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Name:	Index Number:	Class:
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HUA YI SECONDARY SCHOOL

4E5N

Mid-Year Examination 2015

4E5N**COMBINED HUMANITIES****2204/1**

Paper 1 Social Studies

27 April 2015

Candidates answer on the Writing Paper provided.

Additional Materials: 4 pieces of Writing Paper each. 1 hr 45 mins

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Name, Class and Index Number on all the work you have done.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer both Section A and Section B on a fresh piece of writing paper.

Section A

Answer all parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer one question.

At the end of the examination, fasten all answers to Sections A and B separately.

The marks allocated is given in the brackets [] at the end of each question.

The total marks for this paper is 50.

This document consists of 7 printed pages including the cover page.

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[Turn Over]

Setters: Mdm Adlin and Mr Alphonsus Ang

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 of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1a) Study Sources A and B.

How far does the Chinese spokesman in Source A agree with the [6]
cartoonist in Source B? Explain your answer.

b) Study Source C.

What is the intended message of the general? Explain your answer. [7]

c) Study Source D.

Why do you think the cartoonist drew this cartoon? Explain your answer. [7]

d) Study Source E.

How useful is Source E as evidence about the territorial disputes between [7]
China and India? Explain your answer.

e) Study Source F.

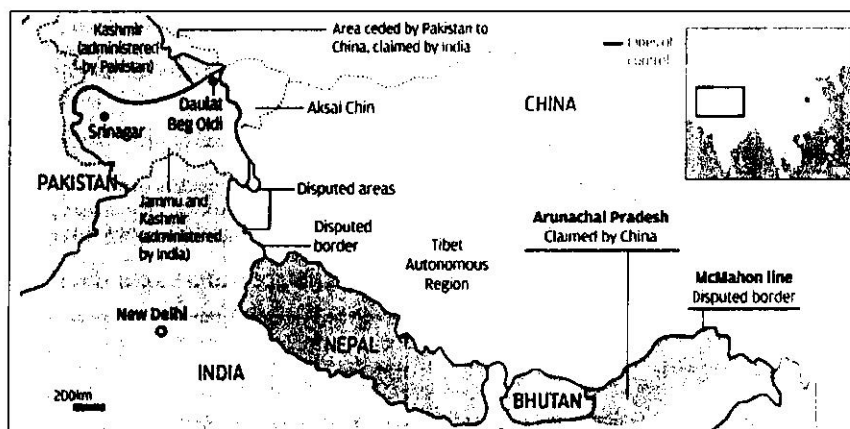
How far do you believe Source F as evidence that the territorial disputes [8]
between China and India can be resolved? Explain your answer.

Can the territorial disputes between China and India ever be resolved?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

China and India share a long border and a number of disputed regions lie along this border. The 1962 Sino-Indian war was the only major modern war fought between India and China which ended almost as abruptly as it began. The cause of the war was a dispute over the sovereignty of the widely separated Aksai Chin border region on the western end and Arunachal Pradesh border region on the eastern end of the Himalayas Mountain.

At the core of the disagreement is the McMahon Line, an imprecise boundary drawn in 1914 by British colonial officials and representatives of the then independent Tibetan state. China refuses to recognize that line, and still bases much of its territorial claims on the maps of the long-vanished Qing dynasty.



Map of the areas of disputed regions, Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh as well as the McMahon line

Unable to reach an agreement on disputed territory along the Himalayan border, the Chinese launched attacks across the McMahon Line on 20 October 1962. Chinese troops advanced in both disputed regions, taking control of what they claimed to be rightfully theirs. The war ended when the Chinese declared a ceasefire on 20 November 1962, and simultaneously announced its withdrawal from the disputed area.

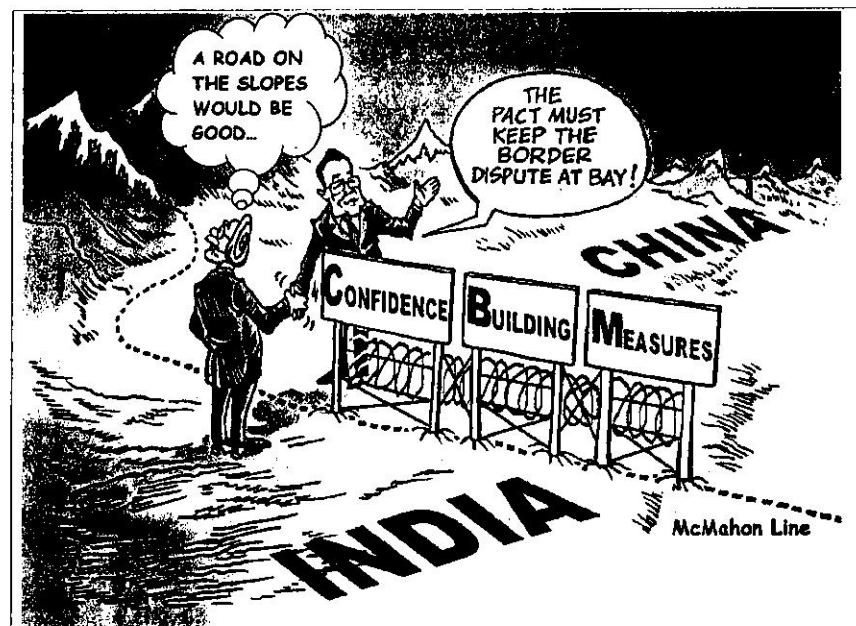
Fifty years later, despite many rounds of talks, the two countries have yet to resolve their decades-old dispute over the 2,100-mile-long border. Aksai Chin is claimed by India while Arunachal Pradesh is claimed by China. Study the following sources to see if the territorial disputes between China and India can be resolved peacefully.

