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南洋女子中學校
NANYANG GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2015
SECONDARY FOUR

COMBINED HUMANITIES PAPER 1
SOCIAL STUDIES

1 hour 45 minutes

Wednesday **12 August 2015** **0800-0945 hours**

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Do not turn over the page until you are told to do so.

Write your name, register number and class in the spaces provided on the answer paper.

Write in dark blue or black ink on both sides of the paper.

Section A : (35 marks)

You must answer **ALL PARTS** of **Question 1**.

Section B : (15 marks)

Answer **BOTH PARTS** of **One** question.

Begin each section on a fresh page.

Leave a line between each part. For example, leave one line between part (a) and part (b).

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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

Setter: BT

This document consists of **6** printed pages.

[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, 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.**

Why was this source made? Explain your answer. [6]

(b) **Study Source B.**

How far can this source be trusted on the Rohingya refugee crisis? Explain your answer. [7]

(c) **Study Source B & C.**

How far do both sources agree with each other? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) **Study Source D.**

The comments were made by a Myanmar opposition party spokesperson. Are you surprised by the claims made? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) **Study Source E and F.**

Both sources have different views on the issue; does it mean that one of them is wrong? Explain your answer. [8]

Who should bear responsibility for the Rohingya refugees?

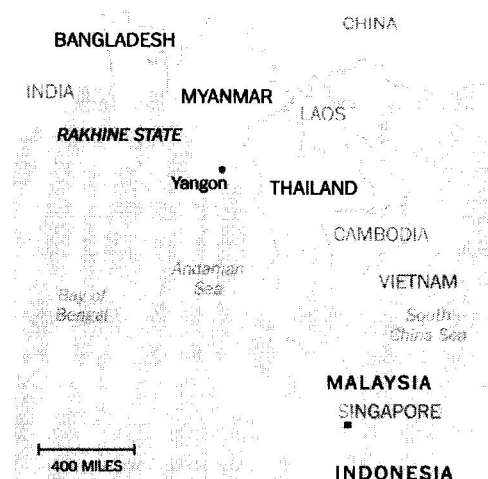
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The 2015 Rohingya refugee crisis is an ongoing incident of migration of thousands of Rohingya people from Myanmar and Bangladesh collectively to Southeast Asian countries including Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand by boats via the waters of the Strait of Malacca and the Andaman Sea. The Rohingya people are a Muslim ethnic minority group residing in the Rakhine state, formerly known as Arakan.

The Rohingya people are considered “stateless entities”, as the Myanmar government has been refusing to recognise them as one of the ethnic groups of the country. For this reason, the Rohingya people lack legal protection from the Government of Myanmar and face strong hostility in the country especially from Buddhists living in the Rakhine state. After years of persecution in Burma, tensions reached a critical level in 2012 where violent clashes resulted in the deaths of hundreds of Rohingya and left a further 140,000 homeless; many are now trapped in internal displacement camps.

The denials and inactions of the Myanmar government on the refugee crisis in order to avoid any responsibility has come under great criticism from the international community. To escape from the ordeal, the Rohingya try to illegally enter to Southeast Asian states via human traffickers on smuggling boats, begging for humanitarian support from potential host countries. However, these potential host countries in ASEAN like Malaysia and Indonesia have provided limited aid to them due to political and social constraints.



Study the following sources to determine who should be held responsible for the Rohingya refugee crisis.

[Turn Over]

Source A: *A speech made by the U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Anthony Blinken on the Rohingya refugee crisis adapted from a US news site dated 22nd May 2015.*

"The Rohingya people fleeing Myanmar are in despair and don't see a future when they are in internally displaced persons camps. They need to be moved back to their homes, provided for in terms of education, health care and opportunities, as well as freedom of movement. They should have a path to citizenship and to a durable future in this country if they meet the requirements. Because the uncertainty that comes from not even having any status is one of the things that may drive people to leave... They should have a path to citizenship... The fact that they (Rohingya people) are prepared to leave is a reflection of conditions in Rakhine state that are leading people to make this choice."

Source B: *Extract of a speech by Speaker of Myanmar parliament's upper house, Khin Aung Myint on the Rohingya refugee crisis during a state visit to Australia published in June 2015.*

"There is nothing to prove refugees adrift in South-East Asian waters are genuine Rohingyas from Myanmar. I want to urge everyone, to look at everyone among these boat people, they cannot speak the Myanmar language, and they don't look like Myanmar people. This is clearly not a problem we should bear alone. When you try to investigate, clearly they are not from Myanmar. World leaders did not understand the complexities of Myanmar's history. They do not have a clear judgment on Myanmar."

