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Name	Register Number	Class
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MACPHERSON SECONDARY SCHOOL

COMBINED HUMANITIES

2204/01

Paper 1 Social Studies

18 May 2016

1 hour 45 minutes

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 1

SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS AND FIVE NORMAL (ACADEMIC)

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.

Write your name, class and register number on top of this page and on any separate answer paper used.

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 **only one** question.

At the end of the examination :

Fasten all your work securely together.

Hand in the question paper and answer papers together.

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

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why do you think the cartoon was published on the internet?
Explain your answer.

[7m]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How different are Sources B and C about the November Paris terror attacks?
Explain your answer.

[7m]

(c) Study Source D.

Why do you think the French President made this speech after the November Paris terror attacks? Explain your answer.

[6m]

(d) Study Source E.

How useful is Source E as evidence about the threat of terrorism?
Explain your answer.

[8m]

(e) Study Source F

Are you surprised by the cartoonist's view of the November Paris terror attacks?
Explain your answer.

[7m]

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

In the evening of 13 November 2015, a series of coordinated terrorist attacks, consisting of mass shootings, suicide bombings, and hostage-taking, occurred in Paris, the capital of France, and its northern suburb, Saint-Denis. Beginning at 9:20pm, there were three suicide bombings outside the Stade de France (football stadium) in Saint-Denis, along with another suicide bombing and a series of mass shootings at four different locations in Paris. The attackers killed 130 people, including 89 at the Bataclan theatre, where they took hostages before engaging in a three-hour stand-off with the police. The attacks were the deadliest on France since World War II, and the deadliest in the European Union since the Madrid train bombings in 2004.

The Islamic Extremist State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) had claimed responsibility for the attacks. In response, the French President, François Hollande, said the attack was "an act of war" by ISIL, "planned in Syria, organised in Belgium, perpetrated on our soil with French connections." France had been bombing various ISIL targets in Iraq and Syria since October 2015.

Study the following sources to assess the reactions to the November 2015 Paris attacks.

Source A: A view from an international cartoonist on terrorism after the Paris terror attacks which was published on the internet



Extracted from: <https://www.google+images.com>

Source B: A newspaper report on the bombings at the French Stadium "Stade de France"

The explosions happened at 9:20pm, 9:30pm, and 9:53pm. The first explosion near the stadium was about 20 minutes after the start of an international friendly football match between France and Germany, which President François Hollande was attending. The first bomber was prevented from entering the stadium after a security guard patted him down and discovered the suicide vest; a few seconds after being turned away, he detonated his suicide vest, killing himself and a bystander. Investigators later discovered that the first suicide bomber had planned to detonate his vest within the stadium, triggering the crowd's panicked exit onto the streets where two other bombers were lying in wait. Ten minutes after the first bombing, the second bomber blew himself up near the stadium. Another 23 minutes after that, the third bomber's vest detonated nearby.

Extracted from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_2015_Paris_attacks

Source C: A newspaper report on the attack at the Bataclan theatre massacre

At approximately 9:40pm, a mass shooting and hostage-taking occurred at the Bataclan theatre on the "boulevard Voltaire in the 11th arrondissement. The American band Eagles of Death Metal was playing to an audience of around 1,500 people. About an hour into the concert, three dark-clad men with AK-47 assault rifles entered the hall. Witnesses heard shouts of "Allahu Akbar" just before the gunmen opened fire on the crowd. Initially, the audience mistook the gunfire for pyrotechnics. The attack lasted 20 minutes, and witnesses also reported seeing the attackers throw hand grenades into the crowd. A radio reporter attending the concert described the attackers as calm and determined, telling CNN they had reloaded three or four times.

Extracted from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/November_2015_Paris_attacks

*boulevard Voltaire in the 11th arrondissement: address of the Bataclan theatre

Source D: A speech by Francois Hollande, President of France, in response to the terror attacks in Paris.

To all of you, I solemnly promise that France will do everything to destroy the army of fanatics that committed these crimes, we will be merciless towards the barbarians of Islamic Extremist State group. Faced with war, the country must take appropriate action. These were attacks against France, against the values that we defend everywhere in the world, against what we are, a free country that means something to the whole planet.

Adapted from: <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/nov/13/paris-attacks-shootings-explosions-hostages>

Source E: An observation from Ms Nathalie Goulet, who heads the French Senate's investigation committee into Islamist (ISIS) extremist networks

On any one of these occasions, police, intelligence and security services had an opportunity to detain at least some of the men who launched the attacks. That they did not, help explain how a group of Islamist militants were able to organise even as they moved freely among countries within the open borders of Europe's passport-free areas and beyond.

Taken one by one, each misstep has its own explanation, security services said. They attribute the lapses in communication, inability to keep track of suspected militants and failure to act on intelligence, to a lack of resources in some countries and a surge in the number of would-be extremists.

Adapted from: <http://www.straitstimes.com/world/europe/how-paris-attackers-slipped-through-police-net>

Source F: A view from an anti-western cartoonist on terrorism after the Paris terror attacks, which was published on the internet



Extracted from: <https://www.google+images.com>

Section B (Structured-essay Questions)

Answer only one question.

2 Population in Singapore

(a) Explain how government responsibility is important in managing an ageing population in Singapore. [5]

(b) Explain two other parties who are responsible in managing an ageing population in Singapore. Who is more responsible? [10]

3 Bonding Singapore

(a) Explain how managing perceptions of different religious groups is a challenge facing Singapore as a multi-ethnic society. [5]

(b) Explain two other challenges facing Singapore as a multi-ethnic society. Which is a more serious challenge? [10]

4 Reasons for conflict among countries

(a) Explain how competing ideologies is a reason for conflict among countries. [5]

(b) Explain two other reasons for conflict among countries. Which reason is more important? [10]

-End of Paper-

St Margaret's
2016 Sec 4E & 5N Social Studies Preliminary Exams

- 1 (a) Study Source A
 Why do you think the cartoonist drew this cartoon? Explain your answer.

[6]

L1: 1m	Incorrect answers/Description of source Eg. It shows China being represented by a big ship sailing towards the disputed islands.
L2: 2m	Correct answers, without support Eg. The cartoonist drew this cartoon to criticize/condemn China for acting aggressively in the South China Sea by claiming all the islands in the disputed waters. OR Eg. The cartoonist drew this cartoon to criticize/condemn China for acting aggressively in the South China Sea by claiming all the islands in the disputed waters so that the international community would apply pressure on China to restrain itself.
L3: 3m- 4m	Answers based on purpose of source - Award 3m for a valid answer - Award 4m for a well-explained answer Eg. The cartoonist drew this cartoon to criticize/condemn China for acting aggressively in the South China Sea by claiming all the islands in the disputed waters. This is evident in the source as it shows China being represented by a big ship sailing towards the disputed islands. It looks like a shark with its mouth wide open devouring all the disputed islands. This means that China has no regard for the interests of other countries and intends to claim possession of these islands all for itself. It is clear that the cartoonist is not agreeable to such behaviour and wants to criticise/condemn it.
L4: 5m- 6m	Answers based on purpose & motive of source - Award 5m for a valid answer - Award 6m for well-explained answer Eg. The cartoonist drew this cartoon to criticize/condemn China for acting aggressively in the South China Sea by claiming all the islands in the disputed waters so that the international community would apply pressure on China to restrain itself. This is evident in the source as it shows China being represented by a big ship sailing towards the disputed islands. It looks like a shark with its mouth wide open devouring all the disputed islands. This means that China has no regard for the interests of other countries and intends to claim possession of these islands all for itself. The cartoonist is not agreeable to such behaviour and hopes that the international community would help to restrain China's unreasonable behaviour.

- (b) Study Source B
 Are you surprised what the source says about the South China Sea dispute? Explain your answer.

[7]

L1: 1m	Answer based on source descriptor / No clear answer for being surprised or not surprised / Unsupported answer Eg. I'm not surprised by this source as he is a Chinese.
L2: 2m- 3m	Valid answer based on content - Award 2m for a valid answer - Award 3m for a well-explained answer Eg. I am not surprised by this source in saying that the United States should not be involved in the South China Sea dispute because it will only make matters worse. This is evident in the source as it says that "once Vietnam and the Philippines believe that the US would get involved, they will see a chance to pull the US deeper into the conflict so that China would back down on its claims". This means that if US were to be involved in the South China Sea dispute, China would harden its position on its claims and that would lead to more confrontations with other claimant countries (3m). Other valid answer (2m): i. I am surprised that Joseph Wang said that he didn't "think that there is anything that is worth blood being shed". This is because I expect something like territorial integrity to be defended vigorously, even to the extent of dying for it.
L3: 4m- 5m	Answer based on validity of opinion - Answer must make clear reference to OS / CK / expertise of other authors - Award 4m for a valid answer - Award 5m for a well-explained answer Eg. I am surprised that Source B claims that the United States should not be involved in the South China Sea dispute because it will only make matters worse because Source D challenges that view. Source B says that "the US has this bad habit of getting involved in complex diplomatic situations and making things worse." This sounds like as if the US is not capable of handling any disputes between countries and can only make things worse by meddling in something that should not have. However, Source D challenges that view by saying that "the US is interested because its allies and partners are seeking help in convincing China that it should not use its newly developing economic and military power to impose its will on its neighbours". This tells me that these countries must have trusted US enough to have invited it to help them.
L4: 6m- 7m	Answer based on understanding of complexity of South China Sea dispute - Award 6m for a valid answer. - Award 7m for a well-explained answer Eg. I am surprised that Source B is optimistic about the South China Sea dispute where it says that "if the countries just keep talking to each other, things would work out". I think this view is too naive where it assumes that territorial disputes can be resolved by simply talking things out. This is because no one country would simply back down from its territorial claims as it is as good as ceding land to others. As Source C has said, "claimant states are taking unilateral actions in the disputed areas, drilling for oil and gas, reclaiming land, setting up outposts, and reinforcing their military presence. Actions provoke reactions. Each country feels compelled to react to what others have done, in order to protect its own interests." This shows that the situation is complex as no country wants to give in first. Furthermore, from what I know, after the Permanent Court of Arbitration has announced that China was at fault in its claims of the South China Sea, it still insisted on its claims. This shows the situation is difficult to work out.

* All answers must identify what is surprising/not surprising about the source.

* Scientific expertise of commentator has no bearing on his comments as he's commenting on something outside his field of expertise.

* Source E & Source F will not be accepted as x-referenced sources (claimant states).