Source A: An extract from an interview by Chinese foreign ministry spokesman in response to India's decision to build a road on Arunachal Pradesh, 15 October 2011.

Before final settlement is reached, we hope that India will not build a road on Arunachal Pradesh and further complicate the situation. We should jointly safeguard the peace and tranquillity of the border area and create favourable conditions for the final agreement of the border conflict.

The boundary issue between China and India is left by colonial past. We need to deal with this issue properly. There is a dispute about the eastern part of the China-India border. China is highly attentive to the situation. As a neighbour and friend of India, we hope we can exercise restraint and focus on dialogue rather than force.

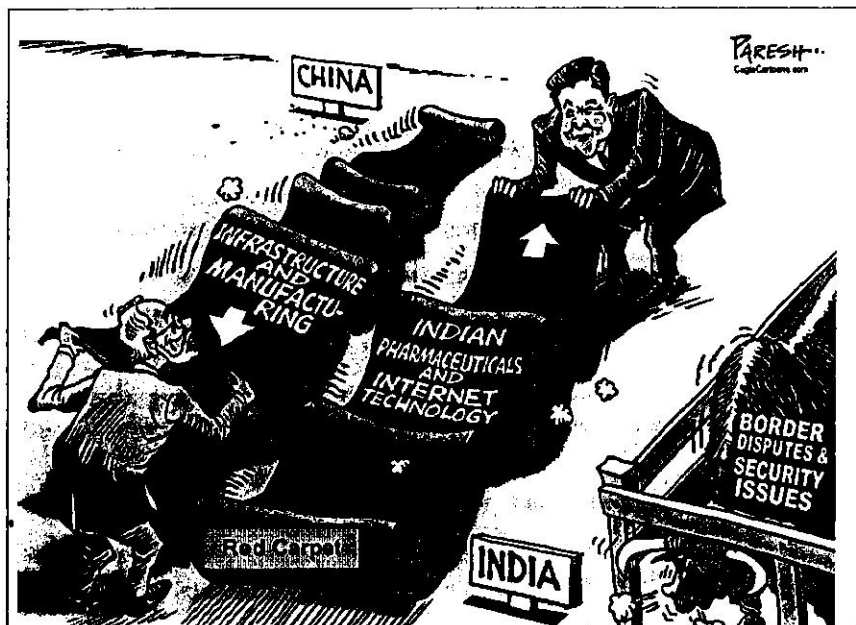
Source B: A cartoon on the disputed area of Arunachal Pradesh by a Chinese cartoonist published in *The Economist*, a London-based news magazine, 20 October 2011.



Source C: From an excerpt of an interview with General JJ Singh, governor of Arunachal Pradesh, 17 April 2012.

It is important to solve the China-India border dispute and for that to occur, some give and take is necessary. By and large, the McMahon Line will help resolve the boundary of the two countries but some inconsistencies might have to be amicably resolved. There is no reason for conflict as both China and India have agreed to resolve the issue peacefully. Our Chinese friends should come here and find out for themselves what the people in Arunachal feel about China and India. Nobody here wants to be part of China.

Source D: A political cartoon from The National Herald, an Indian newspaper agency, on China and India holding economic talks, 23 October 2013.



Source E: A report by an Indian journalist on Mail India Online, an online news site, 28 November 2013.

India has signaled its readiness to let its Aksai Chin region remain in Chinese hands in exchange for recognition of Arunachal Pradesh as part of its territory. In other words, India is willing to give up its claims to Aksai Chin if China does the same for Arunachal. This is being considered a bargaining point of India. The 16th round of boundary negotiations between ministers from both countries also ended on a disappointing note, with India contesting the Chinese assertion that the boundary was never demarcated. The Indian government also says that both sides should, in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding, make adjustments to their views on the territorial issue so as to arrive at a consensus.

Source F: Adapted from a newspaper report on the speech made by Chinese President Xi Jinping in response to calls to discuss territorial issues, South China Morning Post, 18 November 2014.

President Xi Jinping vowed yesterday never to use force to achieve Beijing's goals, including in territorial disputes, just days after US President Barack Obama warned of the dangers of outright conflict in Asia. In an international address, Xi said his giant developing nation needed peace. "A review of history shows that countries that attempted to pursue development with force always failed. This is what history teaches us. China is dedicated to upholding peace. Peace is precious and needs to be protected," he said.

But he added: "We must always be on high alert against the factors that may deprive us of peace."

Xi said he was open to dialogue with India who has voiced willingness to negotiate.

Section B (Structured-Essay questions)

Answer one question.