Source C: *A statement made by Maj. Zaw Htay, Director of the Office of Myanmar's President in May 2015.*

"We will not accept the allegations by some that Myanmar is the source of the problem. There is no way to prove that they are Rohingyas. It's sad that these people are being pushed out to sea by some countries. The gravest violation of human rights are committed by those corrupt officials (Thailand and Malaysia) who are involved in human trafficking activities and colluded with the trafficking syndicates... These governments are trying to divert their human smuggling and slavery problems by dumping the blame on Myanmar."

Source D: *An interview with a spokesman of the opposition party National League for Democracy in Myanmar.*

The law needs to be amended. After one or two generations [of residence] they should have the right to be citizens. If [the Rohingya] are not accepted as citizens, they cannot just be sent onto rivers. They can't be pushed out to sea. They are humans. I just see them as humans who are entitled to human rights.

Source E: *A Malaysian human rights advocate's view on the Rohingya refugee crisis published in May 2015.*

The (Malaysian) government should be more proactive and act fast to help Rohingya refugees who were in dire need of immediate aid from neighbouring countries. The Rohingya issue is an emergency. They are already at sea and need help; otherwise, they may die. We can feed the hungry cats, what more humans... The government should coordinate with other countries to resolve the Rohingya issue before it became a security and health issue.

Source F: *A statement made by the Malaysian Foreign Minister on the Rohingya refugee crisis in May 2015.*

"I have already stated that we cannot afford to accept more of them, as a huge number already exist here — and so far no countries want to settle them. We have to look at our own interests too, our social problems and security problems — we have to take that into consideration... We are asking Myanmar to participate in finding a solution."

[Turn Over

Section B
Structured Essay Question
(Answer both parts of one question)

2 Managing Healthcare in Singapore

- (a) Explain how practicing individual responsibility helps to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore. [5]
- (b) Explain two other ways of keeping healthcare affordable in Singapore. Which one is more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Iraq Kuwait Conflict

- (a) Explain how historical relations have caused the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait. [5]
- (b) Explain two other causes of the Iraq-Kuwait conflict. Which is more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Singapore's Strategies in Managing Globalisation

- a) Explain how the attraction of foreign talents helps Singapore to manage globalisation. [5]
- b) Explain two other strategies in Singapore to manage globalisation. Which is more significant? Explain your answer. [10]

End of Paper

NYGH gratefully acknowledges the use of the following sources:

Photograph: Source: http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/13/world/asia/15rohingya-explainer.html?_r=0

Source A: <http://www.usnews.com/news/world/articles/2015/05/22/the-latest-on-rohingya-myanmar-rescues-over-200-boat-people>

Source B: <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-06-05/myanmar-politician-says-no-proof-refugees-are-rohingyas/6526124>

Source C: <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/05/17/asia-pacific/as-thousands-flee-myanmar-says-its-not-to-blame-for-rohingya-boat-people-crisis/#.VXQAPGPGPIV>

Source D: <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2015/05/21/commentary/world-commentary/rohingya-refugee-crisis-shames-southeast-asia/#.VXQKmc-qgko>

Source E: <http://www.themalaymailonline.com/malaysia/article/mps-call-for-concerted-effort-by-government-to-resolve-rohingya-crisis>

Source F: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2015/05/17/rohingya-migrant-crisis-malaysia_n_7300340.html

ANSWER SCHEME
SEC 4 PRELIMINARY EXAMS SS COMBINED HUMANITIES (2204/1)

1. (a) Study Source A.