- (c) Study Source C
Singapore is not one of the claimant countries of the disputed islands and territories in the South China Sea. Does it mean that the source is useless in what it says? Explain your answer. [7]

L1: 1m	Details from source/Invalid answers/Superficial acceptance or denial of source Eg. The source is useless because Singapore is not directly involved in the South China Sea dispute and so it cannot represent any country.
L2: 2m	Useful/Not Useful, Unsupported Eg. Even though Singapore is not a claimant country of the disputed islands, Source C is still useful in telling me the implications/impact of the dispute on countries that are not even claiming the disputed islands.
L3: 3m- 4m	Useful OR/AND Not Useful, based on Content - Award 3m for valid answer - Award 4m for well-explained answer Eg. Even though Singapore is not a claimant country of the disputed islands, Source C is still useful in telling me the implications/impact of the dispute on countries that are not even claiming the disputed islands. According to Source C, Singapore depends on the "freedom of navigation and over-flight in that region for economic survival". When disputes in the region are not managed properly, they would "lead to more tensions and bad outcomes". This suggests the volatility of the situation in South China Sea. So, even though Singapore is not one of the claimant countries, it doesn't mean that it's spared from its troubles and this source is useful in conveying such perspective.
L4: 5m- 6m	Useful OR Not Useful, based on checking of reliability - Award 5m for valid answer - Award 6m for well-explained answer Eg. The source is useful in saying that the South China Sea dispute has impact on non-claimant countries because it can be trusted to say so. According to Source C, Singapore depends on the "freedom of navigation in that region for economic survival". When disputes in the region are not managed properly, they would "lead to more tensions and bad outcomes". This suggests that non-claimant countries can also be affected by the dispute because they rely on the South China Sea as a major trading route. This is corroborated by Source D as it says that "US also wants to ensure that the principle of freedom of navigation is ensured in these critically important waters that carry nearly two-thirds of world trade and much of its energy resources to markets". Even though US is also not a claimant country, its economy will also be affected as the South China Sea is a region where most goods pass through. Thus this source supports Source C in saying that the South China Sea dispute has impact on non-claimant countries.
L5: 7m	Useful, based on contextualising source - Award 7m for valid answer - Answers that examine the source beyond the issue of reliability by recognising the context of the source Eg. Even though Singapore is not one of the claimant countries in the South China Sea dispute, the source is still useful in representing the perspective of non-claimant countries which are situated in the region. According to Source C, Singapore depends on the "freedom of navigation in that region for economic survival". When disputes in the region are not managed properly, they would "lead to more tensions and bad outcomes". This is especially the case, when Singapore's geographical location in the region makes the country vulnerable to external conflicts and disputes. Even though the country may not have direct conflict with the other claimant countries, their dispute will indirectly affect the economic stability of the region.

* Specific e.g must be identified in claims of utility

- (d) Study Source D
How far does this source prove that the US is not responsible for worsening the dispute in the South China Sea? Explain your answer. [7]

L1: 1m	Details from source/Not answering the question directly/Unsupported answer Eg. The source says that "there are six disputants – Brunei, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam.
L2: 2m	Answers based on Typicality Eg. Source D can prove that the US is not responsible for worsening the dispute in the South China Sea because this is a view expressed by a senior adviser and chairperson for Southeast Asia Studies at the Washington-based Centre for Strategic and International Studies.
L3: 3m	Proves, based on Content Eg. Source D can prove that the US is not responsible for worsening the dispute in the South China Sea because the "US does not have any territorial or maritime claims in the South China Sea" and the "US is interested because its treaty allies and partners are seeking help in convincing China that it should not use its newly developing economic and military power to impose its will on its neighbours, and instead make and play by international rules with other countries across the Indo-Pacific". This proves that US is a peace-maker and intervened only because other countries asked it for help.
L4: 4m- 5m	Proves/Does not prove, based on objectivity of opinion - Award 4m for a valid answer - Award 5m for well-explained answer - Can also refer to expertise of commentator Eg. Source D does not prove that US is not responsible for worsening the dispute in the South China Sea because Source B challenges it. According to Source D, it says that the "US does not have any territorial or maritime claims in the South China Sea" and the "US is interested because its treaty allies and partners are seeking help in convincing China that it should not use its newly developing economic and military power to impose its will on its neighbours, and instead make and play by international rules with other countries across the Indo-Pacific". This seems to suggest that US is a peace-maker and not a trouble-maker. However, Source B challenges it where it says "what I think is really dangerous is if the United States miscalculates" and "the US has this bad habit of getting involved in complex diplomatic situations and making things worse". These statements suggest that the author does not feel that US is helping the situation. In fact, US's involvement can only make the situation worse, as it has always done so in the past.
L5: 6m- 7m	Prove/Does not prove, based on contextualising source - Award 6m for a valid answer - Award 7m for well-explained answer Eg. It is difficult to say whether Source D can prove if US is not responsible for worsening the dispute in the South China Sea or not. On one hand, the Permanent Arbitration Court has passed its judgement that China was at fault for infringing the rights of Philippines by denying the country its exclusive economic zone in the South China Sea. This would have proven that US is not responsible for worsening the dispute in the South China Sea. On the other hand, US's "freedom of navigation" operations around the disputed islands have led to China's strong protests. These American operations have applied pressure on China, causing it to react and conduct more naval patrols of their own to protect its claims of the islands. Perhaps, it could be like what Source C has said, "actions provoke reactions". Even though the US is not a claimant country, their actions are seen by China as provocative. As such, China reacts to protect their interests. So it cannot be said that US is totally not responsible for worsening the dispute in the South China Sea.

- (e) Study Source E and F
How different are these two sources? Explain your answer.

[8]

L1: 1m	General Answers/ Answers based on Provenance Eg. Source E & F are similar as both are written sources.
L2: 2m- 3m	Similarities and/or differences based on source content, unsupported / Tone not well explained - Award 2m for 1 similarity or difference - Award 3m for 1 similarity and difference Eg. Source E and Source F are similar in telling me that both countries are committed to resolving the South China Sea peacefully. OR Eg. Both sources are different in claiming which country is at fault for raising tension in the South China Sea.
L3: 4m- 5m	Similarities OR Differences based on source content, supported - Award 4m for a valid answer - Award 5m for a well explained answer Eg. Source E and Source F are similar in telling me that both countries are committed to resolving the South China Sea peacefully. Both countries claim that they uphold international laws. This is evident in Source E as it says that "the Philippines turned to arbitration as a last resort". This means that Philippines desires peace and wishes the dispute to be resolved peacefully. That is the reason why it chose arbitration rather than the use of force to settle the dispute. Similarly, Source F says that "China is firmly committed to upholding and building the international rule of law". This shows that China also wants the dispute to be resolved peacefully without resorting to the use of violence. OR Eg. Both sources are different in claiming which country is at fault for raising tension in the South China Sea. According to Source E, it was China that should be blamed for increasing the conflict in the South China Sea as it refused to withdraw its claim for almost the entire South China Sea. China cited "indisputable sovereignty" as the basis of their claim, which Philippines found impossible to accept. Furthermore, China's refusal to take part in the Hague's hearings shows that they are not interested in a peaceful resolution. However, Source F says the opposite. It claims that Philippines is at fault for raising tension in the South China Sea. According to Source F, the "Philippine side is misleading public opinion by playing the "victim" in the arbitration farce. It started in an attempt to cover up its moves that violate international law and trample upon international legal order in pursuit of illegal interests for itself. The Philippines chose to illegally occupy some of China's islands and reefs in the South China Sea first, and then, file the case against China instead." This shows that the real victim is China and it was Philippines that raise the tension in the South China Sea.
L4: 6m- 7m	Similarities AND Differences based on source content, supported - Both aspects of L3
L5: 7m- 8m	Similarity/Difference based on Tone/Motive - Award 7m for a valid answer - Award 8m for a well explained answer Eg. Both sources are similar in its tone as both sounded accusatory. This is evident in Source E as it says that "China's unilateral actions in the past years in the disputed areas of the South China Sea have raised the level of tensions and uncertainty to its current state." It is clear that Philippines blames China for causing trouble in the South China Sea through its unilateral actions. Similarly, Source F says "the Philippines has lately been selling the South China Sea arbitration case to the international community while defaming China. Such moves are best captured by a Chinese saying: the guilty party filing the suit first". This shows that China also blames Philippines for starting the problem as it misrepresented China's internationally.

2a **Healthcare in Singapore**

Explain how encouraging self-reliance helps to manage healthcare in Singapore.

[5]

L1: 1m	Writes about the topic without focus on the question Eg. Singapore's standard of healthcare in the 1960s and 1970s was very low.
L2: 2m- 3m	Describes self-reliance as a measure - Award 2m for describing the measure, up to 3m for more details. Eg. One of the measures to encourage self-reliance was a scheme called Medisave introduced in 1984. Medisave encourages Singaporeans to be responsible for their own health. A certain amount of money from workers' Central Provident Fund (CPF) contributions every month is channelled into their Medisave accounts. This amount of money can be used to pay hospital bills and certain medical treatment when needed. Patients can also use Medisave to pay for more types of medical treatments such as chemotherapy and medication to control high blood pressure.
L3: 4m- 5m	Explains how self-reliance helps to manage healthcare in Singapore - Award 4m for 1W explanation - Award 5m for 1G explanation Eg. One of the measures to encourage self-reliance was a scheme called Medisave introduced in 1984. Medisave encourages Singaporeans to be responsible for their own health. A certain amount of money from workers' Central Provident Fund (CPF) contributions every month is channelled into their Medisave accounts. This amount of money can be used to pay hospital bills and certain medical treatment when needed. Patients can also use Medisave to pay for more types of medical treatments such as chemotherapy and medication to control high blood pressure. By encouraging Singaporeans to have more money in their Medisave accounts, they are better able to pay for healthcare. In this way, the people share the costs of healthcare with the government. Medisave, therefore, helps to lighten the government's burden of paying for healthcare services. The government need not depend on raising taxes to pay for rising healthcare costs.

- 2b. Explain two other measures that help to manage healthcare in Singapore. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

L1: 1m-	Writes about the topic without focus on the question
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2m	Eg. Singapore's standard of healthcare in the 1960s and 1970s was very low.
L2: 3m- 4m	Describes other measure(s) that help to manage healthcare in Singapore - Award 3m for describing one cause and an additional mark describing another cause Eg. One of the measures that help to manage healthcare in Singapore is through government subsidies. Direct subsidies are given to government hospitals, polyclinics and some nursing homes for the elderly to ensure that basic healthcare services are available for all Singaporeans. The government gives different rates of subsidies to the different classes of wards in hospitals. For example, Class C wards receive the most in subsidies. The percentage of the bill paid by the patient ranges from 20-35%.
L3: 5m- 6m	Explains one other measure that help to manage healthcare in Singapore - Award 5m for 1W explanation - Award 6m for 1G explanation - Explanation must show 'manage' in the form of 'cost-savings'/affordability amongst even poor patients - Other measures: Medishield, government subsidies, Medifund, restructuring of hospitals, means-testing, promoting healthy lifestyle, working with organisations Eg. One of the measures that help to manage healthcare in Singapore is through government subsidies. Direct subsidies are given to government hospitals, polyclinics and some nursing homes for the elderly to ensure that basic healthcare services are available for all Singaporeans. To ensure that healthcare remains affordable for most Singaporeans, especially the lower-income group, the government gives different rates of subsidies to the different classes of wards in hospitals. For example, Class C wards receive the most in subsidies. The percentage of the bill paid by the patient ranges from 20-35%. As a result of the huge subsidy patients receive, their bills are now relatively cheaper and even poorer patients can afford to pay the bills.
L4: 7m- 8m	Explains 2 other measures that help to manage healthcare in Singapore - Award 7m for 2W explanations - Award 8m for 1G1W or 2G explanations
L5: 9m- 10m	Weights the relative importance of the 2 measures that help to manage healthcare in Singapore - Award 9m for a valid explanation of the interrelationship between the two reasoning - Award 10m for a good explanation of the interrelationship between the two reasoning Eg. In conclusion, both measures (Medifund & government subsidies) are equally important in helping to manage healthcare in Singapore, as they combine to form a protective network that helps even the poorer patients pay for their healthcare expenses. The government subsidies work as a frontline measure, ensuring that the cost of medical expenses are kept low enough for people to afford it. But in the case of extremely poor patients who have no other means of payment, Medifund helps to cover the outstanding amount. In this way, they are not denied medical treatment even if they cannot afford the entire cost.