2. Managing Healthcare: A Case Study of Singapore

- (a) Explain how Medisave helps to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore. [5]
- (b) Explain two other ways of keeping healthcare in Singapore affordable. Which do you think is more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

3. Managing Peace and Security: Regional and International Conflict

- (a) Explain how the economic impact of transnational terrorism can adversely affect Singapore. [5]
- (b) Explain two other impacts of transnational terrorism that can adversely affect Singapore. Which do you think is more serious? Explain your answer. [10]

4. Sustaining Economic Development In A Globalising World

- (a) Explain how venturing abroad helps Singapore overcome the challenges of a globalising world. [5]
- (b) Explain two other strategies that are used by Singapore to overcome the challenges of a globalising world. Which do you think is more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

- End of paper -

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Source A <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/China-alarmed-tells-India-not-to-complicate-border-situation-with-new-road/articleshow/44826891.cms>
- Source B <http://www.cagle.com/tag/india-china-border/>
- Source C <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-17738147>
- Source D <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/indiahome/indianews/article-2515187/India-ready-let-China-Aksai-Chin-neighbour-country-drops-claim-Arunachal-Pradesh.html#ixzz3ThlwYq9>
- Source E <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/indiahome/indianews/article-2515187/India-ready-let-China-Aksai-Chin-neighbour-country-drops-claim-Arunachal-Pradesh.html#ixzz3ThlwYq9>
- Source F <http://www.scmp.com/news/china/article/1642128/china-will-never-use-force-achieve-goals-xi-vows?page=all>



HUA YI SECONDARY SCHOOL

4E5N

Mid-Year Examination 2015

2204/1

COMBINED HUMANITIES

Paper 1 Social Studies

ANSWER SCHEME

Section A (Source-based Case Study) (35 marks)

1a) Study Sources A and B.

How far does the Chinese spokesman in Source A agree with the cartoonist in Source B? [6]
Explain your answer.

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Yes/ No, no valid comparison (mention only either A or B) <i>Award 1 mark for one content detail and 2 marks for more content details of no valid comparison.</i> e.g. No, the spokesperson would have disagreed as he mentioned that India should not take further actions that may complicate the situation. No, the cartoonist shows that India was intending to build roads in the disputed territory. Yes, the cartoonist would have agreed as he showed China and India reaching a peace pact to keep the border dispute at bay. Yes, the spokesperson said that both countries will work together to ensure peace and stability.	1-2

	OR Yes/ No based on provenance e.g. No, a government spokesperson would never agree with a political cartoonist. [L1/1]	
L2	Agree or disagree based on parts of content of A and B which agree and parts which disagree <i>Award 3 marks for a weak explanation of a valid comparison/contrast and 4 marks for more developed answer.</i> e.g. Source A would agree with Source B as both mention about how both China and India must work together to reach to a consensus in solving the territorial dispute of Arunachal Pradesh/ are resorting to peace talks. The spokesperson in Source A mentioned about how they 'should jointly safeguard the peace and tranquillity of the border area and create favourable conditions'. This is supported by the cartoonist's opinion in Source B which showed both Indian and Chinese leaders shaking hands in agreement to a pact, indicating commitment to restore peace as seen from the 'Confidence Building Measures' sign. [L2/4] OR e.g. Source A disagrees with Source B regarding India's intention on the dispute issue. In Source A, it is seen that the spokesperson is hinting at India to keep the dispute issue at 'dialogue' and not resort to complicating the situation by building a road. This implies that according to the Chinese spokesman, China is aware of India's intention of building a road on Arunachal Pradesh. This is different from Source B as it is seen that China is unaware of India's intention of constructing a road at Arunachal Pradesh and has gone ahead to committing to a pact/ agreement. This is seen from the Indian leader's thought about building 'a road on the slopes would be good' which is unknown to the Chinese leader. [L2/4]	3-4
L3	Agree and disagree based on parts of content of A and B which agree and parts which disagree <i>Award 5 marks for a weak explanation of both valid comparison and contrast and 6 marks for more developed answer.</i>	5-6
L4	Agree based on viewpoint of A and B that both are uncertain about the outcome of the negotiations. e.g. The spokesperson in Source A would have agreed with the cartoonist in Source B because both sources express their uncertainty with regards to the outcomes of the negotiation. Source A mentions that China "hopes" that both parties will avoid resorting to force and instead use dialogue to resolve the dispute. This shows that they are not certain that India will comply. Similarly, Source B is uncertain about whether the negotiations will be	6

	successful because in the cartoon, India is portrayed as still wanting to build a road in the disputed area which would jeopardize the negotiations. Thus, the cartoonist is trying to say that while India appears to want to resolve the dispute, they have intentions to make constructions on the disputed land. Thus, the cartoonist is uncertain about the outcome.	
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1b) Study Source C.

What is the intended message of the general? Explain your answer.