Why was this source made? Explain your answer. [5]

L1 e.g.	DESCRIBES SOURCE WITH NO FOCUS ON QN.	[1]
L2 e.g.	INFERS MESSAGE OF SOURCE WITHOUT EVIDENCE <i>The speaker is implying that the Rohingyas were forced to leave the country due to the discriminatory actions of the Myanmar government.</i> <i>The speaker is implying that Myanmar government should be held responsible for the Rohingya refugee crisis.</i>	[2]
L3 e.g.	INFERS MESSAGE OF SOURCE WITH EVIDENCE EXPLAINED. <i>Award 3 marks for 1 supported inference</i> <i>The speaker is implying that the Rohingyas were forced to leave the country due to the discriminatory actions of the Myanmar government. This can be seen in the source which mentioned that, "Because the uncertainty that comes from not even having any status is one of the things that may drive people to leave..."</i>	[3]
L4	INFERS MESSAGE OF SOURCE WITH WEAK LINK TO THE CONTEXT OF WRITING & SUPPORTED BY RELEVANT EVIDENCE Context: <i>In lieu of the large scale exodus of Rohingya migrants fleeing Myanmar, the US official is implying that the Rohingyas were forced to flee due the failure of their government in protecting their human rights/granting them citizenship rights. This is clearly seen in the source which mentioned that, "Because the uncertainty that comes from not even having any status is one of the things that may drive people to leave..."</i>	[4]
L5	INFERS MESSAGE OF SOURCE WITH EXPLICIT CONSIDERATION OF CONTEXT with a clear demonstration of a link to contextual knowledge. BUT NOT ADDRESSING INTENDED OUTCOME. Context + Message: Context: <i>In lieu of the massive fleeing of the Rakhine state in Myanmar by the Rohingyas due to the</i>	[5]

	<u>discrimination and persecution that they face as non-citizens</u> , the US state official is implying that the Myanmar government is responsible for this state of affairs as they failed to grant the Rohingya any citizen rights. This is clearly seen in the source which mentioned, "they should have a path to citizenship...The fact that they (Rohingya people) are prepared to leave is a reflection of conditions in Rakhine state that are leading people to make this choice."	
L6	INFERS MESSAGE OF SOURCE WITH EXPLICIT CONSIDERATION OF CONTEXT, TARGET AUDIENCE AND INTENDED OUTCOME OF SPEECH WRITTEN. <i><u>L5 + This speech is targeted at the Myanmar government in the hope of putting political pressure on them to improve the lives of the Rohingyas by improving their status and living conditions in the country. This could mean granting them citizenship rights in order to end the persecution that they are suffering. This could then stop the Rohingyas from fleeing their country and bring about an eventual end to the refugee crisis.</u></i>	[6]

(b) Study Source B.

How far can this source be trusted on the Rohingya refugee crisis? Explain your answer. [7]

L1	Can be trusted based on provenance unexplained <i>Can be trusted as it is spoken by a Myanmar government official/cannot be trusted as he is bias towards the Rohingya refugees.</i>	[1]
L2	Can be trusted based on content unsupported <i>The source can be trusted as it clearly mentions that the people on board the refugee boats are not Rohingya and thus the Myanmar government should not be held responsible for the refugee crisis.</i>	[2]
L3	Representative based on content supported/explained. <i>The source can be trusted as it clearly mentions that the people on board the refugee boats are not Rohingya and thus the Myanmar government should not be held responsible for the refugee crisis. This is clearly seen in the source which mentioned that, "I want to urge everyone, to look at everyone among these boat people, they cannot speak the Myanmar language, and they don't look like Myanmar people. When you try to investigate, clearly they</i>	[3]

	are not from Myanmar.”	
L4	Representative/Not Representative based on valid cross-referencing to other sources to assess validity of information (Award 4 marks for a weak cross-reference and award full marks for a strong cross-reference) <i>Can be trusted L3 + The source are supported by Source C which claims that the refugees are not ethnically Rohingya and that the government of Myanmar should not be held responsible for this crisis. This is seen in the source which mentioned that, “We will not accept the allegations by some that Myanmar is the source of the problem. There is no way to prove that they are Rohingyas.”</i> OR <i>Cannot be trusted as the BI rejects the claims made in Source B in relation to the claims that the migrants are not Rohingya rather the government is refusing to recognizing them in order to absolve them of any responsibility. This is seen in the BI which mentioned that, “The denials and inactions of the Myanmar government on the refugee crisis in order to avoid any responsibility has come under great criticism from the international community.” This clearly implies that the source cannot be trusted.</i>	[4-5]
L5	Both aspects of L4 (Valid cross-referencing in relation to missing information) Award 5 marks for a weak cross-reference and award full marks for a strong cross-reference.	[5-6]
L6	Cannot be trusted based on the agenda of the Myanmar official (Award 6 marks for weak discussion purpose without contemplating Context, Target Audience or Intended Outcome in Detail, Award full marks for a clear discussion of motive and agenda of the Myanmar official) <i>Context: With the widespread international condemnation by the international community over the crisis and the inactions and denials of the Myanmar government in its handling of the crisis,</i> <i>Message to Target Audience – The government is hoping to deflect negative criticism/blame from the international community by claiming that Myanmar has no need to act as these refugees are not their responsibility.</i> <i>Intended Outcome – This would tend justify their non-actions over the crisis and absolve themselves of blame.</i>	[6-7]

(c) **Study Source B & C.**

How far do both sources agree with each other? Explain your answer.