- 3a **Conflict in Sri Lanka**
Explain how the 'Sinhala Only' policy caused conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka. [5]

L1: 1m	Writes about the topic without focus on the question Eg. Sri Lanka is at the southern tip of India.
L2: 2m- 3m	Describes the 'Sinhala Only' policy - Award 2m for describing the measure, up to 3m for more details. Eg. The 'Sinhala Only' policy was a cause of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka. When Sri Lanka was under British rule, English-educated Tamils could enter the government service and be promoted. They occupied some of the most powerful jobs in the government service although they were the minority in the country. The Sinhalese were the majority in the country but they were disadvantaged because they could not read or write English well. After Sri Lanka achieved independence, English remained the official language. However, in 1956, Sinhala was declared the country's official language under the Official Language Act. This means that only Sinhala was used as the language of administration in Sri Lanka. Tamils in the government service were given three years to learn Sinhala or be dismissed.
L3: 4m- 5m	Explains how the 'Sinhala Only' policy caused conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka - Award 4m for 1W explanation - Award 5m for 1G explanation Eg. The 'Sinhala Only' policy was a cause of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka. When Sri Lanka was under British rule, English-educated Tamils could enter the government service and be promoted. They occupied some of the most powerful jobs in the government service although they were the minority in the country. The Sinhalese were the majority in the country but they were disadvantaged because they could not read or write English well. After Sri Lanka achieved independence, English remained the official language. However, in 1956, Sinhala was declared the country's official language under the Official Language Act. This means that only Sinhala was used as the language of administration in Sri Lanka. Tamils in the government service were given three years to learn Sinhala or be dismissed. The Tamils were angry with the Sinhalese government as they found it hard to find a job or be promoted. This became a source of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils.

- 3b. Explain two other causes of conflicts between the Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka. Which of them do you think is more important?? Explain your answer. [10]

L1: 1m-	Writes about the topic without focus on the question
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2m	Eg. Sri Lanka is at the southern tip of India.
L2: 3m- 4m	Describes other cause(s) of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils - Award 3m for describing one cause and an additional mark describing another cause Eg. Another cause of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils is the university admission criteria. Before 1970, university admission was based on merit and the examinations were in English. This policy was benefited the English-educated Tamils and they scored well in the examinations. The proportion of Tamils admitted to university was significantly higher than their proportion in the population. For example, the number of Tamil and Sinhalese were almost equal in the more respected medical and engineering courses although the Tamils made up only 18% of the population. After 1970, the government introduced new university admission criteria. Tamil students had to score higher marks than the Sinhalese students to enter the same courses in the universities. A fixed number of places in the universities were also reserved for the Sinhalese. Admission was no longer based on academic results.
L3: 5m- 6m	Explains one cause of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils - Award 5m for 1W explanation - Award 6m for 1G explanation - Explanation must show reaction of Tamils - Other causes: Citizenship rights, resettlement Eg. Another cause of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils is the university admission criteria. Before 1970, university admission was based on merit and the examinations were in English. This policy was benefited the English-educated Tamils and they scored well in the examinations. The proportion of Tamils admitted to university was significantly higher than their proportion in the population. For example, the number of Tamil and Sinhalese were almost equal in the more respected medical and engineering courses although the Tamils made up only 18% of the population. After 1970, the government introduced new university admission criteria. Tamil students had to score higher marks than the Sinhalese students to enter the same courses in the universities. A fixed number of places in the universities were also reserved for the Sinhalese. Admission was no longer based on academic results. The Tamils were angry with the Sinhalese government as they believed the system discriminated against them. This led to clashes with the Sinhalese in Sri Lanka.
L4: 7m- 8m	Explains 2 other causes of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils - Award 7m for 2W explanations - Award 8m for 1G1W or 2G explanations
L5: 9m- 10m	Weights the relative importance of the 2 causes of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka - Award 9m for a valid explanation of the interrelationship between the two reasoning - Award 10m for a good explanation of the interrelationship between the two reasoning Eg. In conclusion, the unfair university admission policy was a greater cause of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils than the citizenship rights issue. Whilst the lack of citizenship rights for the Tamils caused a lot of conflict with the Sinhalese government in the past, this issue was rectified in 2003 when Sri Lanka passed the Grant of Citizenship to Persons of Indian Origin Bill. So now, any person of Indian origin who had permanently lived in Sri Lanka since 1964 or was descended from someone who had permanently stayed in Sri Lanka since that date was granted citizenship. However, the discrimination against the Tamils in the university admission remains today. This has serious repercussion for the Tamils as this affects their career choices and subsequently, their quality of life.

4a Impact of Terrorism

Explain the economic impact of transnational terrorism on countries in the world.

[5]

L1:	Writes about the topic without focus on the question
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1m	Eg. Transnational terrorism is a senseless act.
L2: 2m- 3m	Describes the economic cost of transnational terrorism on countries in the world - Award 2m for describing the measure, up to 3m for more details. Eg. The September 11 attacks had a tremendous impact on the US as well as the world. The total loss of life and property cost insurance companies about US\$40 billion. The airline industry, especially, lost a lot of business in the months following the attacks as many people were afraid of flying. The US government had to step in to provide economic help to the airline industry to prevent airline companies from closing down in the immediate period after the attacks. The economic impact in Bali in 2002 was even more severe as the main source of income for the people of the island is tourism. Tourist arrivals to Bali fell by more than 50% immediately after the bomb blasts. Government spending has also increased since the September 11 terrorist attacks to cater for increased security.
L3: 4m- 5m	Explains the economic impact of transnational terrorism on countries in the world - Award 4m for 1W explanation - Award 5m for 1G explanation Eg. The September 11 attacks had a tremendous impact on the US as well as the world. The total loss of life and property cost insurance companies about US\$40 billion. The airline industry, especially, lost a lot of business in the months following the attacks as many people were afraid of flying. The US government had to step in to provide economic help to the airline industry to prevent airline companies from closing down in the immediate period after the attacks. The economic impact in Bali in 2002 was even more severe as the main source of income for the people of the island is tourism. Tourist arrivals to Bali fell by more than 50% immediately after the bomb blasts. These costs had huge impact on those countries as people's livelihood were affected because of the fall in tourist arrivals. Furthermore, the increased spending on counter-terrorism has led to a larger budget for defence but shrinking budgets for other developments in the country. As a result, countries in the world are developing at a slower pace as more money is devoted to counter-terrorism.

2m	Eg. Transnational terrorism is a senseless act.
L2: 3m- 4m	Describes other cause(s) of transnational terrorism on countries in the world - Award 3m for describing one cause and an additional mark describing another cause Eg. Another impact of transnational terrorism on countries in the world is its social impact. Acts of terrorism may create suspicion and tension among the various ethnic and religious groups. Governments worldwide have realized the importance of ensuring that terrorism does not hurt the harmony among different races and religions.
L3: 5m- 6m	Explains one cause of transnational terrorism on countries in the world - Award 5m for 1W explanation - Award 6m for 1G explanation - Other impacts: social, political Eg. Another impact of transnational terrorism on countries in the world is social impact. Acts of terrorism may create suspicion and tension among the various ethnic and religious groups. Governments worldwide have realized the importance of ensuring that terrorism does not hurt the harmony among different races and religions. Countries had to act quickly before the good relations between the various races and religions in the country breaks down and chaos ensue. This would have affected the quality of life as the different communities could not live peacefully together because of these suspicions and tensions. For example, Singapore has launched the Community Engagement Programme in 2006 as a long-term effort to ensure that Singaporeans are better equipped to maintain social cohesion and harmony, should a crisis happen in Singapore. It aims to bring together Singaporeans from different communities, to strengthen inter-communal bonds, and to put in place response plans to help deal with potential communal tensions after an incident, be it a terrorist attack or a civil emergency.
L4: 7m- 8m	Explains 2 other impacts of transnational terrorism on countries in the world - Award 7m for 2W explanations - Award 8m for 1G1W or 2G explanations
L5: 9m- 10m	Weights the relative importance of the 2 impacts of transnational terrorism on countries in the world - Award 9m for a valid explanation of the interrelationship between the two reasoning - Award 10m for a good explanation of the interrelationship between the two reasoning Eg. In conclusion, both impacts of terrorism are equally as huge on countries in the world. This is because the impact of a terrorist attack has both short-term and long-term consequences that are not uniquely social or political. These consequences are not limited to just one of the political or social impacts. The government is under a lot of pressure to provide short-term protection, especially immediately after a terrorist attack, but it also needs to provide long-term stability in the country in the face of growing terrorism. The same can be said of the social impact. In the short-term, the government has to allay fears and calm the people down, in the event of a terrorist attack. In the long-term, the government has to convince the people from different communities to trust and live with each other.

- 4b. Explain two other impacts of transnational terrorism on countries in the world. Which of them do you think is more important? Explain your answer. [10]

L1: 1m-	Writes about the topic without focus on the question
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CHUNG CHENG HIGH SCHOOL (MAIN)
2016 SOCIAL STUDIES PRELIMS
SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED CASE STUDY

(C) Source A Does the cartoonist support the re-employment policy in Source A? Explain your answer. (10)	
No Keyword - support/ not support	0
Description of source	1
Yes OR No, based on superficial interpretation / Valid Message UNSUPPORTED / Failed Tone <i>Award 3m for failed tone [E.g. of Failed tone- sarcastic towards the government, biased against the policy etc.]</i>	2-3
Not Supportive, based on Valid Messages (SUPPORTED) <i>Award maximum 5m for well explained answers</i>	4-5
Not Supportive, based on MAIN Message (SUPPORTED) <i>Award 5m for a lack of explanation for tone</i> <i>Award 6m for well-developed answers with detection of TONE</i>	5-6
Source A Point: The cartoonist does not support the re-employment policy as it is <i>criticising</i> the Singapore government for being a slave driver by coming out with such a policy. Evidence: In Source A, it shows a skeleton with a broom representing an elderly worker. At the side, there is a man, representing a government agency, saying "our model worker! He worked till his last breath" to another man representing the Singapore government, who replied, "Good!" Explanation: This suggests that with the re-employment policy, workers will not be able to retire anymore as they have to work till they are reduced to bones and last breath. By illustrating working till reduction to bones and last breath or working one to death gives the idea that the government is some sort of a slave driver. <i>This exaggeration and the negative portrayal of the policy's impact reveal the disapproval the cartoonist has towards the re-employment policy.</i> In addition, the cartoonist is trying to highlight that the Singapore government who came up with the policy as mentioned in the background information, is satisfied that Singaporeans are in such a pitiful plight. This is seen in the source when it shows a man who represents the Singapore government replying 'Good!' when told of the plight of the worker. Hence, the author is actually <i>criticising the Singapore government for being a slave driver and having an uncaring attitude towards its citizens through such depiction.</i> This further reinforces the disapproval by the cartoonist towards the re-employment policy. [Explaining the Tone] Hence, the cartoonist does not support the re-employment policy.	