[7]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Answers based on provenance OR generalised answers not using source content or context e.g. The general was addressing the issue of the disputed areas of conflict between China and India.	1
L2	Answers based on context <i>Award 2 marks for general context and 3 marks for specific context of clashes between countries over the dispute.</i> e.g. He was talking about the conflict over the disputed border regions that are yet to be resolved, especially the conflict area, Arunachal Pradesh.	2-3
L3	Answers showing valid messages, using content of Source C alone <i>Award 4 marks for weak message based on content and 5 marks for more developed message.</i> e.g. He wants to relay a message/ hints/ explains that the dispute can be resolved if both parties come to a consensus. This is supported by 'some give and take is necessary' in order to solve the China-India border dispute. He also wants his Chinese counterparts to know that the people of Arunachal Pradesh identify themselves with India and not China. The evidence is that 'nobody here wants to be part of China', suggesting that Arunachal Pradesh should belong to India.	4-5
L4	Answers showing message based on wanting to persuade the audience with supporting evidence <i>Award 6 marks for a weak explanation of a message and 7 marks for more developed message.</i> e.g. The general wants to persuade his Chinese counterparts that the people of Arunachal Pradesh identify themselves to India and not China. This is seen	6-7

	from the evidence that states, 'Nobody here wants to be part of China.' I can infer that the Arunachalis' sense of belonging is to India. He wants to convince the Chinese government that China and India should come to a compromise and that the former should relinquish the territorial claims to Arunachal Pradesh for the long withstanding dispute to be resolved as the people of this disputed region do not identify themselves as Chinese and that they should adhere to the McMahon line that was set up by the British. [L4/6] e.g. The general wants to persuade the international audience that the people of Arunachal Pradesh identify themselves to India and not China. This is seen from the evidence that states, 'Nobody here wants to be part of China.' I can infer that the Arunachalis' sense of belonging is to India. Thus, he wants to persuade the international community to support India's claim of Arunachal Pradesh and to help pressure China into relinquishing its claims over the territory. [L4/7]	
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1c) Study Source D.

Why do you think the cartoonist drew this cartoon? Explain your answer.

[7]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Answers based on provenance e.g. The cartoonist drew this to show the China-India talks on 23 October 2013. [L1/1] OR Generalised answers not using source content or context e.g. He drew this because it was what the cartoonist believed about the territorial disputes/ He wants to update the readers about the China-India talks through the eyes of a cartoonist/ let others know about his view on the issue. [L1/2] OR Misinterpretation of source, with details e.g. He drew this to show the bull is caged up, hinting that the dispute has been solved./ He is hinting that the leaders of China and India are matadors preparing to compete in a bull fight.	1-2
L2	Answers based on context (no use of source content)	2-3

	<i>Award 2 marks for general context and 3 marks for specific context of clashes between countries over the dispute.</i> e.g. The cartoonist drew this cartoon because of the territorial disputes between China and India that have yet to be resolved. [2] e.g. The cartoonist drew this cartoon because there were many rounds of talks between China and India and yet, the disputes over the disputed border regions have yet to be resolved. [3]	
L3	Message: based on content of Source D only <i>Award 3 marks for partial interpretation of cartoon (either caged bull or leaders rolling out carpets) and 4 marks for a full interpretation of cartoon.</i> e.g. The cartoonist drew this cartoon because he wants to express his view that the reason behind why the territorial disputes takes so long to be resolved is due to the fact that the leaders of both countries do not bring up the matter during their economic talks. This is evident in the cartoon where the raging 'bull' representing 'border disputes and security issues' is locked away. This implies that the sensitive issue of border disputes is kept aside to avoid sparks of anger as seen from the raging bull which is waiting to be released. The leaders would rather choose to have economic talks than discuss about the territorial disputes. OR e.g. The cartoonist also wants to show that India and China only discuss about the economic terms of negotiations during their economic talks as seen from India wanting China's infrastructure and manufacturing expertise and China wanting India's pharmaceutical and internet technology. They only discuss about issues that will bring about a 'win-win situation'.	3-4
L4	Message with judgment made on China/ India/ talks i.e. talks are ineffective <i>Award 4 marks for an undeveloped message and 5 marks for a well-developed message.</i> e.g. The cartoonist drew this because he is <u>condemning/</u> criticising the talks carried out by the leaders from India and China as <u>ineffective</u> in making attempts to resolve border disputes. He is hinting that the talks are not about resolving the border disputes which are actually locked away as seen from the raging bull but rather about economic benefits that both countries can gain from each other. This is seen from the red carpets that are being rolled out by the leaders which seems to indicate that they are welcoming each other.	4-5
L5	Purpose: to win support (L4 + Impact) <i>Award 6 marks for a weak answer at purpose and 7 marks for a well-developed purpose with outcome on audience.</i>	6-7

	Note: Purpose is the intended impact of the message on the behaviour of the audience. e.g. L4 + The cartoonist drew this cartoon because he wants to convince the Indian public that the political leaders of both countries must come to terms to discuss about the border issues which are more urgent in nature. He is hinting that the border disputes have been away from the limelight of the discussions for some time and that it is time that the leaders bring up the matter. If they do not settle the dispute then it may cause future trouble and damage. This is seen from the raging bull which is being kept in a wooden enclosure, waiting to be released. He is trying to convince the Indian public to not blindly accept and support the economic cooperation between the two countries, but to continue to request for the government to settle the territorial dispute which is more urgent/important. Answer must also include the implications of a raging bull: A raging bull would worsen the tense situation; its explosive nature would cause further calamity/aggravate the already tense situation.	
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d) Study Source E.

