| Name | Class | Index No. |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

**ANG MO KIO SECONDARY SCHOOL**
**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2018**
**SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS / FIVE NORMAL (ACADEMIC)**

**HUMANITIES.**
**Social Studies**

**2272/01 2273/01 2274/01**
**2175//01 2176/01**

**21 August 2018/ Tuesday**

**1 hour 45 minutes**

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST:**

Write your name, index number and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

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

**Section B**
Answer the question.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of the question or part question.

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

**[Turn Over]**



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## Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

### 1. EXPLORING CITIZENSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

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.

**(a)** Study Source A.
What is the message of the source? Explain your answer using details of the cartoon. [5]

**(b)** Study Sources B and C.
To what extent will Source B agree with Source C? Explain your answer. [6]

**(c)** Study Source D.
How far does Source D prove that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty? Explain you answer. [7]

**(d)** Study Source E and F
Sources E and F have differing views about the need for a poverty line in Singapore. Does that mean that one of them is wrong? Explain you answer. [7]

**(e)** 'Singapore government has provided enough help for the poor.'
Using sources in the case study, explain how far you will agree with this statement. [10]


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## Is Singapore able to effectively manage the issue of poverty?

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Singapore has long been a model nation of the developed world and has achieved remarkable economic development since its independence. In 2016, Singapore was ranked 3rd on the World Bank's list of "The 25 Richest Countries in the World". However, the issues of income inequality and poverty continue to affect a segment of the population who are struggling to make ends meet and have insufficient resources to get by.

While the government has taken measure to help the poor by providing them with financial assistance and skills upgrading courses, critics believe that it is not enough. It was reported in 2017 that within three years from 2012 to 2015, there was a 43.45% increase in the number of families who are in poverty and require financial assistance from the government.

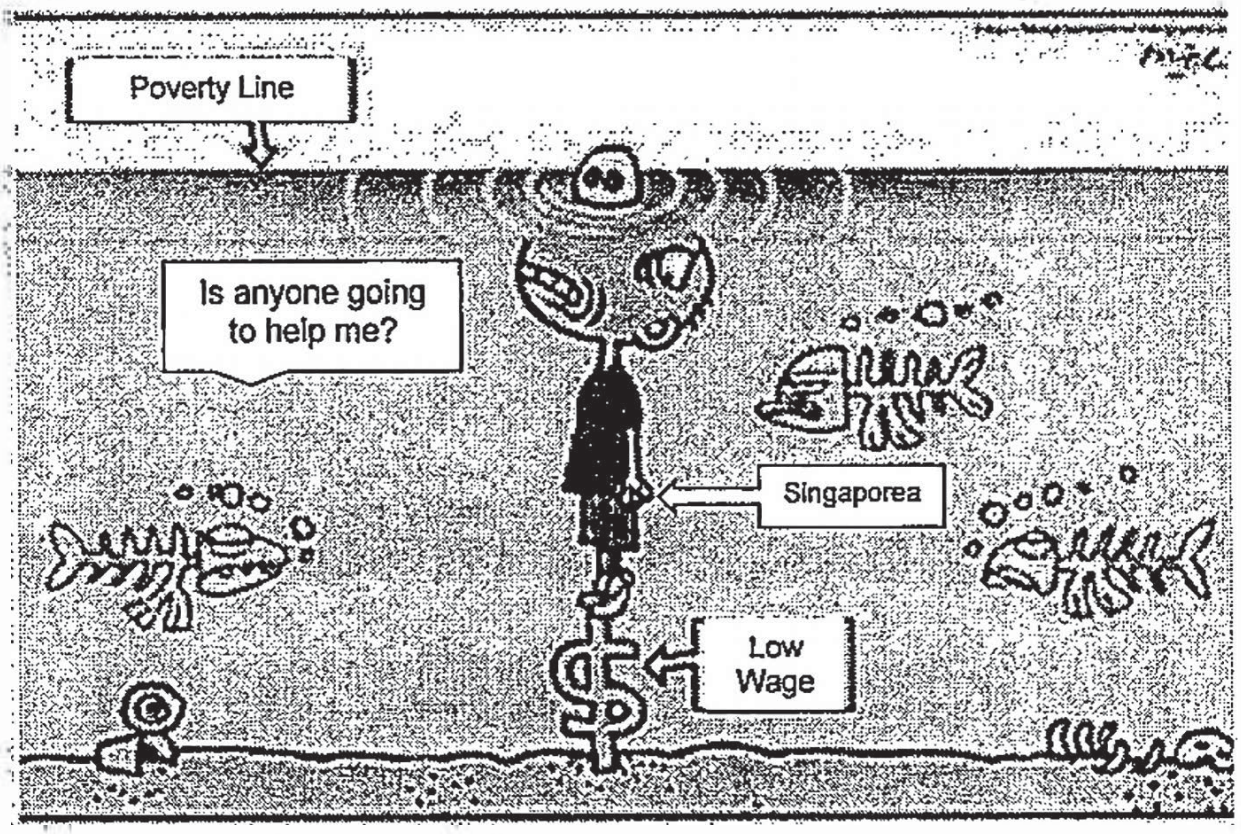
Critics also argue that the lack of an official poverty line* in Singapore is also a problem when dealing with poverty in Singapore as there is a lack of a clear definition that defines who is living in poverty. Hong Kong's decision to set a poverty line in September 2013 as a way to better identify and assist its poor has prompted a similar debate in Singapore. There were calls by the Singaporean public for the government to do the same.