(D) Study Source B, Source C and Source D. How similar or different are they? Explain your answer. (10)	
No Keyword – Similar or Different	0
Similar or Difference based on Provenance/False Matching/Invalid match	1
Similar or Difference based on superficial interpretation/description of source details <i>Award 2m for unsupported answers/description of details</i> For E.g. Both sources are similar in saying that elderly workers can be mentors/ coaches. OR Both sources are similar in saying that elderly workers can still work.	2
Similar based on PURPOSE (Sub-msg) OR Similar or difference based on CONTENT <i>Award 3m for well-developed answers</i> <i>Award 4m for well-developed answers</i> For E.g. Both sources are similar in saying elderly workers are still valuable and can make important contributions to the workplace. In Source B, "Some seniors we spoke to told us that they would like to take on a mentoring or coaching role in their current companies," Mr Gan said. This suggests that the elderly workers are willingly to contribute their wealth of experience to the companies and help the younger generations which is something valuable for the workplace. Similarly, in source C, the poster shows the caption, "If not for Auntie Rosalind's guidance, I'd still be a fish out of water" and "tap into the wealth of experience." These captions revealed that the experience and willingness of the elderly to coach the younger generation in their workplace is a valuable asset to the company.	3-4
Similar AND Difference based on CONTENT	4-5
Similar based on PURPOSE <i>Award 5m for responses with accurate Outcome but weak explanation</i> <i>Award 6m for well-explained responses (shows the value added by seniors to companies)</i> <i>Award 7m for well-explained responses</i> E.g. Both sources are similar in purpose as both sources are trying to convince the employers in Singapore that elderly worker can still impact positively to the companies so that they will be more willing to employ the older workers. In Source B, it states that "We have a higher chance of ageing successfully if individuals do not associate ageing with mere decline, loss of value, or worse, disability," he added. This suggests that there are negative perspectives being associated with age and in the context of this source where Mr Gan is addressing on attitudes towards work. He is trying to highlight to employers not to make negative association with the older workers. Instead, he hopes that the employers can recognise that the older workers can actually value add to the companies	5-7

which can impact the companies positively so that the employers will change their minds and be more willing to employ older workers. Similarly, in Source C, the poster shows the caption, "If not for Auntie Rosalind's guidance, I'd still be a fish out of water" and "tap into the wealth of experience." These captions revealed that the experience and willingness of the elderly to coach the younger generation in their workplace is a valuable asset to the company. By highlight the value of the older workers in the workplace, it is hoped that employers will be more willing to employ older workers.	
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1.1	Responses that have no reference to the speech. E.g. Source D was created to....	0
1.1	Description of Source	1
1.2	Unsupported Answers Award 2 marks for all unsupported answers OR Sub-messages (UNSUPPORTED) Award 2 marks for sub-message, unsupported Award 3 marks for sub-message, supported [E.g. of sub-messages: - Focuses about impacts - Ageing population can lead to good impacts too etc. - Focuses on benefits - Ageing population brings benefits/gains/ is advantageous - Focuses on the government's efforts] OR Failed Purpose (Any missing element)	2-3
1.3	Valid Outcome (SUPPORTED) [E.g. of outcomes: - International governments (Prime Audience): - so that they will be more keen/proactive to address the concerns/manage the impacts of an ageing population - Singapore (Weaker response) - so that Singaporeans will all come and work together to play a part in helping to reduce the impacts of an ageing population X to support policies/government	4

Main Message (SUPPORTED) Main messages will be <u>messages that focus on the management of ageing population</u>. Award 5 marks for well-developed responses for content (main message). OR Purpose (Sub-message, A, O) Award 5 marks	4-5
Purpose (SUPPORTED) Award 6 marks for well-developed explanations with Purpose directed to Singaporeans. Award 7 marks for well-developed explanations with Purpose directed to International audience. Message PT: The Prime Minister made this speech at that time <u>because</u> he wants to <u>highlight (V)</u> to the <u>international governments (A)</u> that <u>ageing population can be managed with careful and deliberate efforts (M)</u> so that <u>they will be more confident in working on their existing gaps to better manage the challenges of ageing population in their society (O)</u>. Evid: Source D states that "But if we prepare our society to make the necessary adjustments, update our policies and improve our infrastructure, we can ensure that older citizens will continue to lead full and happy lives." Expl M: This suggests that with careful planning and constant calibration of existing policies to meet the changing needs of our society, it is possible to manage the challenges of ageing population and maintain the quality of life that society is currently experiencing. Therefore, it suggests that ageing population may not necessary lead to undesirable outcomes, instead it can be managed with deliberate efforts when the society is able to adjust accordingly to the circumstances. Expl O: As such, given that it is a speech <u>given first at an international conference on reinventing retirement</u>, the speech is meant to encourage the international community presented at the conference to see the challenges in a positive light and have the confidence to manage the challenges of ageing population in the society. Then, the perception on the aged will be truly be reinvented and society will be ready for a more positive outlook on the aged.	6-7

(a) Study Source: How useful Source E is as evidence about the impacts of ageing population in Singapore. (b) Main Message: (c) Sub-message: (d) TONE: (e) Cross-reference to BI		
	No Keyword- Useful/Not as useful	0
L1	Description of source / Answer based on PROVENANCE details / Invalid Inference <i>[Invalid Inference refers to inferences that did not address the impacts of ageing population]</i>	1
L2	USEFUL/NOT AS USEFUL, based on SUB/MAIN Message UN/SUPPORTED <i>Award 2m for unsupported answers</i> <i>Award 3m for answers with sub-messages supported</i> E.g. Source E is useful as evidence on the impacts of ageing population in Singapore as it suggests emotional well-being of elderly has been impacted negatively/ increase demand for healthcare services.	2-3
	OR NOT AS USEFUL, based on TYPICALITY <i>Award 2m for statement on typicality (e.g. Only one aspect of the impact is mentioned in this source among others)</i> OR USEFUL/NOT USEFUL, based on FAILED Cross-reference/FAILED TONE/Cross-reference to BI	
L3	USEFUL, based on MAIN Message SUPPORTED <i>Award 4m for Main Message, supported [idea of negative impact must be present to be a valid main message]</i> Source E is useful as evidence on the impacts on ageing population in Singapore as it suggests that individuals are experiencing negative impacts that are hard to manage at their level/ individuals are facing more challenging impacts of ageing population. From Source E, it states that "But the elderly are also coming forward because of the increasing complex issues they face as Singapore ages." This suggests that individuals are now experiencing more challenging impacts that comes from ageing population. These issues are more complex and individuals are unable to manage them at their level which explains more elderly coming forward to seek help from the eldercare agencies. Therefore, Source E is useful in telling me the impact of ageing population is getting more challenging for individuals to manage.	4-5

(a) Study Source: How useful Source E is as evidence about the impacts of ageing population in Singapore. (b) Main Message: (c) Sub-message: (d) TONE: (e) Cross-reference to BI		
	OR	
	USEFUL, based on MAIN Message + Limited in Usefulness based on TYPICALITY <i>Award 5m for Main Message, supported + one-line statement on typicality</i> OR CROSS-REFERENCE (With sub-message), SUPPORTED	
L4	L3+ Enhanced/Limited in Usefulness based on CROSS-REFERENCE (RELIABILITY) <i>Award 7m for well-developed Cross-references to Sources D or F</i> Reliability through Cross-Reference [1st Paragraph] Source E is useful as evidence on the impacts on ageing population in Singapore as it suggests that there are negative impacts/ challenging impacts that stems from ageing population. From Source E, it states that "But the elderly are also coming forward because of the increasing complex issues they face as Singapore ages." This suggests that individuals are now experiencing more challenging impacts that comes from ageing population. These issues are more complex and individuals are unable to manage them at their level which explains more elderly coming forward to seek help from the eldercare agencies. Therefore, Source E is useful in telling me there are negative impacts that stems from ageing population in Singapore.	6-7
	[2nd Paragraph] However, Source E's usefulness is limited as it is not reliable. When I cross-reference Source E with Source F, Source F contradicts E. Source F suggests that impacts of ageing population are manageable and not all negative. In Source F, it states that "Some see it as a crisis, but I tend to think that we could see it as an opportunity." This suggests that impacts of ageing population are not all negative and there can be positive impacts that can come with it. This contradicts with Source E where the focus is on the negative impacts faced by the individuals as they age. Therefore, since Source F contradicts Source E as it is highlight on the potential positive outcomes of ageing population, Source E is thus unreliable. Hence, as Source E is unreliable, Source E's usefulness is limited.	