How useful is Source E as evidence about the territorial disputes between China and India? Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Undeveloped assertions e.g. It is not useful as it is from an Indian journalist so it could be a biased opinion. (L1/1) If students mentioned 'biased opinion against Chinese govt- L1/2. OR Answer based on provenance e.g. It is useful as it is said by an Indian journalist who is doing a coverage of the territorial dispute between China and India./ It is useful as it is a first-hand source. [L1/2]	1-2
L2	Useful because of the information it provides about the disputes <i>Award 3 marks for a weak answer (no inference made) and 4 marks for a more fully developed answer (inference made).</i> e.g. Source E is useful as it tells me that the dispute is taking a long time to be resolved. The result of the 16th round of negotiations did not come to any agreement as seen from 'boundary negotiations... ended on a disappointing note' in Source E which implies that China and India were not able to reach a	3-4

	consensus, with India contesting China's claim that the boundary at the border regions of Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin was 'never demarcated'. It is also useful in telling me about India's positive stand in trying to reach a mutual understanding in solving the dispute. The source says that "India has signaled its readiness" to resolve the dispute by arriving at a compromise. OR Limited usefulness because of what it does not say about the disputes e.g. It is limited in its usefulness as it does not tell me about China's stand in the negotiations. The source only tells me about India's positive stand in trying to reach a mutual understanding in solving the disputes. [L2/3]	
L3	Both aspects of L2 (Useful and not useful, based on content) e.g. Source E is useful as it tells me that the result of the 16th round of negotiations did not come to any agreement as seen from 'boundary negotiations... ended on a disappointing note.' China and India were not able to reach a consensus with India contesting China's claim that the boundary at the border regions of Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin was 'never demarcated'. It is also useful in telling me about India's positive stand in trying to reach a mutual understanding in solving the disputes. However, its usefulness is limited as it does not tell me about China's stand in the negotiations. The source only tells me about India's positive stand in trying to reach a mutual understanding in solving the disputes.	5
L4	Useful/ Not useful because it is reliable/ unreliable, based on cross-reference to other sources <i>Award 5 marks for a weak cross-reference made and 6 marks for a well-developed answer.</i> ** Cross-referencing without addressing issue [L3/4] e.g. [Useful] Source E is useful as evidence about the territorial disputes between China and India, specifically how India wanted control over the eastern territory of Arunachal Pradesh and this was one of the sources of dispute. The source mentioned that India is ready to let Aksai Chin to remain in Chinese hands in exchange for recognition of Arunachal Pradesh as part of theirs. Thus, India wants Arunachal so much so that it "is willing to give up its claims to Aksai Chin". <u>Source E is supported by Source A</u> which states that China is aware of "a dispute about the eastern part of the China-India border" which is where Arunachal Pradesh is located. Furthermore, the Chinese spokesperson requests that India does not "build a road" there and "further complicate the situation". This shows that India was interested in controlling the land so as to develop it through the building of a road. Since Source A supports Source E in stating that India's desire is to gain control over Arunachal Pradesh, Source E is reliable. Thus, it is useful as evidence of the	6

	territorial dispute between China and India. [6 marks] OR e.g. [Not useful] Source E is not useful as evidence that the territorial disputes between China and India is hard to be solved as it shows me only India's positive stand in trying to reach a mutual understanding in solving the dispute. The source mentioned that India is ready to let Aksai Chin to remain in Chinese hands in exchange for recognition of Arunachal Pradesh as part of theirs. This was, however, contested by China. <u>Source E shows India's readiness and China's unwillingness to solve the issue.</u> This is <u>refuted by Source B</u> which shows otherwise. In Source B, India is not keen to resolve as seen from the president's intention to build a road at Arunachal Pradesh and China's willingness in committing to a peace pact. Since Source B does not support Source E, Source E is not reliable and thus, not useful in telling me about China and India's role in the dispute. [6 marks] OR Not useful because it is unreliable, based on intent of author/ language used <i>Award 6 marks for a well-developed answer.</i> e.g. However, the <u>reliability is reduced</u> as the writer is biased towards India and portrays India in a positive light when he says "the Indian side says that both sides should, in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding, make adjustments to their views on the territorial issue." By doing so, he hopes to <u>persuade</u> the international audience that India is actively seeking to resolve the conflict through compromise and that it is not India's fault that the dispute is yet unresolved. Thus, he hopes to persuade them to <u>support India</u> in the dispute and to pressure China into being more flexible and more willing to compromise in order to resolve the dispute. Thus, Source E is not useful as evidence in showing the territorial disputes. [6 marks]	
L5	L4 + still useful because of an enhanced reliability (as evidence of how the Indian journalist views the disputes) <i>[Answers which argue useful as evidence of territorial disputes, but without addressing L4, award L4/6]</i> e.g. Although the source is less reliable, it is still useful as it helps me to understand the sentiments of the people in India towards China. They wanted the international audience to view China as the aggressor in the dispute and that India is not to be blamed for the prolonged disputes.	7

1e) Study Source F.

