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ZHENGHUA SECONDARY SCHOOL
MID YEAR EXAMINATION 2015
SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS/FIVE NORMAL ACADEMIC
COMBINED HUMANITIES
SOCIAL STUDIES

COMBINED HUMANITIES

2204/01

Paper 1 Social Studies

11 May 2015

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional materials:

Writing Papers and thread

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Section A: Source Based Case Study
Answer ALL the questions in this section.

Section B: Structured Essay Question.
Answer ONLY ONE question in this section.

Write all answers on the writing papers provided.
At the end of the examination, fasten all work securely together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

This Social Studies component is worth 50% of the Combined Humanities subject.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total marks for this paper is 50.

Setter: Mr Roy Tan

This document consists of 7 printed pages.

[Turn over]

Section A (Source-based Case Study)

Answer ALL questions.

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

- 1 (a) Study Source A.
Why did the cartoonist draw this cartoon? Explain your answer. [6]
- (b) Study Source B and C.
How different are Sources B and C? Explain your answer. [7]
- (c) Study Source D.
How useful is Source D in helping you to understand the threat of ISIS? Explain your answer. [7]
- (d) Study Source E.
How far can you trust Source E about the threat posed by ISIS? Explain your answer. [8]
- (e) Study Source F.
Can Source F prove that ISIS is a big threat to the world? Explain your answer. [7]

Issue: Has ISIS become the real threat to the world?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

With its multi-pronged assault across central and northern Iraq in the past one and a half weeks, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) has taken over from the Al-Qaeda organisation founded by Osama bin Laden as the most powerful and effective extreme terrorist group in the world. Isis now controls or can operate with impunity in a great stretch of territory in western Iraq and eastern Syria, making it militarily the most successful jihadi movement ever.

Led since 2010 by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, it has proved itself even more violent and sectarian* than Al-Qaeda, led by Ayman al-Zawahiri, who is based in Pakistan.

*sectarian: people or group that is strongly believes in his own religion and intolerant of other religion

Source A: A cartoon drawn by a western cartoonist.



Source B: An Internet news article from the UK media, The Guardian on the assault on ISIS by USA.

The US military confirmed that the Syrian town of Kobani had been retaken from ISIS. Lieutenant-General James Terry, the commander of the task force that has been leading air strikes against ISIS, said: "Kurdish ground forces, supported by our air strikes, were successful in retaking the town." Earlier this week activists and Kurdish officials said Kobani was almost cleared of ISIS fighters, who once controlled almost half of the town.

The failure to capture Kobani was a major blow to ISIS. Their hopes for an easy victory dissolved into a costly siege under relentless air strikes by coalition forces and an assault by Kurdish militia that cost the lives of about 1,000 fighters. The US and several Arab allies have been targeting ISIS positions in Syria since late September.

*Kurdish: ethnic Iranian people who are allied with the US forces in the fight against ISIS.

Source C: Comments made by a top Libyan army officer on ISIS.

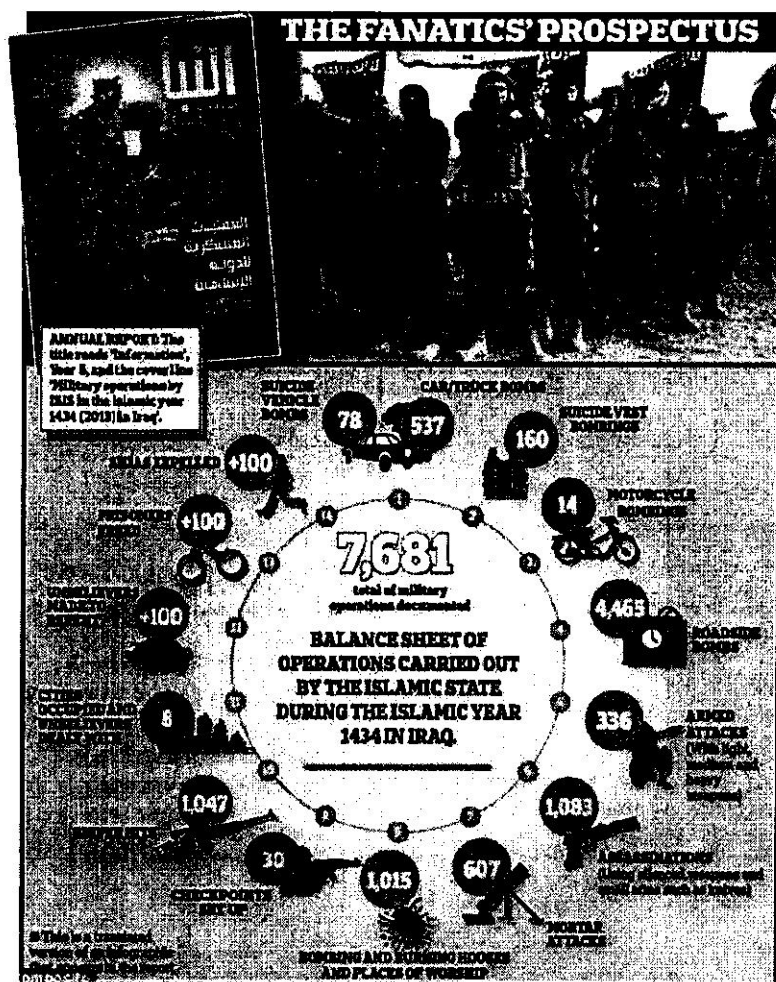
"Islamic State fighters will infiltrate Europe next if the militant group is not forced out of Libya". Libya needs weapons and ammunition from Western leaders to take out ISIS, or the group will continue to spread across Muslim nations and into Europe. We want weapons and ammunition only. We have the men. The army is increasing in number every day. ISIS will "spread in even the European countries if [the West] does not offer real help to the Libyan people, especially the Libyan army. The militants will head with the illegal migrants to Europe, where corruption and destruction will spread just like Libya. But there it will be hard to confront them."