	No key word "prove"	0
IL1	Prove or Not based on description of source	1
IL2	Prove or Not based on Typicality/Provenance UNSUPPORTED Answers <i>Award 2m for Typicality in spite of an invalid message</i>	2
IL3	Prove or Not based on FAILED Cross-references / FAILED Motive/ FAILED Tone/ FAILED Provenance- Content Explained/Argument based on idea of uncertainty <i>Award 4m for answers with valid message</i>	3-4
IL4	Prove or Not based on VALID message SUPPORTED <i>Award 4m for supported answers</i>	4-5
	E.g. Source F proves that Singaporeans will be able to enjoy their old age because it suggests that medical advances have potential to manage the negative impacts that individuals often associate with. Source F states that "And ultimately, the goal is to make sure seniors can enjoy a good quality of life in their sunset years." This suggests that medical advances such as biomedical innovations and technology are used to improve the quality of life for the elderly. With improvement in quality of life, they are then able to enjoy their old age. Hence, Source F proves that Singaporeans will be able to enjoy their old age with medical advances to manage the negative impacts of ageing.	
	OR Prove or Not Prove based on Cross-reference (With Sub-messages)	
	OR Prove or Not based on VALID Message + TYPICALITY <i>Award 5m for an additional one-line statement on typicality</i>	
IL5	Prove or Not based on CROSS-REFERENCE <i>Valid cross-references to Sources D (prove) or E (Does not prove)</i> <i>Award 6m for using source D, and award 7m for using source E</i>	5-6

IL6	Cannot Prove based on Critical Analysis of Content (Tone +Typicality) <i>Award 6m for critical analysis of content</i> E.g. Source F does not prove that Singaporean will enjoy their old age as the source is only optimistic about the future which has not come into reality at the point. From Source F, "And ultimately, the goal is to make sure seniors can enjoy a good quality of life in their sunset years." This suggests that it is only a goal and not being realised at the point when the Professor is addressing at the forum. Hence, it is unable to prove that Singaporeans will be able to enjoy their old age as it is just a speculation/potential at this point in time. Moreover, the source is only focusing on the physical well-being where it mentions about disability and not the other aspects such as emotional and social well-being of Singaporeans. Thus, it cannot be a holistic representative of 'enjoyment' as to enjoy old age can be in terms of various areas and not only physical well-being. Hence, Source F does not prove that Singaporeans will be able to enjoy their old age.	6-7
	Cannot Prove based on PROVENANCE-EXPLAINED (MOTIVE) <i>Award 7m for well-developed answers</i>	
IL7	Does not Prove Based on MOTIVE + Critical analysis of content (Typicality)	8
	Cannot Prove through MOTIVE +Typicality [1 st Paragraph] Source F does not prove that Singaporeans will be able to enjoy their old age because it is unreliable. Source F has a motive. Source F tells me that medical advances have potential to manage the negative impacts that individuals often associate with. Source F states that "And ultimately, the goal is to make sure seniors can enjoy a good quality of life in their sunset years." This suggests that medical advances such as biomedical innovations and technology are used to improve the quality of life for the elderly. With improvement in quality of life, they are then able to enjoy their old age. Hence, Source F is telling me that Singaporeans will be able to enjoy their old age with medical advances to manage the negative impacts of ageing. As the source is from the Chairman for the integrative and Community care division in Tan Tock Seng Hospital, he is likely to be painting a positive image for the future of the ageing population in Singapore so as to convince Singaporeans of his works. In the source, Professor Chin presented an optimistic outlook on the future of the seniors in Singapore by suggesting that medical advances will be able to provide the quality of life that Singaporeans would enjoy and seeing them as 'opportunity'. Given that Professor	

1(c) Study Source B. How does Source B prove that Singaporeans will be able to enjoy their old age? Explain your answer. [3] Source B: Newspaper article about old age pension conclusion	
Chin has a vested interest seeks to convince Singaporeans of positive old age living in defence of his works, the source has a motive. Source F is thus unreliable. As it is unreliable, Source F cannot prove that Singaporeans will be able to enjoy their old age.	
Furthermore, Source F does not prove that Singaporean will enjoy their old age as the source is only optimistic about the future which has not come into reality at the point. Hence, Source F does not prove that Singaporeans will be able to enjoy their old age.	

FORMS FOR SECTION B: SEQ

2(c) Explain how building a national identity helps Singapore to foster social cohesion. [3] Unpacking foster social cohesion: is to prevent the division of a multi-ethnic society due to the diverse cultural, religious and racial background present. Harmony is maintained in the society thus leading to Singapore enjoying peace and progress. SO, fostering social cohesion is to promote mutual understanding, respect in order to have more tolerance in maintaining the peace and harmony.	
EVIDENCE	EXPLANATIONS
GIVEN FACTOR : BUILDING NATIONAL IDENTITY *CHOOSE ONE EXAMPLE TO ELABORATE (a) Policy of multi-racialism. ✓ This promotes equality among the races, with no special rights granted to any particular racial or religious group. ✓ Everyone has equal opportunities to succeed, regardless of their background. Favouring a certain group of people because of their race or religion is prohibited by the Constitution. ✓ Since everyone is seen as a valued member of the Singapore society, a sense of national identity as Singaporeans is created. (b) Common Practices ✓ Actions that Singaporeans carry out together. Singing the national anthem, taking the pledge and attending flag raising ceremony are examples of the common practices carried out in schools. ✓ Helps to foster national identity by inculcating loyalty and national pride towards Singapore. This allows Singaporeans to see themselves as one people. (c) Bilingualism ✓ Introduced in schools in 1966	→ By building a national identity, Singaporeans will feel as one people with a common identity. → They will identify themselves as Singaporeans first and foremost rather than by race or religion. When people feel that they belong, they will be less focused on their differences. → This will lead to greater mutual understanding and tolerance as they are now seen as one common people, resulting in greater cohesion and solidarity.

✓ Students were expected to learn English and their own Mother Tongue. With bilingualism, English is used as the language linking the different ethnic groups. Mother Tongue language is used to impart moral values and cultural traditions of each race. ✓ As English is a non-native language for all the ethnic groups, no one has an advantage over another. The use of English helps improve communication among Singaporeans.	
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2(d) Explain two other factors adopted by Singapore that help foster social cohesion. Which is most effective? [10] EVIDENCE		EXPLANATIONS
OTHER FACTOR : SAFEGUARDING MINORITY INTEREST *CHOOSE ONE EXAMPLE TO ELABORATE (a) Minority representation ✓ Gives minority groups a say in governance and safeguards their interests ✓ The Presidential Council of Minority Rights (PCMR) and the Group Representation Constituency (GRC) are two examples. ✓ PCMR consists of members from minority racial and religious groups. It ensures no racial or religious groups are disadvantaged as a result of a law passed in Parliament. ✓ GRC ensures that at least one of the candidates in the team contesting in the General Election is from the minority racial communities such as Malay, Indian or Eurasian. It ensures that minority racial groups are represented in the Parliament. (b) Self-Help Groups ✓ E.g. Chinese Development Assistance Council (CDAC), Singapore Indian Development Association (SINDA), Mendaki and the Eurasian Association help members of their community who are less fortunate to get aid in their studies and training for their jobs. ✓ They also give moral support to members of their own community. This helps Singaporeans to cope and compete with one another on an equal footing.		→ By safeguarding the interests of the minority groups, there are equal opportunities for all regardless of race or religion and this ensures that the minority groups do not feel marginalized. → A sense of belonging is created as the minority group know that their opinions and rights matter. → Everyone will feel valued by the nation and there will be mutual respect among people. This will ensure greater social cohesion among Singaporeans.
OTHER FACTOR: DEVELOPING COMMON SPACES *CHOOSE ONE EXAMPLE TO ELABORATE (a) Events and programmes organised by grassroots		➤ By developing common space, a platform is provided for Singaporeans to interact with one another. ➤ Through the interaction, it will dispel

2. (b) Explain two other strategies adopted by Singapore that help foster social cohesion. Which is more effective? (10)

EVIDENCE	EXPLANATIONS
organisations ✓ Grassroots organisations such as People's Association (PA) create common space through their wide range of programmes and activities developed to cater to the needs and interests of every Singaporean. ✓ One of the programmes conducted for students is a home visit or home stay opportunity with a host family from another ethnic group. (b) <u>Opportunities offered by educational institutions</u> ✓ Open to every Singaporean, regardless of race or religion. Students of different races and religious groups study together. This daily interaction during lessons and school activities provides an opportunity for friendships to be cultivated and strengthened. ✓ Implementation of Co-Curricular (CCAs) in schools helps to promote closer bonds among youths from all races. The varied activities conducted during CCAs provide opportunities for students to work closely with and understand one another. (c) <u>Common living space provided by public housing</u> ✓ In 1989, the Ethnic Integration Policy was introduced. It puts a limit on the proportion of races in every neighbourhood and block of flats. This ensures that there is an even distribution of the different races in all the housing estates. (d) <u>Activities conducted by Inter-Racial Confidence Circles (IRCCs) and Harmony Circles (HCs)</u> ✓ IRCCs were introduced in January 2002 to provide a common space to foster greater inter-racial understanding. They organise activities such as visits to places of worship, creating opportunities for Singaporeans to appreciate their differences and develop strong bonds among different ethnic and religious communities. ✓ HCs carry out these inter-racial and inter-religious activities at the workplace. This helps to build confidence and friendship	misconceptions between races. ➤ Understanding among Singaporeans of different race and religion can then be deepened. It will develop understanding of other cultures and friendships can be forged. ➤ There will be greater tolerance and respect for different cultures. Hence leading to mutual trust and better understanding which ensures greater cohesion.

2. (b) Explain two other strategies adopted by Singapore that help foster social cohesion. Which is more effective? (10)

EVIDENCE	EXPLANATIONS
among people. (e) <u>Shared experience through National Service</u> ✓ Introduced in 1967, NS requires all able-bodied men to serve in the defence of the country. The shared experiences of military training during NS helps to strengthen the bond among the men.	

3. (a) Explain how membership in international organisations is a way to ensure the national security of Singapore. (10)

Unpacking diplomacy: foster friendly ties so as to have a platform for peaceful resolutions on differences and to pursue mutual interests

EVIDENCE	EXPLANATIONS
GIVEN FACTOR: MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS ✓ The United Nations (UN) plays an important role in representing all countries in the world. ✓ Admitted in 1965, a membership with the UN has allowed Singapore to gain recognition as a sovereign state. It also helped Singapore develop as a country through the sending of experts to advise and help in economic developments. Dr. Albert Winsemius was once such notable economic expert from the UN, who help Singapore in its industrial planning and development (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 186). ✓ Singapore has helped promote international cooperation in the UN Law of the Sea Conference. The conference discussed how countries can draw territorial boundaries in the sea and how landlocked states can gain access to sea. It also discussed guidelines on safeguarding the marine environment and protecting the freedom of scientific research on the high seas. In the third UN Law of the Sea Conference, Singapore's former representative to the UN, Professor Tommy Koh, was the chairperson (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 187). OR ✓ Singapore has helped promote international peace through her participation in the UN Security Council. In the Security Council, there	➔ By being a part of an international organisation, it strengthens the sovereignty of Singapore and provides an international platform to mediate international differences as well as to further international peace, cooperation, and development. ➔ In the event of any serious disagreement with other countries, Singapore is able to rely on the diplomatic platforms provided by international organisations to resolve their differences, through peaceful negotiations rather than resort to war. ➔ Moreover, in the event that serious disagreements break out with bigger, more powerful nations, Singapore is able to rely on the collective support of an international organisation to resolve these differences peacefully rather than resort to war. ➔ Hence, having membership in international organisations is a way to ensure the national security of Singapore.