Read the following sources carefully to determine if the Singapore government has been doing enough to help Singaporeans who are living in poverty.

**Poverty line: the estimated minimum level of income needed to secure the necessities of life.*


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**Source A:** A cartoon published on a Singapore socio-political blog.




**Source B:** An article published on Community Care (ComCare) Endowment Fund published on Straits Times.

In 2005, the government set up the Community Care (ComCare) Endowment Fund to help needy families get back on their feet. A research conducted revealed that there were 33,266 families and individuals who were struggling to make ends meet in 2012, up from 19,072 five years ago. ComCare provides three broad types of assistance: long-term help, largely for the elderly poor; medium- and shorter-term help for those facing crises, such as illness or retrenchment; and childcare, kindergarten and infant care subsidies for children. These measures will be able to provide the people the support they need to break out of this cycle of poverty.

**Source C:** A write-up on income inequalities in Singapore.

According to former GIC Chief Economist, Yeoh Lam Keong, 110,000 to 140,000 households in Singapore are unable to meet basic needs, where 60% of these households have at least an individual earning an income. This highlights certain structural issues at play, which cannot merely be resolved through the hard work of an individual. On a macro level, there is an urgent need to re-examine the role of the government and individual responsibility and adjust wages so that everyone can earn an income that meets their living needs. On a micro level, addressing mindsets and judgements surrounding people living in poverty is crucial to tackling poverty and building an inclusive society. No one chooses to live in poverty.



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**Source D:** An article tittled 'Singapore's Hidden Poverty Problem' published by British Broadcasting Corporations (BBC).

Nurhaida is a 29-year-old unemployed single mother with six children from five to 13 years old. She lives in a tiny flat, just 30 square metres, with little furnishing. The children share the single bedroom - their only bedding is mattresses and thick blankets. Nurhaida receives weekly groceries from charities, as well as about S$600 a month in government aid and money from a boyfriend. But she admits that it is difficult. She has not been able to afford asthma medicine for her second daughter for months. "No one can afford to get sick in this house because our finances are too tight. It's quite tough and a struggle for me to be raising them up," she said. What is surprising about Nurhaida's story is that she lives in Singapore, one of the wealthiest countries in the world. But it is also one of the costliest.

**Source E:** A statement by Chan Chun Sing, Minister for Social and Family Development in response a question on whether the Government plans to introduce an official poverty line, 21 October 2013.

Different countries tailor their methods to identify and assist their needy according to their circumstance. Even amongst developed countries, New Zealand and Canada do not subscribe to official poverty lines. In Singapore, we use broad definitions for the groups we seek to help, have clear criteria to identify and assess those in need, and tailored schemes to assist them. A poverty line does not fully reflect the severity and complexity of the issues faced by poor families, which could include ill health, lack of housing or weak family relationships. If we use a single poverty line to assess the family, we also risk a 'cliff effect', where those below the poverty line receive all forms of assistance, while other genuinely needy citizens outside the poverty line are excluded. Our assessment process is rigorous but also flexible to cater to the genuinely needy. Singaporeans who do not meet scheme criteria but who still deserve help, can receive assistance.