*Libya: A North African country that suffers from attacks from ISIS and civil wars.

Source D: A news article by the Daily Mail (UK) on the situation in the region of Mosul where heavy fighting took place.

Al-Sufi, who is the aide of ISIS leader Al-Baghdadi, perished along with an explosives expert and the military chief in nearby town Tel Afar, near Mosul. The confirmation of the deadly strike demonstrates that the US is clearly targeting ISIS's leadership. While the significance of Al-Sufi's death for Al-Baghdadi and ISIS is not yet clear, the loss of his right-hand man cannot be underestimated. The presence of Al-Sufi in Mosul shows that Al-Baghdadi could be worried about losing Mosul to a combination of US airstrikes and Kurdish and Iraqi counter attacks. Sending his right-hand man there to oversee the fight would go a long way to confirming this, but regardless, Al-Sufi's death is a blow to the ISIS hierarchy.

Source E: An annual report released by ISIS.



*Islamic State: another name for ISIS.

Source F: A news article on the alliance between the terrorist group Boko-Haram* and ISIS.

Boko Haram's leader, Abubakar Shekau, announced in an audio message last week that the Islamist terror group was going to ally with ISIS. In an audio message purportedly from an ISIS spokesman, it announced that the pledge of allegiance from Nigerian-based Boko Haram has been accepted by ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. The message says that the Islamic State, has expanded to western Africa and congratulated "our jihadi" brothers" there.

The spokesman of ISIS, Abu Mohammed al Adnani, encourages people to join fighters in Africa if they cannot make it to Iraq or Syria. Baghdadi has already accepted pledges of allegiance from other jihadist groups in the Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan and North Africa.

*Boko-Haram: An active Islamic terrorist group based in Nigeria.

*jihadi: religious war

Bibliography:

- Source A: <http://www.westernjournalism.com/isis-passports/>
- Source B: <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jan/31/isis-kobani-islamic-state-syria>
- Source C: <http://www.ibtimes.com/isis-will-spread-europe-if-libya-threat-not-stopped-wams-libyan-army-chief-1853644>
- Source D: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2743987/Top-ISIS-lieutenant-killed-US-air-strike-Obama-hits-militants-note-Kerry-handed-president-NATO-summit-cameras-ushered-out.html#ixzz3VDLuWa56>
- Source E: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2661007/15-000-fighters-1-000-assassinations-4-000-IEDs-How-isis-publishes-annual-report-detailing-reign-terror-Middle-East.html>
- Source F: <http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world-news/hear-boko-haram-pledge-allegiance-5292109>

Section B: (Structured Essay Question)

Answer ONE question

2. (a) Explain how important are international efforts to combat terrorism and ensure security for the country. [5]
- (b) Explain two other measures that can combat terrorism and to ensure security for the country. Which of the measures is more effective? Explain your answer. [10]
3. (a) Explain how diversifying the economy in an important strategy for Singapore's globalization. [5]
- (b) Explain two other strategies for Singapore's globalization. Which strategies is more effective? Explain your answer. [10]
4. (a) Explain how foreign threats caused the fall of Venice. [5]
- (b) Explain two other causes that led to the fall of Venice. Which cause is more serious? Explain your answer. [10]

End of Paper

Social Studies Answer Scheme

Issue: Has ISIS become the real threat to the world?

Source-Based Question

- 1a. Study Source A.
Why did the cartoonist draw this cartoon? Explain your answer. [6]

L1	Description only e.g. The cartoon shows an EU passport and USA passport.	1
L2	Message or Impact, unsupported (Never quote) 2m if AVA(Author, verb, audience) is not right 3m if AVA is right e.g. The cartoonist draws this cartoon to warn the world that the ISIS threat is spreading as they are able to recruit members from these developed countries as well. OR e.g. The cartoonist hopes that the governments around the world, especially USA and Europe, to pay more attention to the activities of ISIS militants within their homelands and take the necessary precaution.	2-3
L3	Message or Impact, supported 4m if AVA(Author, verb, audience) is not right 5m if AVA is right e.g. The cartoonist draws this cartoon to warn the world that the ISIS threat is spreading as they are able to recruit members from these developed countries as well. From Source A, we can see that the word ISIS is spelt with the passport of USA and EU, which tells me that people from USA and Europe are joining ISIS in their terrorism activities. OR e.g. The cartoonist hopes that the governments around the world, especially USA and Europe, to pay more attention to the activities of ISIS militants within their homelands and take the necessary precaution. From Source A, we can see that the word ISIS is spelt with the passport of USA and EU, which tells me that people from USA and Europe are joining ISIS in their terrorism activities.	4-5
L4	Explains purpose, with support	6