are five permanent members and ten rotating members. The main role of the Security Council is to maintain international peace and security through a variety of means such as economic sanctions as well as military action. Singapore was a non-permanent member of the Security Council for two years, from 2001 to 2002 (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 187). OR ✓ Singapore has also helped resolve international conflict through her participation in UN Peacekeeping Operations. UN Peacekeeping Operations is a way to help countries torn by conflict to create conditions for long-term peace. Over the years, the UN has played a major role in undertaking complex operations involving peace-making, peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance. The majority of operations involve observing ceasefires between warring factions. With many UN peacekeepers coming from member countries, Singapore has contributed to peacekeeping operations by involving some 1,500 personnel over 13 operations in 11 different countries (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 188).	
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3. (b) Explain two other methods used to ensure the national security of Singapore which is more effective? (10)	
EVIDENCE	EXPLANATIONS
OTHER FACTOR: MEMBERSHIP IN REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS ✓ The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) allows member nations to maintain warm and friendly ties with one another. It also provides an avenue to discuss and resolve their differences peacefully such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 180). ✓ Member nations also benefit from the establishment of a Free Trade Area, which remove import taxes amongst member countries, making trade within the region more viable (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 182). ✓ As a collective voice, it also strengthens the member countries' position when negotiating with other great powers such as America, Japan,	→ By establishing strong relations amongst countries within the region through regional associations, it ensures that Singapore has a regional platform to resolve international differences as well as to further international cooperation and development. → In the event of any serious disagreement between regional countries, Singapore is able to rely on the diplomatic platforms provided by regional associations to resolve their differences through peaceful negotiations rather than resort to war. → Moreover, in the event that serious disagreements break out with more powerful nations or between other regional

3. (b) Explain two other methods used to ensure the national security of Singapore which is more effective? (10)	
EVIDENCE	EXPLANATIONS
China and the European Union (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 181). ✓ Singapore has forged better relations with other ASEAN nations through educational and professional exchanges. For instance, Singapore has provided technical training to member countries such as 1,700 officials from Laos since 1993. In this training, these officials acquire information technology skills, learning the English language, and handling trade promotions. Singapore also offers scholarships to students of ASEAN countries under the Singapore Cooperation Programme. These scholarships are without any bond and allow these students to study in course offered by local universities, except for medicine. These students then return to their home country to contribute to their development (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 183). OR ✓ Singapore has forged better relations with other ASEAN nations through the economic cooperation and assistance she renders. Launched in 2000, the ASEAN Integration Project (IAI) aims to narrow the economic gap between member countries. In this project, Singapore would offer a five-year aid package to member countries, worth over S\$80million dollars, between 2000 and 2003 (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 184). OR ✓ Singapore has forged better relations with other ASEAN nations through environmental collaboration. In 1997, during the forest fires in Indonesia, Singapore assisted Indonesia by monitoring forest fires through satellite images. The data from the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre in Singapore, accessible by all ASEAN countries, strengthens the region's early-warning system for land and forest fires. Additionally, the ASEAN Environment Ministers also met to devise the Regional Haze Actions Plan to prevent and monitor forest fires as well	associations, Singapore is able to rely on the collective voice of a regional association to resolve these differences peacefully rather than resort to war. → Hence, having membership in regional organisations is a way to ensure the national security of Singapore.

Q10. Explain the factors which have helped the national unity of Singapore. Which factor do you think is the most important? (10)	
EVIDENCE	EXPLANATIONS
as strengthen regional land and forest fire-fighting capabilities (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 185).	
OTHER FACTOR: BILATERAL AND MULTI-LATERAL RELATIONS	
✓ Establishing trading partnerships with countries such as Japan, America and Germany has benefited Singapore with the acquisition of advanced technology gained by trading. Singapore has used this newly acquired technology to develop her country and economy (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 178).	→ Having bilateral relations ensures that Singapore is able develop a strong network of diplomatic ties with other countries, which are mutually beneficial.
✓ Establishing bilateral relations with neighbouring countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia has helped Singapore build strong political, economic and cultural ties with these countries. In turn, this has helped Singapore attract businesses from the region and allowed her to speed up its economic and social development (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 178).	→ In the event of any serious disagreement with other countries, Singapore can use her diplomatic ties to resolve their differences through peaceful negotiations rather than resort to war.
✓ Bilateral relations have also meant that Singapore sends aid to other countries in their time of crises. In 2004, Singapore provided humanitarian aid to Aceh, an Indonesian provenance, which was badly affected by a massive tsunami and earthquake. Such humanitarian efforts have helped Singapore garner international respect and recognition (MOE, Secondary 3 Textbook, 2013, p. 179).	→ Singapore bilateral ties with other countries serve as a platform to discuss issues when disagreements arise or to resolve differences.
	→ Hence, establishing bilateral relations is a way to ensure the national security of Singapore.

Q11. Explain the factors which have helped the national unity of Singapore. Which factor do you think is the most important? (10)	
Unpacking: Factors, which encourage globalization by allowing the faster shrinking of the world and more efficient integration and interconnectedness.	
EVIDENCE	EXPLANATIONS
GIVEN FACTOR: DEVELOPMENTS IN COMMUNICATION	
✓ Satellite technology has enabled messages to be transmitted from one location and received	→ With developments in communications, it allows communications among people in different locations to be faster and more convenient.

in another part of the world almost simultaneously. Similarly, optical fibre systems have very large carrying capacity and transmit information at very high speeds.	→ This allows the efficient movement of ideas and information which leads to a more interconnected and integrated world.
✓ The invention of advanced communication technology such as the Internet has enabled consumers to access information about new products and places more conveniently and efficiently. The Internet has greatly transformed the way one communicates, conducts business, obtains information and purchases goods and services.	→ Businesses across the globe can grow rapidly due to the shrinking world as people can now purchase goods and services anywhere and new ideas can be formulated and conveyed at a much faster rate.
	→ This sparks of a cycle that continuously encourages the shrinking of the world, leading to globalisation.

Q12. Explain the factors which have helped the national unity of Singapore. Which factor do you think is the most important? (10)	
EVIDENCE	EXPLANATIONS
OTHER FACTOR: DEVELOPMENTS IN TRANSPORTATION	
✓ In the 20th century, the commercial jet aircraft, large ocean-going vessels and containerisation greatly increased the movement of goods and people from one place to another. Containerisation has reduced the time and cost of moving goods over long distances. It has also greatly simplified the transfer of goods, from one mode of transportation to another as containers can be easily transferred from ships to trucks.	→ With developments in transportation, it allows for a more efficient and convenient movement of items and people which allows businesses to function at high speeds.
✓ There is increasing mobility of goods and people. Countries have built efficient and integrated transportation infrastructure such as airports, seaports, railways and highways to facilitate this movement. The efficient transport network worldwide has made it possible for goods to be moved around the world easily. At the same time, it also meant that people can travel easily.	→ This allows the faster shrinking of the world as the sharing of goods and services across the globe can be done in an easy and fast manner. People can also travel easily to anywhere in the world for business or leisure.
	→ This allows integration and interconnectedness between different countries' businesses and cultures.
	→ Thus, developments in transportation encourage and drive globalisation.
OTHER FACTOR: TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS	
✓ TNCs, such as Microsoft Corporation and Toyota Motor, are large global firms that operate in many countries and have production or service facilities outside the country of origin.	→ When TNCs operations set up in the different parts of world, economies are more integrated with the movements of the different components from around the world for the assembling of the final
✓ TNCs set up their operations in different parts of	

4 (b) Explain two other reasons that led to globalisation. Which of them is more important? Explain your answer (10)

EVIDENCE	EXPLANATIONS
the world to source for new markets and lower production costs. These operations are coordinated and controlled by the headquarters, usually located in the country of origin. Also, TNCs source for components from around the world before assembling the final product in another country.	product. → At the same time, TNCs create investment and employment opportunities in the countries that they set up facilities in. → This benefits the locals by providing employment and can benefit country by developing the region and attracting even more investments. → This spurs further economic growth and encourages further integration and interconnectedness of the world, in turn driving globalisation.

SECTION A: Source Based Questions

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why do you think the cartoon was published on the internet? Explain your answer.

[7m]

L1	Based on provenance/ context Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because the November Paris terror attacks had just happened. Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because the source-giver wanted to show the reactions to the November Paris terror attacks.	1
L2	Based on limited inferences Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because Paris had been bombed and damaged by the terror attacks. This can be evidenced from Source A which showed smoke and debris on the floor near the tower in Paris, with a masked terrorist, moving away to other targets. Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because the source-giver wanted to show that Paris was just one of the many targets being targeted by the terrorists as the cartoon showed a masked terrorist, moving to other targets after attacking Paris. Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because the source-giver wanted to show that the terror attack on Paris had been successfully executed as the cartoon showed the masked terrorist, walking away and thinking about other targets.	2
L3	Based on valid messages/ Intended outcome Award 3m for valid message without support Award 4m for valid message with support <u>Valid Message:</u> (3-4m) Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because the source-giver wanted to show that the threat of terrorism has not ended/ is still an on-going threat to the world. This can be evidenced from Source A which a masked terrorist, moving to other targets and walking away after successfully attacking Paris. The other cities such as Madrid, London and New York were all previous targets which had suffered previous attacks by terrorists. Award 3m for identifying a <u>valid outcome</u>: (3m) Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because the source-giver wanted to alert/warn and stiffen the resistance of the people around the world against the threat of terrorism.	3-4

L4	Based on valid message with an intended outcome Award 5m for identifying a valid message with an <u>attempted</u> intended outcome Award 6m for identifying a valid message with a <u>clear</u> intended outcome Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because the source-giver wanted to highlight that the threat of terrorism has not ended/ is still an on-going threat to the world so that people and governments around the world will be alerted to possible future terror attacks. (5m) Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because the source-giver wanted to highlight that the threat of terrorism has not ended/ is still an on-going threat to the world so that people and governments around the world will be alerted to possible future terror attacks and stiffen the resistance of the people/take preventive actions around the world against the threat of terrorism. (6m)	5-6
L5	Based on valid message with an intended outcome in the context of the Paris terror attacks Eg. The cartoon was published on the internet because the source-giver wanted to highlight that the threat of terrorism has not ended/ is still an on-going threat to the world. All these attacks were part of a series of planned terrorist acts by terrorists around the world which any country could become a possible target. This is done so that people and governments around the world will be alerted to possible future terror attacks and stiffen the resistance of the people/take preventive actions around the world against the threat of terrorism.	7

1 (b) Study Sources B and C.

How different are Sources B and C about the November Paris terror attacks? [7m]
Explain your answer.

