighbourhood provides opportunities for people from different ethnic groups to interact. Interaction will lead to greater understanding between the different groups. This hopefully results in better ties between the groups in Singapore resulting in greater social cohesion.

L4 Explains two other strategies that help Singapore to foster social cohesion [7-8]
Award 7m for weak explanations
Award 8m for one good / one weak or two good explanations
Both L3.

L5 Weighs the relative importance of the two chosen strategies that help Singapore to foster social cohesion [9-10]
Award 9m for a valid explanation.
Award 10m for a good explanation.
E.g. BOTH strategies are important in fostering social cohesion in Singapore. Politically, there cannot be discrimination against the minority groups under the laws. Socially, there are ample opportunities created for the ethnic groups to interact. Thus, there will be less tension between the groups and thus better social cohesion.

5 Sustaining Economic Development

(c) Explain how communications is a driving force of globalisation. Explain your answer.

[5]

L1 Writes about globalisation in general [1]

E.g. Globalisation began a long time ago when traders sailed across the oceans to look for new markets to and sources for goods for trade.

L2 Describes Communications [2-3]

Award 2m for describing communications, up to 3m for more details.

E.g. Modern communications is very advanced and most parts of the world is connected to each other through these means of communication. For example, the world is connected via the World Wide Web or the Internet. This allows emails to be sent almost instantaneously and video conferencing to take place all around the world.

L3 Explains how Communications drives Globalisation [4-5]

Explanation must show how the strategy helps Singapore to foster social cohesion.

Award 4m for weak explanation

Award 5m for good explanation

E.g. L2 + The advancement of communications has thus made it very convenient for people all over the world to get in contact with each other. People who may never see each other face-to-face can still be in constant contact with each other via the Internet and thus people can exchange information and ideas which they may otherwise never have been able to do. This encourages more people around the world to get in touch with others in other countries and this continues to drive globalisation.

(d) Explain two other factors that help drive globalisation. Which is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

L1 Identifies other driver(s) that drive globalisation [1-2]
Award 1m for one factor and 2m for two factors.
E.g. Transportation / Transnational Corporations

L2 Describes other driver(s) that drives globalisation [3-4]
Award 3m for describing one driver and an additional mark describing another driver.
E.g. Another driver of globalisation is Transportation. Transportation involves any means by which goods and people can be transported from one country to another. This is mainly done via aeroplanes, ships and trains.
AND / OR
Another driver of globalisation is the Transnational Corporations (TNC). These are business entities that have one head office and business processes in many countries. That is, a TNC may buy its raw materials from different countries and manufacture its products in yet another country. These manufactured products could then be sold in markets in yet other countries.

L3 Explains one other factor that drives globalisation [5-6]
Award 5m for weak explanation
Award 6m for good explanation
Explanations must show how the factor drives globalisation
E.g. L2 (Transport) + thus transportation drives globalisation as people find it so convenient to travel and send goods all over the world. People travel via the various modes for leisure and business frequently due to the convenience and goods are sent through these modes of transportation as well on a daily basis thus anyone in any part of the world can gain access any good produced anywhere else in the world.
OR
E.g. L2 (TNC) + thus TNCs drive globalisation as they are the entities that require their employees, raw materials, manufactured goods and so on to be moved around the world as part of their business processes. As they depend on globalisation to access raw materials, markets and employees, they drive the process of globalisation.

L4 Explains two other factors that drive globalisation [7-8]
Award 7m for weak explanations
Award 8m for one good / one weak or two good explanations
Both L3.

L5 Weighs the relative importance of the two chosen factors that drive globalisation [9-10]
Award 9m for a valid explanation.
Award 10m for a good explanation.
E.g. BOTH factors are equally important in driving globalisation as both are dependent on each other. If not for the TNCs, there may be fewer if any airlines or shipping lines that travel to specific places. For example, it is due to the demands of the TNCs that a certain

numbers of flights to stipulated destinations are scheduled. Also, if not for transportation, the TNCs would not be able to pursue their business model. The TNCs are dependent on the modes of transportation to bring their people and goods to where they need them to be.