	6m for well-explained purpose, supported with clear evidence	
	e.g. The cartoonist draws this cartoon to warn the world that the ISIS threat is spreading as they are able to recruit members from these developed countries as well. From Source A, we can see that the word ISIS is spelt with the passport of USA and EU, which tells me that people from USA and Europe are joining ISIS in their terrorism activities. The cartoonist hopes that the governments around the world, especially USA and Europe, to pay more attention to the activities of ISIS militants within their homelands and take the necessary precaution.	

- 1b. Study Source B and C.
How different are Sources B and C? Explain your answer.
[7]

L1	Similarity/difference of provenance/source type/topic e.g. Both sources are about the activities of ISIS. e.g. Source C is a comment made by an American general but Source D is a comment made by a Libyan army officer.	1
L2	False matching i.e. claiming a difference because one source says something which the other source does not say. e.g. Source B shows ISIS is pushed back but Source C does not, so they are different.	2
L3	Similarity OR difference of content, unsupported i.e. Did a basis of comparison correctly but did not quote from both sources. e.g Both Source B and C are similar because both sources indicate that different governments need to work together in order to eradicate the threat of ISIS.	3
L4	Similarity OR difference of content, supported (Quote from BOTH sources) i.e. direct matching of content to make comparisons. Look for linking words such as 'however', 'similarly' etc. Award higher mark in level for more fully developed answers. e.g Both Source B and C are similar because both sources indicate that different governments need to work together in order to eradicate the threat of ISIS. As seen from Source B, the article mentions that "assault by Kurdish militia that cost the lives of 1000 fighters....US and several Arab	4 - 5

	allies have been targeting ISIS positions" and similarly in Source C it also mentions "Libya needs weapons and ammunitions from Western leaders to take out ISIS" OR e.g. Source B and Source C are different because Source B indicates that the ISIS threat have been contained but Source C indicates that ISIS threat have not been resolved and could worsen if nothing is done. This can be seen in Source B as it mentions that "the failure to capture Kobani was a major blow to Isis." However Source C says "The militants will head with the illegal migrants to Europe, where corruption and destruction will spread just like Libya."	
L5	Similarity AND difference of content Award 6 marks for well-supported similarity and difference.	6
L6	Differences of purpose of sources e.g. The purpose of Source B and C are different because the purpose of the general in Source B is to convince the readers that the ISIS threat has been managed and contained by US. The general wants the world to know that the threat of ISIS are not as serious as it seems and want people to continue to trust US government in handling the situation. The evidence can be seen from Source B as it mentions that "The failure to capture Kobani was a major blow to Isis. Their hopes for an easy victory dissolved into a costly siege under relentless air strikes by coalition forces and an assault by Kurdish militia". However, the purpose of the top Libyan army officer is to convince the Western governments that the threat of ISIS could be worldwide if not controlled. The evidence from Source C is "Islamic State fighters will infiltrate Europe next if the militant group is not forced out of Libya." The Libyan officer wants the western governments to do take more concrete actions and provide more support to Libya in the fight against ISIS.	7

- 1c. Study Source D.

How useful is Source D in helping you to understand the threat of ISIS? Explain your answer.
[7]

L1	Provenance/Undeveloped assertions about provenance e.g. It is not useful because it is just an article from Daily Mail.	1
L2	Misinterpretation of Source - Sees the threat increasing rather than being curbed. e.g. It is useful in showing that the threat of ISIS is growing because it shows that Al- Baghdadi is a threat to the world.	2
L3	Useful OR Not useful, not supported	3

	<i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g Source D is useful in showing that the threat of ISIS is curbed because ISIS has lost an important personnel in their organisation. OR e.g. Source D is not useful in showing the threat of ISIS because it is just an area that ISIS has lost.	
L4	Useful OR Not Useful, supported - Note: Accept Source D is useful as it shows that the threat of ISIS is due to the leadership that they have. e.g Source D is useful in showing that the threat of ISIS is curbed because ISIS has lost an important personnel in their organisation. Source D mentions that "Al-Sufi's death is a blow to the ISIS hierarchy." This shows that the threat of ISIS has been diminished. OR e.g. Source D is not useful in showing the threat of ISIS because it is just an area that ISIS has lost. It only mentions that ISIS lost the town of Mosul but did not mention whether ISIS forces have been eradicated or reduced in numbers.	4
L5	Useful AND Not Useful, supported	5
L6	L4 + Cross referencing to other sources <i>Award the higher mark in the level for Cross Referencing to both sides.</i> e.g. Source D is useful in showing that the threat of ISIS is curbed because ISIS has lost an important personnel in their organisation. Source D mentions that "Al-Sufi's death is a blow to the ISIS hierarchy." Cross-referencing to Source F, it supports Source D because Source F shows that ISIS influences is actually spreading worldwide. This can be seen from "Baghdadi has already accepted pledges of allegiance from other jihadist groups in the Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan and North Africa." Since Source F supports Source D, it makes Source D more credible and therefore useful.	6-7