L1	Answers based on provenance/ topic E.g. Both sources are textual sources.	1
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	E.g. Both are reporting on the November Paris terror attacks. OR E.g. The terror attack in Source B happened at the football stadium while the terror attack in Source C happened at a theatre.	
L2	Similarity: Involvement of the terrorists Difference: False Matching <i>One source says something that the other source does not.</i> <u>Similarity</u> E.g. Both sources mentioned about the terrorists attacking different locations in Paris <u>Difference</u> E.g. The terrorists in Source B carried out suicide bombings as their act of terror but source C does not use the same method.	2
L3	Similarity OR difference based on valid matching of source content Award 3 marks for one similarity/ difference Award 4 marks for more than one similarity/ difference. <u>Similarity</u> E.g. Both sources agree that <u>the terrorists deliberately selected targets with many people at popular gathering areas such as the football stadium and famous theatre.</u> Source B says that, "start of an international friendly football match between France and Germany which President Francois Hollande was attending." and similarly, Source C says that "The American band Eagles of Death Metal was playing to an audience of around 1,500 people." E.g. Both sources agree that <u>the terrorists had no intention to surrender/were prepared for death in the terrorist attacks.</u> Source B says that, "he detonated his suicide vest, killing himself and a bystander." and similarly, Source C describes "the attackers as calm and determined". E.g. Both sources agree that <u>the terrorists were well-prepared to execute the terror attacks and were merciless in their terror acts.</u> Source B says that, "had planned to detonate his vest within the stadium." and similarly, Source C says that "About an hour into the concert, three dark-clad men with AK-47 assault rifles entered the hall." OR <u>Difference</u> E.g. Both sources are <u>different in the methods which the terrorists carried out the terror attacks</u> as Source B says that the terrorists carried out suicide bombings as their act of terror as B reports, "The explosions happened at 9:20pm, 9:30pm, and 9:53pm." However Source C says that the terrorists carried out assaults and hostage taking as their act of terror as Source C reports that "a mass shooting and hostage-taking occurred."	3-4

	E.g. Both sources are <u>different in pointing out whether the terrorists had succeeded in entering their targeted areas of destruction and terror</u> as Source B says that the terrorists did not succeed in entering the football stadium as they were stopped by the police as Source B reports, "The first bomber was prevented from entering the stadium after a security guard patted him down and discovered the suicide vest." However, Source C says that the terrorists succeeded in entering the theatre as Source C reports, "About an hour into the concert, three dark-clad men with AK-47 assault rifles entered the hall."	
L4	Similarity AND difference based on valid matching of source content "Award 6m only for use of evidences from both sources E.g. Both elements of L3	5-6
L5	Similarity, based on purpose/ motive, and/ or tone, supported. Award 7 marks for answers dealing with a <u>valid purpose with clear use of content and with intended outcomes for both sources.</u> E.g. Both sources are similar in their purpose. Both sources are trying to highlight to the international community about the well-planned, successful and brutal Paris terror attacks carried out by the terrorists so that people and governments around the world will be alerted to possible future terror attacks and stiffen the resistance of the people/take preventive actions around the world against the threat of terrorism.	7

1 (c) Study Source D.

Why do you think the French President made this speech? Explain your answer.

[6m]

L1	Based on context / provenance/ lifting from content Eg. He made this speech because the November Paris terror attacks had just happened/ in response to the terror attacks. Eg. He made this speech because he wanted to take 'appropriate action' (paraphrasing) against the terrorists.	1
L2	Based on valid messages Award 2m for one valid message	2-3

	Award 3m for more than one valid messages Eg. He made this speech because he knew that many people in France were angry and frustrated about the terror attacks. He needs to do something about it. Eg. He made this speech because he wanted to take revenge on the terrorists who had killed many innocent people in Paris. Eg. He made this speech because he wanted to warn the terrorists that France is going to fight back with force so that the terrorists will not attack France again. (deter the terrorists to continue to attack France) Eg. He wanted to justify France's military actions against the terrorists. Eg. He wanted to gain the support of people around the world to fight against terrorism.	
L3	Based on purpose with an intended outcome Award 4m for valid purpose without support Award 5m for valid purpose with support Eg. He made this speech because he wanted to justify that France was right/ was forced to take military action to counter the terrorists to other countries around the world so that other countries will support France in the use of force against the terrorist groups as Source D says, "These were attacks against France, against the values that we defend in the world, against what we are, a free country that means something to the whole planet."	4-5
L4	Based on purpose with an intended outcome in the context of what had just happened to Paris (in response to the challenge by ISIL) Eg. He made this speech because he wanted to justify that France was right/ was forced to take military action to counter the terrorists to other countries around the world as France had just been attacked by ISIL who had claimed responsibility for the terror attacks so that other countries will support France in the use of force against the terrorist groups as the deterrence measure against future possible attacks around the world.	6

1 (d) Study Source E.

How useful is Source E as evidence about the threat of terrorism? Explain your answer.

[8m]

L1	(Useful/ Not Useful) based on provenance Eg. Source E is <u>useful</u> as evidence as it is given by an analyst who heads the French Senate's investigation committee into Islamic networks. Eg. Source E is <u>not useful</u> as evidence as it is given by only one analyst who might not know the entire picture/ be biased in her analysis.	1
L2	Not useful, based on typicality Eg. Source E is <u>not useful</u> as evidence as it is given by only one analyst. Her observation might contain views that might be biased and might not reflect the actual situation surrounding the threat of terrorism in France.	2
L3	Useful, based on content Award 3m for use of source content without evidence Award 4m for use of source content with evidence Eg. Source E is <u>useful</u> as evidence in saying that the threat of terrorism is very real and an on-going threat to France and other European countries as it reveals	3-4

	that terrorism was a great security threat as potential terrorists were able to move around European countries. This is evident from Source D which says, "a group of Islamic militants were able to organise even as they moved freely among countries within the borders of Europe's passport-free areas and beyond." This was also due to the ineffective security control and lack of resources committed to combat terrorism in some European countries. This is evident from Source D which says, "They attribute the lapses in communication, inability to keep track of suspected militants and failure to act on intelligence, to a lack of resources in some countries and a surge in the number of would-be extremists." Eg. Source E is <u>useful</u> as evidence in saying that the terrorists were able to successfully carried out a terrorist attack in France due to the ineffective security control as Source E says that, "police, intelligence and security services had an opportunity to detain at least some of the men who launched the attacks. That they did not, helps explain how a group of Islamist militants were able to organise even as they moved freely among countries....."	
L4	Useful, based on cross-referencing with other sources Award 5m valid cross-referencing without supporting evidence Award 6m valid cross-referencing with supporting evidence "Must be valid cross-referencing to specific reasons about terrorism Eg. Source E is <u>useful as evidence as it is reliable</u> in saying that the threat of terrorism is very real and an on-going threat to France and other European countries as it reveals that terrorism was a great security threat as potential terrorists were able to move around European countries because it is <u>supported by Source A</u> which also shows that the threat of terrorism has not ended/ is still an on-going threat to the world. This can be evidenced from Source A which a masked terrorist, moving to other targets and walking away after successfully attacking Paris. The other cities such as Madrid, London and New York were all previous targets which had suffered attacks by terrorists. Eg. Source E is <u>useful as evidence as it is reliable</u> in saying that the terrorists were able to successfully carry out a terrorist attack in France due to the ineffective security control because it is <u>supported by Source C</u> which also points out that there were security lapses within France which allowed the terrorists to successfully enter the theatre to carry out the terror attacks as Source C says, "About an hour into the concert, three dark-clad men with AK-47 assault rifles entered the hall."	5-6
L5	Useful, based on explained provenance Eg. Source E is <u>useful as evidence as it is reliable</u> in saying that the threat of terrorism is very real and an on-going threat to France and other European countries because it is a viewpoint given by a French official who is in charge of investigating the Islamic network (ISIS). In her assessment of the aftermath of the terror attacks, such an admission of security lapses due to the lack of coordination and commitment of resources from some European countries (including France) was something unexpected from her. Since her observations sounded very truthful and logical about the security drawbacks in the European	7

	security system, the source is very useful as evidence due to its reliability.	
L6	Useful, based on explained provenance with an intended purpose L5 plus she might be trying to to alert/warn and stiffen the resistance of the people around the world against the threat of terrorism as any other country might become the next target of terrorism.	8

1 (e) Study Source F.

Are you surprised by the cartoonist's view of the November Paris terror attacks?
[7m]

	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Surprised/Not surprised, based on provenance Eg. I am not surprised because the cartoon was drawn by an anti-western cartoonist, who might want to send a message following the Paris terror attacks. Eg. I am very surprised because a cartoon on the Paris terror attacks (an issue which was highly sensitive) was published on the internet for everyone to see.	1
L2	Surprised, based on misinterpretation of cartoon (Source F) Eg. I am very surprised because how could the terrorists (ISIS) attacked or stabbed France from Syria? Furthermore, the French President looked 'shocked' when he turned his head while trying to do something to Syria. (adding fuel to fire)	2
L3	Not surprised, based on source content Award 3m for a viewpoint without evidence Award 4m for a viewpoint with evidence Eg. I am not surprised because the cartoonist was clearly trying to show the international community that the terrorists (ISIS) were taking revenge by attacking France as the cartoon shows, " the masked terrorist, stabbing a French flag" in response to France's continued attacks on/ involvement in Syria and making the fighting in Syria even worse as the cartoon shows, "the French President adding fuel to fire"	3-4

L4	Not surprised, based on cross-reference to background information (France's involvement in the war in Syria)	5
	Eg. I am not surprised because the cartoonist was clearly trying to show the international community that the terrorists (ISIS) were taking revenge by attacking France in response to France's continued attacks on/ involvement in Syria and making the fighting in Syria even worse. This is supported by the background information which tells me that France had been involved and worsening the war in Syria by "bombing various ISIS/ISIL targets in Syria since October 2015." Hence, it is no surprise that the terrorists would retaliate by targeting France as an act of revenge.	
L5	Not surprised, based on explained provenance with use of source content (Inherent biasness in the background of the source-giver in Source F)	6
	Eg. I am not surprised because the cartoonist had an anti-western agenda. It would therefore be expected of an anti-western cartoonist to speak ill or blame the western countries for starting terrorist acts around the world. This can be seen in how the cartoonist deliberately show that terrorists (ISIS) were only taking revenge by attacking France in response to France's continued attacks on/ involvement in Syria and making the fighting in Syria even worse. Hence, the cartoonist is trying to shift the blame to France and saying that France deserved to be attacked by the terrorists because of what they were doing in Syria.	
L6	Not surprised, based on explained provenance with purpose with an intended outcome	7
	Eg. <u>L5 plus</u> The purpose of the anti-western cartoonist is to shape the thinking of the international audience by mocking at France's "deserving plight." (Being targeted by the terrorists as a payback) This is to shift the blame to France so that the international audience would believe that France had been attacked by the terrorists due to their own wrongdoings as France started attacking other countries first.	

Section B (Structured-Essay Questions)

Answer only one question.