How far do you believe Source F as evidence that the territorial disputes between China and India can be resolved? [8]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Undeveloped provenance /bias/content e.g. <u>Yes, I believe</u> Source F as evidence as it is said by the Chinese President himself, Xi Jinping. He is a credible political figure. Therefore, I trust him. [L1/2] OR e.g. <u>No, I do not believe</u> this source as evidence that the territorial dispute is easy to resolve as it is said by the Chinese President himself, Xi Jinping, and that he may be biased/ it may be propaganda. [L1/2] OR Describes the source but no link to whether territorial dispute can be resolved, with assertion e.g. President Xi Jinping is responding to the world with respect to the territorial disputes. Therefore, I believe the source as evidence that the disputes can be resolved. [L1/1]	1-2
L2	Yes, explained by source content: Judgment of cause and effect <i>Award 3 marks for a weak answer and 4 marks for a well-supported answer.</i> e.g. <u>Yes, I believe</u> Source F because it tells me that China is willing to negotiate in discussions about territorial disputes and not use force. It is mentioned that "China is dedicated to upholding peace" especially in the context of his nation's economic development. The President's readiness and willingness to negotiate (cause) implies that the disputes can be resolved (effect).	3-4
L3	No, explained lack of reliability: detect bias from content e.g. I <u>do not believe</u> Source F as in his speech, President Xi Jinping would definitely <u>provide reasons to garner support from international audience to help his own country.</u> From the source, we can see that he speaks well of the Chinese government and that he said that China vowed to never use force to achieve its goals. From this, I can tell that he is biased as he paints his own country in a positive light. Hence, Source F is <u>not reliable</u> and I do not believe it as evidence that the disputes can be resolved.	5

L4	Yes, because it is reliable / No, it is not reliable: explained by cross-reference and addressing resolution is easy to attain <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> ***Note: cross-referencing without addressing resolution – L2/3 e.g. <u>Yes, I believe</u> Source F because it tells me that China is willing to negotiate in discussions about territorial disputes and not use force. It is mentioned that "China is dedicated to upholding peace" especially in the context of his nation which is developing economically at the moment. The President's readiness and India's willingness to negotiate implies that the <u>dispute can be resolved</u>. This is supported by Source C which mentioned that both "China and India have agreed to resolve the issue peacefully." This <u>strengthens Source F's claim</u> in showing that the disputes can be resolved and thus, Source F is a reliable source. OR e.g. <u>No, I do not believe</u> Source F as evidence because it tells me that China is willing to negotiate in discussions about territorial disputes and not use force. It is mentioned that "China is dedicated to upholding peace" especially in the context of his nation which is developing economically at the moment. The President's readiness and India's willingness to negotiate implies that the <u>dispute can be resolved</u>. This is <u>different from Source E</u> which revealed China's unwillingness to hand Arunachal Pradesh to India when India has signaled its readiness to hand Aksai Chin to China. Since Source E shows that the disputes cannot be resolved, it <u>does not support Source F</u> and thus, <u>making Source F not reliable</u>.	6-7
L5	Not reliable based on intended purpose e.g. I <u>do not believe</u> Source F as in his speech, President Xi Jinping would definitely <u>provide reasons to garner support from international audience to help his own country</u>. From the source, we can see that he speaks well of the Chinese government and that he reassures the international audience that China vowed to never use force to achieve its goals. As a President, he would have to make a <u>biased claim</u> so as to <u>sway the sentiments of the international audience to support him</u>. Hence, Source F is <u>not reliable</u> due to his hidden motive and I do not believe it as evidence that the disputes can be resolved.	8

Section B (Structured essay questions) (15 marks)

Answer one question (15 marks)

2(a)	Explain how Medisave helps to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore.	[5]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Writes about healthcare in Singapore. i.e. with no description/ explanation of concept of Medisave. e.g. The healthcare industry in Singapore has been providing quality service to people in Singapore. One of the concerns in keeping healthcare affordable in Singapore is that the subsidies provided by the government should benefit patients who need them most.	[1]
L2	Describes Medisave. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. Medisave was introduced in 1984 to encourage self-reliance by making Singaporeans take responsibility for their own health. A certain amount of money from the workers' Central Provident Fund (CPF) contributions every month is channelled to their Medisave accounts. This amount can be used to pay hospital bills and certain medical treatments like chemotherapy and medication to control high blood pressure.	[2-3]
L3	Explains how Medisave helps to keep healthcare affordable in Singapore. i.e. shows link between Medisave and affordable healthcare in Singapore. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. L2 + With Medisave, CPF members pay a portion of their hospital bills from their own savings and the rest from their Medisave. This enables Singaporeans to cope with high medical bills and not feel the strain of paying the entire sum from their own pocket. This is how Medisave helps keep healthcare costs affordable in Singapore.	[4-5]
2(b)	Explain two other ways of keeping healthcare in Singapore affordable. Which do you think is more effective? Explain your answer.	[10]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Identifies other way(s) that help keep healthcare in Singapore affordable. e.g. The other two ways of keeping healthcare affordable in Singapore is community help and means testing.	[1-2]
L2	Describes other way(s) that help keep healthcare in Singapore affordable.	[3-4]

	<i>Award 3 marks for describing one way and an additional mark for describing another way/ describing one way well.</i> e.g. [Community help] The government also works with the community as the government cannot run all healthcare services. For example, some patients may need medical care after being discharged from hospital. The government gives grants to voluntary welfare organisations to run services such as community hospitals and nursing homes for these patients. Next, the government also gives grants to organisations such as Singapore Anti-Tuberculosis Association (SATA) that provide healthcare support services to the poor. OR [Means testing] Another way to help keep healthcare affordable in Singapore is through means testing. One of the concerns in keeping healthcare affordable in Singapore is that the subsidies provided by the government should benefit patients who need them most. There is a need to check the patients who are receiving more subsidies from government are the deserving ones and one way is to check the income of the patient's household through Means Testing. This way of checking whether the patient is able to pay for their healthcare is called means-testing.	
L3	Explains one other way that helps keep healthcare in Singapore affordable. i.e. shows the link between the way and affordable healthcare in Singapore. <i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other way and an additional mark for supporting detail.</i> e.g. L2 + [Community help] With grants from the government, the community has played a useful role in providing support for those who need step-down healthcare services by catering to the needs of specific groups of people such as the poor. In this way, the healthcare has been made affordable for people in Singapore.	[5-6]
L4	L3 plus Explains another way that helps keep healthcare in Singapore affordable. i.e. shows the link between the way and affordable healthcare in Singapore. <i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of second way and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> e.g. L3 + [Means testing] As a result, resources would be more fairly distributed if those who cannot afford to pay for healthcare get the most subsidies. In the same way, those who are well-to-do will get less subsidies as they could afford to pay for the services on their own. In this way, healthcare in Singapore is made affordable for the poor as the well-to-do will not be taking	[7-8]