- 1d. Study Source E.
How far can you trust Source E about the threat posed by ISIS? Explain your answer. [7]

L1	Provenance/Undeveloped assertions about provenance e.g. I can trust Source E because it comes from ISIS itself.	1
L2	Reliable OR Not reliable <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i>	2 - 3

	e.g I can trust Source E about the threat of ISIS because it listed out the deeds done by ISIS. This can be seen in the report the amount of military operations such as 78 suicide vehicle bombs conducted by ISIS in 2013. OR e.g. I cannot trust Source E about the threat of ISIS because it comes from ISIS and is one-sided as it did not show any difficulties that ISIS is facing and did not highlight the failures of ISIS operations.	
L3	Reliable AND Not Reliable	4
L4	L3 + Cross referencing to other sources <i>Award the higher mark in the level for cross referencing to both sides.</i> e.g. I can trust Source E about the threat of ISIS because it listed out the a lot of deeds done by ISIS. This can be seen in the report the amount of military operations such as 78 suicide vehicle bombs conducted by ISIS in 2013. Cross-referencing to Source C, it further supports Source E because Source C also explained how the threat of ISIS is growing. Source C mentions that "The militants will head with the illegal migrants to Europe, where corruption and destruction will spread just like Libya". Since Source C supports Source E, it makes Source E more credible and therefore I can trust Source E. e.g. I cannot trust Source E about the threat of ISIS because it comes from ISIS and is one-sided as it did not show any difficulties that ISIS is facing and did not highlight the failures of ISIS operations. Cross-referencing to Source B, it challenges Source E because Source B shows that ISIS are suffering a setback in their fight. Source B mentions that "The failure to capture Kobani was a major blow to Isis. Their hopes for an easy victory dissolved into a costly siege under relentless air strikes by coalition forces.." Since Source B challenges Source E, it makes Source D less credible and therefore I cannot trust Source E.	5 - 6
L5	Not reliable because of purpose <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> I cannot trust Source E as it is written by ISIS itself. This report was taken from ISIS and it only listed out the various "achievements" of ISIS without mentioning the area where ISIS have failed. It is trying to make ISIS look good so as to please the ISIS financial backers and also to demonstrate to the world that ISIS is a force to be reckoned with and would be appealing for others to join them.	7-8

- 1e. Study Source F.
Can Source F prove that ISIS is a big threat to the world? Explain your answer. [7]

L1	Provenance/Undeveloped assertions about provenance e.g. Source F cannot prove that ISIS is a big threat because it comes an unknown source.	1
L2	Reliable OR Not reliable, unsupported <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g Source F cannot prove that ISIS is a big threat because it only show a group joining forces with them. OR e.g. Source F can prove that ISIS is a big threat because the ISIS influences spread beyond Middle East.	2 - 3
L3	Reliable OR Not Reliable, supported <i>Award Lower mark if never explain quote properly and weak answers.</i> <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g Source F cannot prove that ISIS is a big threat because it only show a group joining forces with them. Source F mentions that "pledge of allegiance from Nigerian-based Boko Haram has been accepted by ISIS leader". However that is just one group and Boko Haram may not be adding much to the threat of ISIS. OR e.g. Source F can prove that ISIS is a big threat because the ISIS influences spread beyond Middle East. Source F mentions that "Baghdadi has already accepted pledges of allegiance from other jihadist groups in the Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan and North Africa." This shows that ISIS have supporters beyond Middle East and could extend its operations worldwide.	4-5
L4	L3 + Cross referencing to other sources <i>Award Lower mark if never explain quote properly and weak answers.</i> <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g Source F cannot prove that ISIS is a big threat because it only show a group joining forces with them. Source F mentions that "pledge of allegiance from Nigerian-based Boko Haram has been accepted by ISIS leader". However that is just one group and Boko Haram may not be adding much to the threat of ISIS. Cross reference to Source D, it challenges Source F that threat of ISIS is big because Source D shows that ISIS has been weakened. Source D mentions that "While the significance of Al-Sufi's death for Al-Baghdadi and ISIS is not yet clear, the loss of his right-hand man cannot be underestimated" Thus when Source D challenges Source F, it makes Source F less credible and therefore Source F cannot prove that ISIS is a big threat. OR e.g. Source F can prove that ISIS is a big threat because the ISIS influences spread beyond Middle East. Source F mentions that "Baghdadi has already accepted pledges of allegiance from other jihadist groups in	6-7

	the Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan and North Africa." This shows that ISIS have supporters beyond Middle East and could extend its operations worldwide. Cross reference to Source C, it supports Source F by agreeing that the spread of ISIS influences could extend worldwide. Source C mentions that "Islamic State fighters will infiltrate Europe next if the militant group is not forced out of Libya". Thus when Source C supports Source F, it makes Source F more credible and therefore Source F can prove that ISIS is a big threat.	
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Section B (SEQ)