[7]

Level	Descriptor	Mark
L1	Agree OR / AND Disagree due to provenance	1
L2	Agree due to similar topic <i>e.g. Both sources are related views addressing the Rohingya crisis.</i>	2
L3	B would agree with C on the issue given the similar stand of the government. (Weak explanation on perspective, See L6) <i>e.g. Source C and B would agree as they are views made by the Myanmar government.</i>	3
4	Agree OR Different based on content (4 marks for unsupported comparison, 5 marks for supported comparison) <i>e.g. Both sources agree that the Rohingya refugee is not the responsibility of the Myanmar government and that they shouldn't be blamed for the crisis. This is clearly seen in source B which mentioned that, "There is nothing to prove refugees adrift in South-East Asian waters are genuine Rohingyas from Myanmar." This view is also echoed in Source C which states that, We will not accept the allegations by some that Myanmar is the source of the problem. There is no way to prove that they are Rohingyas." This clearly implies that the Myanmar government should not be blamed or held responsible for the crisis.</i> OR <i>e.g. Both sources would disagree in relation to who is to be held responsible for the crisis. While Source B does not make specific claims as to who should be blamed, Source C makes specific references to the parties responsible. This is seen in Source B which mentioned that, "This is clearly not a problem we should bear alone." In Source C, it is mentioned that, "the gravest violation of human rights are committed by those corrupt officials (Thailand and Malaysia) who are involved in human trafficking activities and colluded with the trafficking syndicates...These governments are trying to divert their human smuggling and slavery problems by dumping the blame on Myanmar." This clearly shows that they have taken different stands in proportioning blame over the crisis.</i>	4-5
5	Agree and Disagree based on content (5 marks for unsupported comparison, 6 marks for supported comparison)	5-6

	See L4	
6	Agree due to differing perspective – obligated to protect the national interests of their country. <i>i.e. Given the fact that both officials are obligated to protect the national interests of their respective countries, both sources would agree on the stand taken by the Myanmar government on the Rohingya crisis. For Source B and Source C, the speakers would definitely endorse the actions of the government in order to protect the national interests of their country.</i>	6
7	Agree due to purpose for justifying the non-action of the Myanmar government over the crisis (Target Audience – International community) - <i>Source B and C: Justify their actions over the refugee crisis and deflect blame on Myanmar.</i> <i>Source B and Source C would agree to a large extent due to the similar agenda which both possess. Source B and C are obviously an attempt to protect Myanmar's national interests over the Rohingya crisis. By making the speeches denouncing the ethnicity and pushing the blame to other countries, it would justify Myanmar's government lack of actions over the crisis and deflect blame from the international community. It would also enable them to continue their treatment of the Rohingya in their country.</i>	7

(d) Study Source D.

The comments were made by a Myanmar opposition party spokesperson. Are you surprised by the claims made? Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Descriptor	Mark
L1	Yes OR / AND No. Provenance unexplained. <i>I am surprised as it was made by an opposition member. I am not surprised as it was made by an opposition member.</i>	1
L2	No, based on provenance explained <i>e.g. No. I am not surprised as the publication of the statement made by the opposition member as they are usually critical of the policies of the incumbent Myanmar government over issues like human rights and democracy. It is thus not surprising to see a statement like this.</i>	2
L3	No/ Yes, based on content advocating the granting of citizenship rights to the Rohingya. (3 marks for unsupported explanation, 4 marks for supported explanation) <i>It is not surprising as it mentioned that, "If [the Rohingya] are not accepted as citizens, they cannot just be sent onto rivers. They can't be pushed out to sea. They are humans. I just see them as humans who are entitled to human rights." This clearly implies that Rohingya are to be recognized as legitimate citizens in Myanmar.</i> OR <i>It is surprising given that the opposition member is advocating for citizenship rights for the Rohingya as they are not considered as part of Myanmar. This is seen in the source which mentioned, "They are humans. I just see them as humans who are entitled to human rights." This clearly implies that Rohingya are to be recognized as legitimate citizens in Myanmar. This is clearly in opposition to the policies of the government.</i>	3-4
L4	Surprising due to valid CR to other sources / BI (5 marks for unsupported explanation, 6 marks for supported explanation) <i>It is surprising given that the opposition member is advocating for citizenship rights for the Rohingya as they are not considered as part of Myanmar. This is seen in the source which mentioned, "They are humans. I just see them as</i>	5-6