	away the resources from those who really need them, like the people with lower income.	
L5	L4 plus Explains the relative effectiveness of the two chosen ways that help keep healthcare in Singapore affordable. i.e. not just why they are effective, but explains why one is more, and the other less, effective. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. L4 + In conclusion, I feel that means-testing is the more effective way in keeping healthcare affordable in Singapore as through this system, healthcare costs are kept low in terms of the patient's stay in government hospitals as well as community hospitals. Hence, through means-testing, more Singaporeans receive step-down healthcare support after being discharged from public hospitals that is more affordable.	[9-10]

3(a)	Explain how economic impact of transnational terrorism can adversely affect Singapore.	[5]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Writes about transnational terrorism in general. i.e. with no description/ explanation of economic impact. e.g. Transnational terrorism occurs when there is unlawful use of force and indiscriminate violence by internationally linked groups against persons and properties in different parts of the world. Transnational terrorism is difficult to track as terrorist groups do not operate openly or in a fixed location.	[1]
L2	Describes economic impact of transnational terrorism. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. Economic impact can also result from terrorist attacks. When terror strikes, the tourism industry takes a hit as tourists would not want to travel to any place that is perceived as unsafe. For example, after the 9-11 attack, the airline industry lost a lot of business as people were afraid of flying due to security issues. This not only impacted America but all over the world. Singapore's airline industry was greatly affected as flights to the USA suffered a loss in business.	[2-3]
L3	Explains how economic impact of transnational terrorism can adversely affect Singapore. i.e. shows link between economic impact and how it affects Singapore negatively.	[4-5]

	<i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. L2 + As a result of transnational terrorism, not only is tourism affected, the Singapore government has to spend a lot of money on increased security measures and emergency exercises when the money could be set aside to develop other aspects of the country.	
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3(b)	Explain two other impacts of transnational terrorism that Singapore can be adversely affected by. Which do you think is more serious? Explain your answer.	[10]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Identifies other impacts of transnational terrorism that Singapore can be adversely affected by. e.g. The other two impacts are social and political impacts of transnational terrorism.	[1-2]
L2	Describes other impact(s) of transnational terrorism. <i>Award 3 marks for describing one impact and an additional mark for describing another impact / describing one impact well.</i> e.g. [Social Impact] Social impact can be very varied, ranging from people's lives being disrupted due to fear of an attack, to social cohesion in Singapore being threatened due to increased suspicion people may have of other racial or religious groups. OR [Political Impact] The political impact of transnational terrorism includes Singapore government having to tighten various controls such as border security. In Singapore, legislation aimed at countering terrorism has been introduced. The border security measures involve greater checks on travellers' identities and belongings, slowing down immigration process as a result.	[3-4]
L3	Explains one other impact of transnational terrorism that can adversely affect Singapore. i.e. shows the link between the impact and how it affects Singapore adversely. <i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other impact and an additional mark for supporting detail.</i> e.g. L2 + [Social Impact] Social impact of transnational terrorism can adversely affect Singapore as acts of terrorism can create suspicion and tension among the various ethnic and religious groups in Singapore. Even with various efforts in instilling social harmony in Singapore by the government and community groups, a terrorist attack can create hatred and distrust among the citizens	[5-6]

	which can potentially harm the nation's peace instantaneously.	
L4	L3 plus Explains another impact that can adversely affect Singapore. i.e. shows the link between the impact and how it affects Singapore adversely. <i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of second impact and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> e.g. L3 + [Political impact] Political impact of transnational terrorism can adversely affect Singapore as the intrusive legislation aimed at countering terrorism has led to critics arguing that these measures and laws infringe on individual freedom and personal privacy. There is a debate on the 'trade-off' between security and freedom. Such an act of disagreement might lead to severe damage in the trust that the people have of the government, thus weakening the political situation in Singapore.	[7-8]
L5	L4 plus Explains the relative seriousness of the two chosen impacts in affecting Singapore adversely. i.e. not just why they are serious, but explains why one is more, and the other less, serious an impact. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. L4 + The social impact of transnational terrorism is more serious in affecting Singapore negatively due to its more damaging impact. Transnational terrorism may create tension and suspicion amongst people in Singapore and this leaves a <u>more long-term effect</u> on generations of citizens. It is difficult for a country to govern its people when the population itself is not united. If there is social cohesion and tolerance, only then will the leaders in Singapore be able to get the support of its citizens in implementing and executing the various security policies. On the other hand, political stability can only be restored if Singapore is able to gain the trust of people. Thus social impacts are more serious than political impact as the basis of any society is social harmony.	[9-10]