- 2(a) Explain how important are international efforts to combat terrorism and ensure security for the country. [5]

Levels	Descriptions	Marks
L1	Writes about international efforts i.e. with no description/explanation of how it is important.	1
L2	Describes how "international efforts" is an important for combating terrorism and ensure security. <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i> e.g. International measures' are important in combating terrorism and ensure security for the country. The Counter Terrorism Committee set up by the UN proves to be a failure. It was set up to ensure that all countries in the UN play their part in fighting the increasing trend of global terrorism by freezing any terrorist funds and by exchanging any information that may lead to an arrest of any terrorist organization. It had led to many arrests of terrorists as well as a huge amount of terrorist funds have been frozen.	2 - 3
L3	Explains how "international effort" is important for combating terrorism and ensure security.	4 - 5

	Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers International measures' are important in combating terrorism and ensure security for the country. The Counter Terrorism Committee set up by the UN proves to be a failure. It was set up to ensure that all countries in the UN play their part in fighting the increasing trend of global terrorism by freezing any terrorist funds and by exchanging any information that may lead to an arrest of any terrorist organization. It had led to many arrests of terrorists as well as a huge amount of terrorist funds have been frozen. <u>This will definitely handicapped the terrorist organisations and made it more difficult for them to organise any terrorist activities. However, it took a long time for the economic sanction to be felt which is not at all successful.</u>	
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2 (b) Explain two other measures that can combat terrorism and to ensure security for the country. Which of the measures is more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies other measures that can combat terrorism. Award 1 mark for identifying one approach and 2 marks for identifying two approaches. e.g. Two other approaches are the: 'international measures' and 'regional measures'.	1 – 2
L2	Describes other measures Award 3 marks for describing one measure and an additional mark for additional details. Award 5 marks for describing another measure e.g. 'Regional measures' are important in combating terrorism and ensure security for the country. ASEAN leaders view terrorism as a direct challenge to the achievement of peace, progress and prosperity in ASEAN. Thus in Nov 2001, ASEAN leaders adopted the 2001 ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism. They agreed to improve information and intelligence exchange on terrorists and terrorist activities. For example, in 2002, the Philippine police force arrested JI bomb-maker Fathur Rohman Al Ghazi, based on information provided to them by the Singapore govt. Fathur had been involved in the bombing of the Light Railway Train in Manila in 2000, which killed 22 people. He was also a lead character in the Al-Qaeda plot to bomb Western targets in Singapore, and at the time of his arrest, he was in possession of explosives meant for the attacks in Singapore.	3 – 5

	OR/AND e.g. National efforts by the government are important in combating terrorism and ensure security in Singapore. The Singapore Government has increased spending in response to growing terrorist threats with increased security deployments at strategic locations such as ports, airports, transport systems, business and entertainment districts and embassies to prevent terrorist attacks. This means that additional fiscal expenditure has to be set aside for emergency exercises such as the SCDF Exercise Northstar which involved more than 2000 personnel from 22 agencies simulating bomb explosions and chemical attacked. While these exercises are necessary preparation measures, they nevertheless incur planning cost and actual economic cost as 13 MRT stations were closed and train service disrupted for three hours. The Singapore Government is hard-pressed to introduce legislation that will protect its citizens by allowing police and intelligence agencies to impose inconvenient measures and conduct checks on individuals and visitors. Singapore adopted IATA guidelines on restrictions liquids in carry-on luggage for air travellers causing much inconvenience to personal freedom. More intensive immigration checkpoint security has resulted in intrusive surveillance and consequently delays in immigration clearance.	
L3	Explains two other measures Award 6 marks for an explanation of one other measure, 7 marks for explanation of another measure and additional marks for any supporting detail up to 8 marks. e.g. 'Regional measures' are important in combating terrorism and ensure security for the country. ASEAN leaders view terrorism as a direct challenge to the achievement of peace, progress and prosperity in ASEAN. Thus in Nov 2001, ASEAN leaders adopted the 2001 ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism. They agreed to improve information and intelligence exchange on terrorists and terrorist activities. For example, in 2002, the Philippine police force arrested JI bomb-maker Fathur Rohman Al Ghazi, based on information provided to them by the Singapore govt. Fathur had been involved in the bombing of the Light Railway Train in Manila in 2000, which killed 22 people. He was also a lead character in the Al-Qaeda plot to bomb Western targets in Singapore, and at the time of his arrest, he was in possession of explosives meant for the attacks in Singapore. <u>This has helped member countries to detect terrorist activities on their soil and enable the member countries to react in time to stop the terrorist attacks</u>	6 – 8