	<i>humans who are entitled to human rights.” This clearly implies that Rohingya are to be recognized as legitimate citizens in Myanmar. This is clearly in opposition to the policies of the government. This is supported by the BI which clearly mentioned that, “The Rohingya people are considered “stateless entities”, as the Myanmar government has been refusing to recognize them as one of the ethnic groups of the country. For this reason, the Rohingya people lack legal protection from the Government of Myanmar.” This clearly is surprising as the opposition party is prepared to stand up against the actions of the Myanmar government over its current policies.</i>	
L5	Not surprising based on a critical examination of the agenda of the speaker/ author – (Representing the interests of the opposition party) <i>Context – Source D was created in response to the crisis that had taken place over the mass exodus of Rohingya refugees and serve to reiterate the views of the opposition party on the actions of the Myanmar government over their treatment of the Rohingyas.</i> <i>Target Audience – International Community</i> <i>To win public /international support to pressurize Myanmar to grant citizenship rights to the Rohingyas and to end the discrimination and subsequent refugee crisis starting from Myanmar.</i>	7

(e) Study Source E and F.

Both sources have different views on the issue; does it mean that one of them is wrong? Explain your answer. [8]

L1	Assertion Unsupported based on provenance <i>e.g. Both sources are not wrong as they are made by different individuals. Source E is made by a human rights activist while Source F is made by a government official.</i>	1
L2	Assertion Unsupported based on content <i>e.g. Both sources are not wrong as they have different views on the issue. Source E is calling for actions by the Malaysian government to help the Rohingya refugees while Source F is calling for no actions to be taken by the Malaysian government.</i>	2

L3	Assertion supported based on content <i>e.g. Both sources are not wrong as they have different views on the issue. Source E is calling for more actions by the Malaysian government to help the Rohingya refugees while Source F is stating that the Malaysian government is not prepared to do more. This is seen in Source E which mentioned that, "The government should coordinate with other countries to resolve the Rohingya issue before it became a security and health issue." Whereas in Source F, it is mentioned that, "I have already stated that we cannot afford to accept more of them, as a huge number already exist here — and so far no countries want to settle them. We have to look at our own interests too." This clearly illustrates the 2 different stands on the issue.</i>	3
L4	Assertion supported based on link between 2 sources <i>e.g. Not wrong as they are different stands on the issue clearly F is a response to the criticism from E on the actions of the Malaysian government over the Rohingya refugee crisis. Both points are valid as they represent two opposing views.</i>	4
L5	Assertion supported based on valid cross-referencing of both sources (Award 5 marks for a weak cross-reference and award full marks for a strong cross-reference.) <i>e.g. Source E views are not wrong as this is seen in Source E which mentioned that, "The government should coordinate with other countries to resolve the Rohingya issue before it became a security and health issue." This is supported by the BI which mentioned that, "these potential host countries in ASEAN like Malaysia and Indonesia have provided limited aid to them..." This supports the claims made in Source E that more can be done to help the Rohingya refugees.</i>	5-6
L6	Assertion, supported based on critical examination of perspectives of both sources (Award 6 marks for a weak explanation and full marks for a strong explanation) <i>Both sources are not wrong as they are representing the interests of different organizations. For Source E, as a human rights advocate, the spokesperson would definitely be calling for an end to the inhumane treatment suffered by the Rohingya as they are exploited while fleeing the Rakhine state. As for Source F, the spokesperson would represent the interests of the Malaysian government in ensuring that their security and social concerns are not jeopardized or threatened with the large influx of these migrants.</i>	6-7
L7	Assertion, supported based on critical examination of agenda of both sources (Award 7 marks for weak discussion purpose without contemplating Context, Target Audience or Intended Outcome in Detail, Award full marks for a clear	7-8