6 Facing Challenges and Change

(c) Explain how a complacent society contributed to the decline of Venice. Explain your answer. [5]

L1 Writes about the decline of Venice in general [1]
E.g. Venice's decline was a gradual process that spread over a few hundred years.

L2 Describes a complacent Venetian society [2-3]
Award 2m for describing how Venetian society was complacent, up to 3m for more details.
E.g. Venetian society gradually grew complacent over the centuries as they had risen quite spectacularly and had enjoyed the fruits of this rise for a long period of time. It reached a stage where their entrepreneurial spirit was less apparent and their ability to innovate stagnated.

L3 Explains how the complacent Venetian society contributed to the decline of Venice [4-5]
Explanation must show how the complacent society led to the decline.
Award 4m for weak explanation
Award 5m for good explanation
E.g. L2 + This complacency saw Venice being unable to compete against their rivals especially newly powerful rivals such as the British and the Dutch. Their lack of innovation saw Venice falling behind in ship design and the British and the Dutch were able to supersede them in traveling distances and amount of cargo carried. Thus, these new rivals slowly but surely replaced the Venetians as the main traders in Europe and gradually Venice declined through a decrease in revenue and influence which were lost to them.

(d) Explain two other factors that contributed to the decline of Venice. Which is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

L1 Identifies other factor(s) that contributed to the decline. [1-2]
Award 1m for one factor and 2m for two factors.
E.g. Corrupt Leaders / Failure to Respond to Changes

L2 Describes other factor(s) that contributed to the decline of Venice[3-4]
Award 3m for describing one factor and an additional mark describing another factor
E.g. Another factor that contributed to the decline of Venice was the corruption of the leaders in the later stages. Corruption seeped into Venetian nobility when their trade was adversely affected by new trading rivals and wars. These resulted in the nobles desperately attempting to source for revenue to maintain their lifestyle and status. Thus, corruption became common place.
AND / OR
E.g. Another factor that contributed to the decline of Venice was its failure to respond to changes. The environment had changed in Europe over the centuries but the Venetians were still adopting the same policies and strategies as before. For example, when they continued to try to play Spain against France like they did with the Byzantine Empire and the Germanic tribes, it failed badly as Spain and France did not trust Venice's constant switch in allegiance and instead allied together in the League of Cambrai to reduce Venice's influence.

L3 Explains one other factor that contributed to the decline of Venice[5-6]
Award 5m for weak explanation
Award 6m for good explanation
Explanations must show how the factor contributed to the decline of Venice
E.g. L2 (corrupt leaders) + This contributed to the decline of Venice as the leaders were no longer governing Venice to help it to survive or grow but to keep themselves in power. Thus, power hungry nobles were able to buy votes to attain positions that allowed them to receive money for themselves. There were also occasions where nobles fought for positions to glorify themselves though they were not capable in those positions e.g. Antonio Grimani was appointed to lead the navy in a battle in which he was the battle due to his ineptness. Thus, with the corrupt and inept leaders, Venice declined.
OR
E.g. L2 (failure to respond to changes) + Thus, Venice declined as the Venetians continued to use the same tactics and strategies as before without any consideration of the changes in the environment they were in. For example, with the finding of the new shipping route by explorers like Vasco Da Gama to the East, the Venetian overland route established by Marco Polo became less attractive. However, the Venetians unlike the Dutch and the English were unable to build ships that could take advantage of the new shipping routes and thus lost out to their rivals. In desperation, the Venetians made unwise decisions such as introducing protectionism in the ports that they still

controlled which only pushed their trade partners away to their rivals. This resulted in their losing trade and influence contributing to their decline.

L4 Explains two other factors that contributed to the decline of Venice[7-8]
Award 7m for weak explanations
Award 8m for one good / one weak or two good explanations
Both L3.

L5 Weighs the relative importance of the two chosen factors that contributed to the decline of Venice [9-10]
Award 9m for a valid explanation.
Award 10m for a good explanation.
E.g. BOTH factors were equally important in contributing to the decline of Venice. The leaders were self-serving, corrupt and increasingly incapable, thus they were unable to find solutions to the problems that they were facing as a result of the changes in their environment. Due to their inability to respond to changes, they were increasingly desperate and their leaders made unwise decisions such as introducing protectionism contributing to the decline of Venice.