	from happening, thus preventing casualties and damages to the infrastructures. AND/OR National efforts by the government are important in combating terrorism and ensure security in Singapore. The Singapore Government has increased spending in response to growing terrorist threats with increased security deployments at strategic locations such as ports, airports, transport systems, business and entertainment districts and embassies to prevent terrorist attacks. This means that additional fiscal expenditure has to be set aside for emergency exercises such as the SCDF Exercise Northstar which involved more than 2000 personnel from 22 agencies simulating bomb explosions and chemical attacked. While these exercises are necessary preparation measures, they nevertheless incur planning cost and actual economic cost as 13 MRT stations were closed and train service disrupted for three hours. The Singapore Government is hard-pressed to introduce legislation that will protect its citizens by allowing police and intelligence agencies to impose inconvenient measures and conduct checks on individuals and visitors. Singapore adopted IATA guidelines on restrictions liquids in carry-on luggage for air travellers causing much inconvenience to personal freedom. More intensive immigration checkpoint security has resulted in intrusive surveillance and consequently delays in immigration clearance. <u>Such measures at national level is necessary because the local authority should be the most aware of the situation on the ground and be vigilant in the fight against terrorism, the chances of terrorism happening would be lowered. Also, terrorists may be deterred from carrying out their operations if they knew that the country is well prepared and makes it difficult for the terrorists.</u>	
L4	Relative Importance of factors Award 9 marks for conclusion and comparison of the importance of factors and an additional mark for any supporting detail. In managing transnational terrorism, the efforts at national levels have greater success than regional efforts. National efforts have greater success because they tend to be more sensitive and knowledgeable about local cultures and practices, which is important in dealing with terrorist organisations and activities. Regional efforts take an umbrella approach which does not consider localised conditions, hence making them less effective and successful. However, despite regional and national efforts, the international community has not been completely successful in getting rid of the threat of transnational terrorism. The reasons include the ability of	9 – 10

	terrorists to evade security restrictions imposed by governments, and more importantly, terrorists' ability to continually recruit new operatives. Indeed, the terrorists continue to be able to recruit and influence people to their cause because ideas promoting terrorism and violence continue to be widely available, such as through the Internet. There must therefore be continuing and pervasive efforts to denounce these ideas and prevent people from falling for them.	
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3(a) Explain how diversifying the economy is an important strategy for Singapore's globalization. [5]

Levels	Descriptions	Marks
L1	Writes about diversifying economy i.e. with no description/explanation of how it is important for Singapore's globalisation.	1
L2	Describes how diversifying economy is an important strategy for Singapore to manage globalisation. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g Singapore aspires to be Centre for technology-intensive, high value-added manufacturing activities such as Chemical engineering and pharmaceuticals. Singapore is also venturing into Life Science and A*STAR was set up for R&D. Institute of IMCB was established in 1987 to support biomedical R&D in Singapore. Singapore also attracts TNCs to set up high value-added manufacturing activities such as Seagate. It helps to generate jobs and affirms Singapore's position as manufacturing hub. Singapore also aims to be educational hub. International universities such as Stanford University have set up branches in Singapore. This creates a strong university sector that attracts talent. Singapore also aims to be tourism hub. 2 Integrated Resorts (IRs) will be built in Marina Bay and Sentosa. As Singapore cannot provide natural attractions, we have to man-made attractions. Hong Kong opened Disneyland in 2005 and Singapore will soon be losing out if we do not do anything to attract tourists.	2 – 3
L3	Explains how diversifying economy is an important strategy for Singapore to manage globalisation. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers e.g. Diversifying economy is an important strategy for Singapore to manage globalisation. Singapore aspires to be Centre for	4 – 5

	technology-intensive, high value-added manufacturing activities such as Chemical engineering and pharmaceuticals. Singapore is also venturing into Life Science and A*STAR was set up for R&D. Institute of IMCB was established in 1987 to support biomedical R&D in Singapore. Singapore also attracts TNCs to set up high value-added manufacturing activities such as Seagate. It helps to generate jobs and affirms Singapore's position as manufacturing hub. Singapore also aims to be educational hub. International universities such as Stanford University have set up branches in Singapore. This creates a strong university sector that attracts talent. Singapore also aims to be tourism hub. 2 Integrated Resorts (IRs) will be built in Marina Bay and Sentosa. As Singapore cannot provide natural attractions, we have to man-made attractions. Hong Kong opened Disneyland in 2005 and Singapore will soon be losing out if we do not do anything to attract tourists. <u>The impact of diversifying the economy is that developing many sectors of the economy will reduce Singapore's dependence on a single industry. Should any sector of the economy slow down, the other sectors can continue to generate revenue.</u>	
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- 3(b) Explain two other strategies for Singapore's globalization. Which strategies is more effective? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies two other strategies for Singapore's globalization. Award 1 mark for identifying one factor and 2 marks for identifying two factors. e.g. Two other strategies are 'nurturing growth of SME' and 'venture abroad'.	1 – 2
L2	Describes other factors Award 3 marks for describing one factor and an additional mark for additional details. Award 5 marks for describing another factor. e.g. Nurturing growth of SMEs is important because they are important job providers for locals, such as Polar Café. SMEs also support the operations of TNCs by supplying them with components in the manufacturing process. They also enhance the attractiveness of Singapore as a regional manufacturing and services hub. However, Many SMEs are not successful because they are not able to compete with big corporations. They also do not have the expertise in using advanced technology. There is also a shortage of skilled professionals as many SMEs are family business. SMEs also face small domestic market as they do not have the capital to venture abroad. To ensure SMEs continue to contribute to	3 – 5