	discussion of motive and agenda of the human rights activist and Malaysian government official.) <i>Context – In light of the international limelight on the Rohingya crisis and their plight at the hands of the discrimination and rejection suffered when they are seeking political refuge.</i> <i>Target Audience – International community / Malaysian government</i> <i>Source E – Push forward their agenda of bringing to light the plight of the Rohingya refugees to the public eye in order to effectuate actions from the Malaysian government as well as other responsible parties to take actions in helping to alleviate the crisis.</i> <i>Source F – To justify the lack of actions on the part of the Malaysian government by highlighting social and security concerns that the country will face if they allow the massive influx of these refugees into their country. This would deflect blame or absolve them of any further responsibility.</i>	
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SEQ Answer Scheme

2a	Explain how practicing individual responsibility helps to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore.	5
L1	Writes about individual responsibility in general <i>Individual responsibility means keeping a healthy lifestyle to minimize the risk of falling sick.</i>	1-2
L2	Describes what individual responsibility involves <i>Individual responsibility means preparing yourself via the use of private insurance to help keep healthcare costs low and affordable.</i>	2-3
L3	Explains how the factor helps to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore. <i>Through the use of individual means like private insurance, CPF medisave accounts and keeping a healthy lifestyle, it would reduce the risk of one falling ill and at the same time ensure that the individual has a ready sum of money to cover any large scale medical costs he may incur in the future. This helps them to prepare for any medical emergency or huge financial strains that they could face in relation to the payment of large medical bills. This would help to keep healthcare costs affordable for most in the long run.</i>	4-5
b	Explain two other ways of keeping healthcare affordable in Singapore. Which one is more significant? Explain your answer.	10
L1	Identifies factors <i>The role played by the government through Medishield also helps to keep healthcare affordable.</i>	1-2
L2	Describes the role played by the government <i>The use of the government endorsed Medishield provides greater coverage to medical expenses incurred especially if the CPF Medisave account is insufficient to cover it.</i>	3-4
L3	Explains one factor <i>The use of the government endorsed national health insurance scheme called Medishield provides greater coverage to medical expenses incurred especially if the CPF Medisave account is insufficient to cover it. This helps to protect the insured by allowing them to use their CPF account to purchase this insurance coverage. Given that this national health insurance can be used to cover any outstanding expenses not</i>	5-6

	<u>covered by Medisave, it could make healthcare affordable for the individual as he/she does not have incur any heavy out-of-pocket expenses. This thus makes healthcare affordable.</u>	
L4	L3 + Explains another factor <i>Another method is to rely on community support via organizations like Ren-Ci, St Luke Hospital and NKF has been providing long term medical care to patients who suffer from long term medical conditions at a subsidized rate. <u>Through community fund raising as well as donations from well-wishers, the funds are directed towards the lower income groups to help them cope with their huge medical bills. This helps to make the cost of healthcare affordable in the long run when people utilize these medical services provided by these community health initiatives.</u></i>	7-8
L5	L4 + Evaluates both factors <i>The most critical measure is definitely the role played by the government through a national health insurance scheme. Given the sheer cost of medical costs today, the government is only institution with the manpower and resources to implement a nationwide scale medical plan that can provide coverage to the citizens. Community support is rather limited given the lack of resources and finances in comparison to the government. This reinforces the greater importance in the role played by the government in making healthcare affordable.</i>	9-10
3a	Explain how historical relations have caused the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait.	5
L1	Writes about the conflict in general	1-2
L2	Describes the given factor <i>Kuwait and Iraqi used to unify under the Persian empire. Iraq sees Kuwait as part of its territories even after they had been granted independence by the British.</i>	2-3
L3	Explains how factor led to the outbreak of conflict between Iraq and Kuwait. <i>Kuwait had been part of Iraq / a province of Iraq in the past. Iraq felt that Kuwait was essentially part of Iraq and wanted its reunification. Under British rule, both countries were ruled jointly, thus it is only natural for Kuwait to be reunited with Iraq. Iraq had tried to take back Kuwait before in the 1970s and threatened to</i>	4-5