2 Managing Population Issues in Singapore

- (a) Explain how government responsibility is important in managing an ageing population in Singapore? [5]

Level Descriptor and Rubrics		Mks
L1	WRITES ABOUT POPULATION POLICIES IN SINGAPORE i.e. with no description/explanation of population policies in Singapore	1
L2	DESCRIBES HOW GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN MANAGING AN AGEING POPULATION IN SINGAPORE <i>Award 2m for a description on the role of the government in managing population issues in Singapore and an additional mark for supporting details.</i>	2-3
L3	EXPLAINS HOW GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN MANAGING AN AGEING POPULATION IN SINGAPORE <i>Award 4m for a valid explanation and, and an additional mark for supporting details.</i> <u>Ensuring government support is important in managing an ageing population in Singapore. This is because the government is the caretaker of the country & is in a position to put in place a systematic and structured approach that would help the individual prepare for old age.</u> There are various measures that the government has taken to help prepare for an ageing population. Central Provident Fund (CPF) and tax reliefs are examples to manage the situation. The government has set up the CPF to ensure that Singaporeans have money for their old age. The savings in the Special Account are for retirement, emergency and for investment purposes. The money in the Medisave Account can be used for medical expenses. At 55 years old, although members can withdraw their savings at age 55, they must leave some in the Retirement Account. This ensures that they have a Retirement Account from which at age 62 they can receive a monthly sum. In this way the government tries to ensure that senior citizens will have money for their old age.	4-5

- (b) Explain two other parties who are responsible in managing an ageing population in Singapore. Who is more responsible? [10]

Level Descriptor and Rubrics		
L1	IDENTIFIES THE RESPONSIBILITY OF OTHER PARTIES <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one and 2 marks for identifying another party e.g. Two other parties who are responsible in managing an ageing population in Singapore are the individual and the community.</i>	1-2
L2	DESCRIBES THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ONE OTHER PARTY/ TWO OTHER PARTIES <i>Award 3 marks for describing one other party who is responsible in managing an ageing population in Singapore and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Award 4 marks for describing two other parties who are responsible.</i>	3-4
L3	EXPLAINS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ONE OTHER PARTY <i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other party and additional marks for supporting details up to a maximum of 6 marks.</i> Encouraging <u>individual responsibility</u> is a way to prepare Singaporeans for their old age. <u>This is because it would help reduce over dependence on the government to look after its senior citizens. Planning for old age and retirement should be the responsibility of the individual.</u> An individual can prepare for old age through several ways. One way is to maintain a healthy lifestyle by watching one's diet and exercising regularly. This is a preventive measure that can prevent diseases at a later age. Singaporeans can also plan early and be financially prepared for old age by attending talks and reading on financial planning. Since growing old affects the individual directly, it is therefore in his/her best interest to do what is necessary to prepare him/her for old age.	5-6
L4	L3 + EXPLAINS ANOTHER PARTY WHO IS RESPONSIBLE <i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of two other parties and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> <u>The community plays an important role in preparing the country to cope with ageing population because the government cannot be relied on entirely as its resources are limited. Thus, the community can provide social and emotional support and provide healthcare and social services for the elderly.</u> For example, subsidies from the government enable voluntary welfare organizations to run community based services for senior citizens. Some community organizations also offer free health checks and recreational activities for senior citizens. These	7-8

	help them to remain physically, mentally and socially active. OR <u>The family plays an important role in preparing the country to cope with ageing population because families are the first line of help the aged and the elderly turned to for support when they faced problems. Strong families bring about social stability and harmony as they are the closest and dearest to elderly citizens. Hence, they play a very important role in providing emotional, social and financial support. For example, Senior Citizen's Week promotes a positive attitude towards ageing and the aged as it reminds everyone of their roles in creating an environment that is socially conducive.</u>	
L5	L4 + EXPLAINS THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF TWO CHOSEN PARTIES	9-10

3 Bonding Singapore

- (a) Explain how managing perceptions of different religious groups is a challenge facing Singapore as a multi-ethnic society? [5]

Level Descriptor and Rubrics		Mks
L1	WRITES ABOUT BONDING SINGAPORE <i>i.e. with no description/explanation of bonding Singapore</i>	1
L2	DESCRIBES ABOUT MANAGING PERCEPTIONS OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS GROUPS <i>Award 2m for a description about managing relations of different religious groups, and an additional mark for supporting details.</i>	2-3
L3	EXPLAINS HOW MANAGING PERCEPTIONS OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS GROUPS IS A CHALLENGE TO SINGAPORE AS A MULTI-ETHNIC SOCIETY <i>Award 4m for a valid explanation and, and an additional mark for supporting details.</i> <u>Managing perceptions of different religious groups is a challenge facing multi-ethnic Singapore. This is because the lack of understanding of differences in religious beliefs and practices can create tensions among the people in Singapore. For instance, the Maria Hertogh riots in 1950 led to violence, destruction and deaths. The Malays felt that the British legal system was unfair to Muslims and retaliated against the Europeans and Eurasians. The riots showed that if religious issues were not handled carefully, hostility and distrust could occur, thus affecting the relationships among the different religious groups.</u>	4-5

- (b) Explain two other challenges facing Singapore as a multi-ethnic society. Which is a more serious challenge? [10]

Level Descriptor and Rubrics	
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L1	IDENTIFIES OTHER CHALLENGES SINGAPORE FACES <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one and 2 marks for identifying another challenge e.g. Two other challenges are managing perceptions of different racial groups and threats from external forces.</i>	1-2
L2	DESCRIBES ONE OTHER CHALLENGE/ TWO OTHER CHALLENGES <i>Award 3 marks for describing one challenge facing Singapore as a multi-ethnic society and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Award 4 marks for describing another challenge.</i>	3-4
L3	EXPLAINS ONE OTHER CHALLENGE <i>Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other challenge and additional marks for supporting details up to a maximum of 6 marks.</i> <u>Managing perceptions of different racial groups is a challenge facing multi-ethnic Singapore. This is because the lack of understanding among the racial groups can create suspicion and unhappiness among the people, leading to outbreaks of violence. For instance, the anti-PAP campaign organized by some UMNO leaders in 1964 aroused unhappiness among Singapore Malays towards the PAP. Even with reassurances from PAP, the ground had been set for the racial riots. These caused damage to properties and left many dead and hundreds injured. These showed how the peace and harmony in Singapore can be broken when the perceptions of different racial groups were not managed properly.</u>	5-6
L4	L3 + EXPLAINS ANOTHER CHALLENGE FACING SINGAPORE <i>Award 7 marks for an explanation of two other challenges and an additional mark for any supporting detail.</i> <u>Threats from external forces is another challenge facing multi-ethnic Singapore. This is because external threats such as transnational terrorism can test the social bonds of Singapore. This threat must be handled carefully as it can cause social division when race and religion may be used to create disharmony and ill-feelings among the different ethnic groups. Members from a certain ethnic or religious group may be involved in terrorist acts. The general public may then view all members from this group with suspicion and distrust. Such behaviour may alienate the group and give rise to a sense of unfairness or injustice for not all of them are terrorists. Such sentiments segregate the different ethnic groups and pose a challenge to the cohesiveness of the multi-ethnic society. This was what happened during the Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) arrests in 2001, when there were mixed reactions among the people in Singapore towards the Malays and Muslims. These showed an urgent need to ensure that Singapore's social cohesion was not affected by the JI arrests.</u>	7-8
L5	L4 + EXPLAINS THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF TWO CHOSEN CHALLENGES	9-10

	Award 2m for a description about how competing ideologies is a reason for conflict among countries, and an additional mark for supporting details.	
L3	EXPLAINS HOW COMPETING IDEOLOGIES IS A REASON FOR CONFLICT AMONG COUNTRIES Award 4m for a valid explanation and, and an additional mark for supporting details. <u>Conflict over different ideologies is an important cause of conflict between countries. This is because countries with different ideologies are usually suspicious of one another, as they fear that the other side will try to change their way of life. Political ideology differences may lead to war, especially if one party perceives their ideology to be more superior to the other. Thus, the desire to spread their ideology to another may be seen as a root cause for conflict between countries. An example is the conflict between North and South Korea. The conflict took place when North Korea attacked South Korea to unite the Korean Peninsula under communism. This led the USA, its allies and the UN to defend South Korea as they were afraid that if South Korea fell, this would lead to an expansion and spread of communism in Asia. In order to repel the North Korean forces, the UN troops were drafted to South Korea. However, due to the advances of the UN troops to Yalu river, it resulted in the entry of China into the war. Thus, the war escalated as China was now concerned over her own communist's status. The Korea War ended in 1953, whereby an agreement was signed by both parties.</u>	4-5

4 Reasons for conflict among countries

(a) Explain how competing ideologies is a reason for conflict among countries.

[5]

	Level Descriptor and Rubrics	Mks
L1	WRITES ABOUT CONFLICT AMONG COUNTRIES <i>i.e. with no description/explanation of reason for conflict</i>	1
L2	DESCRIBES ABOUT HOW COMPETING IDEOLOGIES IS A REASON FOR CONFLICT AMONG COUNTRIES	2-3

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[Turn over

(b) Explain two other reasons for conflict among countries. Which reason is more important?

[10]

	Level Descriptor and Rubrics	
L1	IDENTIFIES OTHER REASONS FOR CONFLICT AMONG COUNTRIES <i>Award 1 mark for identifying one and 2 marks for identifying another reason e.g. Two other reasons are claims over resources and claims over territories</i>	1-2
L2	DESCRIBES ONE OTHER REASON FOR CONFLICT AMONG COUNTRIES/ TWO OTHER REASONS <i>Award 3 marks for describing one other reason for conflict among countries and an additional mark for any supporting detail. Award 4 marks for describing another reason.</i>	3-4
L3	EXPLAINS ONE OTHER REASON FOR CONFLICT AMONG COUNTRIES	5-6

23

[Turn over

	Award 5 marks for an explanation of one other reason for conflict among countries and additional marks for supporting details up to a maximum of 6 marks. <u>Conflict over natural resources is an important cause of conflict between countries. This is because natural resources of the world are unequally distributed & countries would go to war if their survival is affected. Some countries have more of such resources while others have less. Those with fewer resources might use force to gain more, especially when these are necessary for survival and economic growth. For example, Iceland & Britain almost went to war when Iceland's national survival was affected when Britain continued to fish in her national waters despite previous agreements made regarding fishing limits.</u> The conflict occurred when foreign fisherman from Belgium, Germany and Britain were overfishing around Iceland. As Iceland was more dependent on fishing than these countries, it suggested that the UN conference intervene by requiring other countries to reduce their catches and to place quotas on the tonnage of fish caught. These were ignored by the UK. In 1975, Iceland extended its zone of control over fishing grounds from 50 nautical miles beyond its shores to 200 nautical miles. All countries complied with the new regulations except Britain. This led to serious clashes and frequent collisions between British and Iceland vessels inside the disputed area.	
L4	L3 + EXPLAINS ANOTHER REASON FOR CONFLICT AMONG COUNTRIES Award 7 marks for an explanation of one other reason for conflict among countries and an additional mark for any supporting detail. <u>Conflicts over competing claims for territory is an important cause of conflict between countries. This is because countries might go to war if there are resources in the disputed territory or if national pride is at stake. For example, in 1962, India and China fought in a war over the Aksai Chin plateau on the western end of the India-China frontier, and the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) on the Eastern end of the India-China frontier near Burma.</u> In 1947, when India gained independence from Britain, it inherited the frontier drawn by the British. China, however, did not agree to the frontier. As it was difficult to draw a clear border between India and China as much of their frontier lies in the inaccessible Himalayas, two border regions of Aksai Chin plateau and NEFA became areas of constant conflict between the two countries. Both countries refused to come to an agreement. India argued that China had violated territorial rights when China built a road on the Aksai Chin plateau; while China argued that the border had never been fixed in the first place. This led to the 1962 war between the two countries. Until today, the dispute has not been resolved and there had been a number of serious border incidents since the war.	7-8
L5	L4 + EXPLAINS THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF TWO CHOSEN REASONS	9-10