4(a)	Explain how venturing abroad helps Singapore overcome the challenges of a globalising world.	[5]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Writes about globalisation/ globalising world in general. i.e. with no description/ explanation of globalization. e.g. Globalisation is defined as the process by which people, their ideas and their activities in different parts of the world become interconnected or integrated. Singapore has to keep up with other countries in this globalising world.	[1]

L2	Describes venturing abroad. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. Venturing abroad helps Singapore to overcome the challenges of a globalising world. With limited land and resources, Singapore has to look beyond its national boundary. This is achieved through regionalization, which involves investing in nearby countries that have abundant land, lower labour costs and new markets. The Singapore government and government-based companies aim to provide the infrastructure, expertise and money to develop industrial parks in host countries. In return, the host country can provide land and labour for Singapore companies. For instance, Singapore-based companies provide expertise and capital to develop the Suzhou Industrial Park in China and the International Tech Park in Bangalore, India.	[2-3]
L3	Explains how venturing abroad helps Singapore overcome the challenges of a globalising world. i.e. shows link between venturing abroad and how this strategy helps Singapore overcome the challenges of a globalising world. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. L2 + This helps Singapore to overcome challenges as the spread of investments ensures that Singapore's economic growth is maintained even if the markets and investment opportunities in one particular region are weakened. It also enhances Singapore's competitiveness as it opens new markets for trade, allowing revenue to be generated. In this way, Singapore is able to keep up with other nations like China and India in terms of economic progress.	[4-5]

4 (b)	Explain two other strategies that are used by Singapore to overcome the challenges of a globalising world. Which do you think is more effective? Explain your answer.	[10]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Identifies other strategies are used by Singapore to overcome the challenges of a globalising world. e.g. The other two factors are nurturing the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and diversifying the economy.	[1-2]
L2	Describes other strategy(ies) that help Singapore overcome challenges of a globalising world. <i>Award 3 marks for describing one factor and an additional mark for describing</i>	[3-4]

	<i>another factor/ describing one factor well.</i> e.g. [Nurturing the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)] Nurturing SMEs helps to Singapore to overcome the challenges of a globalising world as SMEs play an important role in Singapore's economy by providing of jobs, support the operation of the TNCs and thus, enhance the attractiveness of Singapore. SMEs face problems such as being unable to compete with big corporations, lack of expertise in using advanced technology and they face a small domestic market. There are schemes from the government to help SMEs such as amend bankruptcy laws and loan schemes. OR [Diversifying the economy] Diversifying the economy helps to increase Singapore to overcome the challenges of a globalising world. Singapore aims to promote technology-intensive, higher value-added manufacturing activities in the electronics, chemical engineering and engineering fields, pharmaceuticals and Life Sciences. In addition, Singapore is also venturing areas like Research and Development (R&D) and Life Science. In R&D, Singapore is venturing into areas like life science which is the study of genetics. Thus, we have new products. Having vibrant service sectors such as education, healthcare, tourism and banking also play an important role in increasing Singapore's competitiveness. Singapore is also promoted as an education and healthcare hub. Many foreign universities have set up their branches here. People in the region are also coming to Singapore for their medical treatment. We are also venturing into area like tourism and integrated resorts. For example, building of the integrated resort at Marina Bay and Resorts World Sentosa.	
L3	Explains one other strategy that helps Singapore overcome challenges of a globalising world. i.e. shows the link between the strategy and Singapore overcoming challenges of a globalising world. <i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other factor and an additional mark for supporting detail.</i> e.g. L2 + [Nurturing the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)] SMEs help to increase Singapore's competitiveness as it helps to generate businesses in Singapore which, in turn, maintain Singapore's investment attractiveness to TNCs as a regional manufacturing and services hub. In this way, Singapore is able to keep up and remain competitive in a globalising world. This strategy helps Singapore to overcome the challenges of a globalising world.	[5-6]
L4	L3 plus Explains another strategy that helps Singapore overcome challenges of a globalising world. i.e. shows the link between the strategy and Singapore overcoming challenges of a globalising world. <i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of second factor and an additional mark for</i>	[7-8]

	<i>any supporting detail.</i> e.g. L3 + [Diversifying the economy] Diversifying the economy is an effective strategy to help Singapore overcome the challenges of a globalising world because it ensures that Singapore economy remains stable in the event of the downturn of a single industry like manufacturing. Singapore can still rely on the service industries to sustain economic growth, thus remaining competitive and overcoming challenges in this globalising world.	
L5	L4 plus Explains the relative effectiveness of the two chosen strategies that help Singapore overcome challenges of a globalising world. i.e. not just why they are effective, but explains why one is more, and the other less, effective. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. L4 + Nurturing SMEs would be more effective in helping Singapore overcome the challenges of a globalising world as compared to diversifying the economy. While Singapore's domestic economy needs to be strong and vibrant through its diverse range of economic sectors like tourism, education and manufacturing industries, it is the SMEs that form the <u>core</u> of a successful diversified economy. These small and medium enterprises act as a stable cornerstone for our economy before foreign investors are willing to invest in Singapore with their diverse economic activities.	[9-10]

Prepared by Mdm Adlin and Mr Alphonsus Ang (9 April 2015)