Singapore's economy, bank loan schemes are provided. Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (ASME) was set up in 1986 to provide help to SMEs. New companies have tax exemption by the government on their first \$100 000 for 3 years. OR/AND e.g. Singaporeans are encouraged to venture abroad and regionalize. Singapore provides expertise and capital to develop industrial parks in host countries. In return, host countries provide land and labour for Singapore. OR/AND Singapore needs to expand market reach through economic cooperation. Singapore has a small domestic market because of its small population. Singapore government has to sign Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with other countries to expand our market. Singapore also sets up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) with other countries. SEZ is a geographical region in a country that has less stringent economic laws than those in other parts of the country. SEZs are zones of rapid economic growth by using tax and business incentives to attract foreign investment. OR/AND Managing resources efficiently is also crucial for Singapore. Singaporeans need to continue to learn and upgrade their skills in order to stay relevant in this globalizing world. Singapore also needs more local entrepreneurs who are willing to take risks in their business ventures. Hence, local entrepreneurship and technopreneurship are promoted. Singapore government also welcomes foreign talents with good paper qualification and specialized skills. Foreign talent can bring in overseas business contacts. They help to create more business opportunities and jobs in Singapore and add diversity to the cultural landscape of Singapore and make it more cosmopolitan. Singapore must also learn to manage her limited land resource properly. Singapore cooperated with ASEAN on the Indonesia haze issue in 1997. At international level, Singapore signed an international agreement that restricts the use of harmful ozone depleting substances. People must adopt environment-friendly ways. The general public must be instilled with a sense of responsibility and personal interest to keep the surrounding clean. Students in schools are introduced to recycling and waste minimisation programme. Clean and green week and "Bring Your Own Bag Day" are introduced to educate the general	
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	public.	
L3	Explains two other strategies Award 6 marks for an explanation of one other strategy, 7 marks for explanation of another strategy and additional marks for any supporting detail up to 8 marks. e.g. Nurturing growth of SMEs is important because they are important job providers for locals, such as Polar Café. SMEs also support the operations of TNCs by supplying them with components in the manufacturing process. They also enhance the attractiveness of Singapore as a regional manufacturing and services hub. However, Many SMEs are not successful because they are not able to compete with big corporations. They also do not have the expertise in using advanced technology. There is also a shortage of skilled professionals as many SMEs are family business. SMEs also face small domestic market as they do not have the capital to venture abroad. To ensure SMEs continue to contribute to Singapore's economy, bank loan schemes are provided. Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (ASME) was set up in 1986 to provide help to SMEs. New companies have tax exemption by the government on their first \$100 000 for 3 years. <u>The impact of nurturing the growth of SMEs is to ensure Singapore's economic stability and less reliance on foreign companies to generate income for the country.</u> OR/AND Singaporeans are encouraged to venture abroad and regionalize. Singapore provides expertise and capital to develop industrial parks in host countries. In return, host countries provide land and labour for Singapore. <u>The impact of venturing abroad promotes regional development and political good ties. Eg: Suzhou Industrial Park (Partnership with China). It also ensures that Singapore's economic growth is maintained. However, Singaporeans may lose touch and feel less attracted to Singapore and become less emotionally rooted.</u> OR/AND Singapore needs to expand market reach through economic cooperation. Singapore has a small domestic market because of its small population. Singapore government has to sign Free Trade	6 – 8

	Agreements (FTAs) with other countries to expand our market. Singapore also sets up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) with other countries. SEZ is a geographical region in a country that has less stringent economic laws than those in other parts of the country. SEZs are zones of rapid economic growth by using tax and business incentives to attract foreign investment. <u>The impact of expanding market reach through economic cooperation is to ensure economic stability and building friendly economic ties with other countries for more business transactions.</u> OR/AND Managing resources efficiently is also crucial for Singapore. Singaporeans need to continue to learn and upgrade their skills in order to stay relevant in this globalizing world. Singapore also needs more local entrepreneurs who are willing to take risks in their business ventures. Hence, local entrepreneurship and technopreneurship are promoted. Singapore government also welcomes foreign talents with good paper qualification and specialized skills. Foreign talent can bring in overseas business contacts. They help to create more business opportunities and jobs in Singapore and add diversity to the cultural landscape of Singapore and make it more cosmopolitan. Singapore must also learn to manage her limited land resource properly. Singapore cooperated with ASEAN on the Indonesia haze issue in 1997. At international level, Singapore signed an international agreement that restricts the use of harmful ozone depleting substances. People must adopt environment-friendly ways. The general public must be instilled with a sense of responsibility and personal interest to keep the surrounding clean. Students in schools are introduced to recycling and waste minimisation programme. Clean and green week and "Bring Your Own Bag Day" are introduced to educate the general public. <u>The impact of managing resources efficiently is to ensure that nothing is wasted and all the resources are put to good use in order to ensure that Singapore maximizes opportunities and overcome challenges in a globalizing world.</u>	
L4	Relative importance of factors Award 9 marks for conclusion and comparison of the importance of factors and an additional mark for any supporting detail. One can conclude that managing the resources efficiently is the most effective because Singapore is a small nation with limited resources. In order to expand effectively overseas, we need to make sure that	9 – 10

	the resources in Singapore itself is effectively use so that we can better market ourselves to the outside world.	
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4(a) Explain how foreign threats caused the fall of Venice