	<i>invade it but backed down when faced with British support for Kuwait. With Kuwait now independent and culturally and historically linked to Iraq, Iraq sought to reunify Kuwait to Iraq. This ambition was to worsen relations between the 2 countries.</i>	
b	Explain two other causes of the conflict. Which is more serious? Explain your answer.	10
L1	Identifies the two factors <i>The economic problems facing Iraq due to the Iran Iraq War. The loss of oil revenue due to over-production of oil by Kuwait.</i>	1-2
L2	Describes the two factors <i>The Iran Iraq war last for 10 years devastated the Iraqi economy and much of their oil revenue was spent was spent on war with Iran. Much of Iraq was destroyed in the war. Iraq had to spend well over \$2 billion to rebuild its economy. Iraq however owed money to the Western powers and could not repay its debts and rebuild its infrastructure at the same time.</i>	3-4
L3	Explains one factor <i>L2 + by invading Kuwait which it also owed money to , it would wipe out their debt to Kuwait plus give them access to Kuwait's wealth and oil reserves that could help them repay their foreign debts and also pay for the rebuilding of their country. By controlling Kuwait, Iraq could also better control world oil prices as control of Kuwaiti oil reserves would allow Iraq to control 20% of the world's oil and therefore allow it to better to manipulate oil prices and reap greater profits. This territorial ambition threatened relations between the 2 countries and led to conflict.</i>	5-6
L4	L3 + Explains another factor <i>The overproduction of oil by Kuwait affected the ability of Iraq to depend on its oil sales to reduce the foreign debt owed to the Western countries. This jeopardized the ability of Iraq to rebuild her country through the sale of oil. To solve this problem, the Iraqi government saw the necessity of invading Kuwait in order to stop this decline in oil prices as they saw this as economic war declared by Kuwait. To bring an end to this, the only way was to invade Kuwait and bring all its reserves</i>	7-8

	<i>under Iraqi control. This was to worsen relations between the 2 countries.</i>	
L5	L4 + Evaluates both factors <i>The economic problems faced by Iraq due to its devastated economy were the more significant cause of the conflict. The desperate state that Iraq was in led to their great concern over the loss of oil revenue due to Kuwait's oil overproduction. The significant loss of revenue due to the falling prices meant that Iraq would take a longer time to get out of its economic crisis. This was what drove them to harbor intentions to invade Kuwait and seize control of the oil fields which were critical in helping them to rebuild their economy and end their debts.</i>	9-10
4a	Explain how the attraction of foreign talents helps Singapore to manage globalization.	5
L1	Writes about globalization in general	1-2
L2	Describes the given factor <i>Globalised world allows for increase movement of talent Singapore firms able to compete as it can attract some of the world's most talented people to work here.</i>	2-3
L3	Explains how factor helps Singapore to stay competitive. <i>The hiring of foreign talents will also open up new business opportunities and job openings for the locals. Hence, need to attract foreign talent to remain competitive and to help keep companies and businesses in Singapore In this way Singapore will thrive economically in a globalised world.</i>	4-5
b	Explain two other strategies that help Singapore to stay competitive. Which is more important? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies two factors Developing local talents Diversifying the economy	1-2
L2	Describes the two factors <i>In managing our local talents, Singapore promotes continuous learning among the workforce where skills are upgraded. This ensures that Singaporeans will always be able to fit into a job.</i>	3-4

L3	Explains how one factor helps Singapore to stay competitive <i>L2 + Jobs requirements keep changing as technology changes. Continuous learning ensures skills sets of workers can match changing job requirements and remain employable and contribute to Singapore's growth and economy. This enables Singapore to keep employment rates high and remain competitive in the globalized world.</i>	5-6
L4	L3 + Explains another factor that helps Singapore to stay competitive <i>Singapore's economy focuses on a wide array of high technology industries and services. This allows for Singapore to diversify in different industries. If one industry does poorly, we can still depend on other industries for growth e.g. manufacturing has been on the decline, but Singapore has other revenues like creative arts, tourism and biomedical science to address the decline in manufacturing. This will ensure that Singapore can still remain competitive as there are many avenues for economic growth. This is how Singapore manages globalization.</i>	7-8
L5	L4 + Evaluates both factors <i>Both factors work hand in hand, given that Singapore has a large diversified economy, there is a need to train a ready pool of local talents to take up jobs across the diversified economy, More importantly, this is only possible if there are enough jobs in the economy to ensure that Singaporeans are employed.</i>	9-10