[5]

Levels	Descriptions	Marks
L1	Writes about foreign threats. i.e. with no description/explanation of how it affects the country.	1
L2	Describes the foreign threats Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers. e.g. Another external event that led to Venice's decline is the expansion of the Ottoman Empire. It acquired territories along the coast of the Adriatic Sea and launched attacks at Venetian territories. Venice had to use its galleys to fight off these attacks, thus disrupting the use of galleys for trading purposes. Venice also had to face the League of Cambrai, a military alliance against Venice formed by the major powers of Europe. These states resented Venice's influence in the region and aimed to reduce the power of Venice and divide its territories amongst them.	2 – 3
L3	Explain how foreign threats caused the fall of Venice. Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers E.g. Another external event that led to Venice's decline is the expansion of the Ottoman Empire. It acquired territories along the coast of the Adriatic Sea and launched attacks at Venetian territories. Venice had to use its galleys to fight off these attacks, thus disrupting the use of galleys for trading purposes. Venice also had to face the League of Cambrai, a military alliance against Venice formed by the major powers of Europe. These states resented Venice's influence in the region and aimed to reduce the power of Venice and divide its territories amongst them. <u>The cost of the wars drained and weakened Venice resources, making it difficult for Venice to sustain the military actions. It was eventually defeated by Napoleon's army, leading to its downfall.</u>	4 – 5

4(b) Explain two other causes that led to the fall of Venice. Which cause is more serious? Explain your answer. [10]

L1	Identifies two other causes that led to the fall of Venice. Award 1 mark for identifying one cause and 2 marks for identifying two causes. e.g. Two other approaches are the: 'political problems and the 'social problems'	1 – 2
L2	Describes other impacts Award 3 marks for describing one impact and an additional mark for additional details. Award 5 marks for describing another impact. e.g. Venice also faced internal problems that were responsible for its decline. Political challenges such as the <u>weakening of the government</u> due to rotation of leadership duties led to competent officers leaving office and incompetent ones taking over their places. In the 15 th century, two nobles who were previously scholars, <u>Niccolo da Canal and Antonio Grimani</u> , were appointed to lead the Navy against the Ottoman Empire even though they lacked adequate naval expertise or military experience. They caused Venice to sustain heavy losses in battles. <u>Corruption</u> also took root in the government as nobles were willing to sell their votes during the selection of high posts. Positions were also sold by poor nobles to raise funds. OR/AND Social challenges were also internal problems responsible for the decline of Venice. The Venetians had lived in peace and stability for a long time and they became complacent, more concerned about wealth than maintaining the security of the city-state. The nobles became less involved in important matters such as the administration and development of Venice, while indulging in lavish parties and celebrations that involved the whole city. Gambling halls flourished and nobles became addicted to gambling.	3 – 5
L3	Explains two other causes Award 6 marks for an explanation of one other cause, 7 marks for explanation of another strategy and additional marks for any supporting detail up to 8 marks. e.g. Venice also faced internal problems that were responsible for its decline. Political challenges such as the <u>weakening of the</u>	6 – 8

	<u>government</u> due to rotation of leadership duties led to competent officers leaving office and incompetent ones taking over their places. In the 15th century, two nobles who were previously scholars, <u>Niccolo da Canal and Antonio Grimani</u>, were appointed to lead the Navy against the Ottoman Empire even though they lacked adequate naval expertise or military experience. They caused Venice to sustain heavy losses in battles. <u>Corruption</u> also took root in the government as nobles were willing to sell their votes during the selection of high posts. Positions were also sold by poor nobles to raise funds. <u>As a result, leadership was determined by how much nobles could afford to pay and not by their leadership abilities. Thus, policies made by incompetent leaders were for the purpose of preserving their power, prestige and wealth, rather than for the interest of Venice and this ultimately caused Venice's decline.</u> OR/AND Social challenges were also internal problems responsible for the decline of Venice. The Venetians had lived in peace and stability for a long time and they became complacent, more concerned about wealth than maintaining the security of the city-state. The nobles became less involved in important matters such as the administration and development of Venice, while indulging in lavish parties and celebrations that involved the whole city. Gambling halls flourished and nobles became addicted to gambling. <u>With the nobles distracted and uninterested in governing the country, Venice was in a state of decline.</u>	
L4	Relative importance of factors Award 9 marks for conclusion and comparison of the importance of factors and an additional mark for any supporting detail. I feel that internal problems such as the political challenges Venice had to face were the most responsible for the decline of Venice. Good governance had been vital in ensuring that Venice prospered in the past. Now with incompetent and corrupted leaders in power, they would not place the nation's interest before self. With them unable to implement policies to adapt to changes and maintain security in the face of external events such as the maritime competition and foreign threats, Venice was doomed to fall sooner or later.	9 – 10