**Source F:** An article published on political blog known for its anti-government stance, 27 October 2013.

Minister for Social and Family Development Chan Chun Sing ruled out having an official poverty line. Chan's answer reinforces a general view about this government. They really do not want to provide social assistance. Undoubtedly, they are afraid that once an official poverty line is drawn, the ineffectiveness of existing social support becomes clearer, with at-risk numbers refusing to budge year after year. Without an official line, how can a country effectively tackle a problem in which we cannot define? Without a clear way to measure the effectiveness of the current measures put in place to tackle poverty, how can we ever eradicate the problem?



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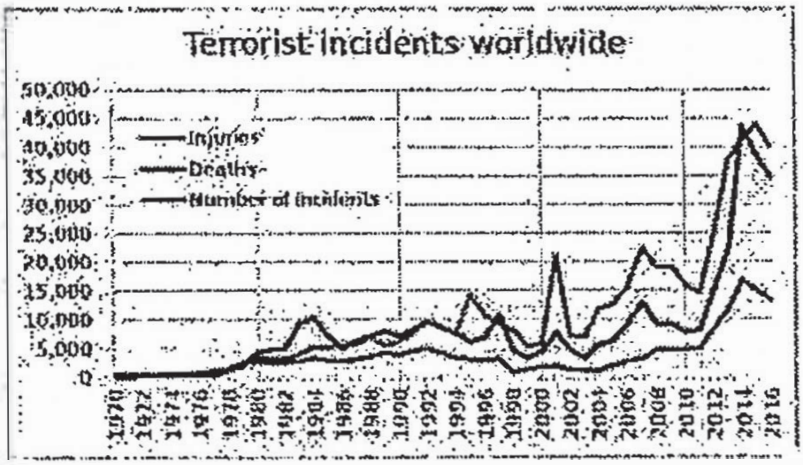
## SECTION B (Structured-Response Question)

Question 2 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

## 2 BEING PART OF A GLOBALISED WORLD

Study extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

**Extract 1**




In recent year, the number of terrorist attacks has increased exponentially. This increase in prevalence of terrorist attacks poses great security threat to countries all over the world.

**Extract 2**

In 2016, the Senior Minister of State for Home Affairs, Desmond Lee emphasized on the importance of border control in Singapore. He stressed that border control is Singapore's first line of defence in preventing terrorism attacks on home soil, in light of the "serious and persistent" terrorism threat in South-East Asia.

**Extract 3**

Singapore has taken active steps in tackling the problem of transnational terrorism. Collaboration with other countries is one strategy that Singapore has taken to help manage the threat of terrorism in Singapore.


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(a) Extract 1 states that the number of terrorist attacks around the world has increased significantly in recent years.

In your opinion, why are there more terrorist attacks in the world today? Explain your answer using **two** reasons. (7)

(b) Extract 2 and Extract 3 highlight preventive measures that the Singapore government has put in place to manage the threat of terrorism.

Do you think tightening border controls is more effective than collaboration between countries in preventing a terrorist attack in Singapore? Explain you answer. (8)

**End of Paper**


**Acknowledgement**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Source A** | https://www.allsingaporestuff.com/article/real-wages-grew-only-135-year-last-decade |
| **Source B** | https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/handouts-for-the-poor-top-100m-mark |
| **Source C** | http://onesingapore.org/focus-areas/income-inequalities/ |
| **Source D** | https://www.bbc.com/news/av/business-26268500/singapore-s-hidden-poverty-problem |
| **Source E** | https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/why-setting-a-poverty-line-may-not-be-helpful-minister-chan-chun-sing |
| **Source F** | https://yawningbread.wordpress.com/2013/10/27/one-quarter-of-singapore-households-below-poverty-line/#more-10334 |
| **Extract 1** | https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Number_of_terrorist_incidents_by_country |
| **Extract 2** | https://www.todayonline.com/singapore/border-control-key-preventing-terror-attacks-singapore-desmond-lee |





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## SUGGESTED ANSWERS

**SECTION A: Source-based questions.**

| 1(a) | Study Source A.<br>What is the message of the source? | EXP<br>[5] |
|---|---|---|
| | **Describing the source without addressing the question**<br><br>e.g. The source shows a man in the water with his nose barely out of the water. | 0m |
| L1 | **Addresses the question but no valid inference made/ describing the source**<br><br>e.g The message of the source is that Singaporeans are drowning. | 1m |
| L2 | **Sub-message (Valid but incomplete reading of the source)**<br>*Award 2m for sub-message, unsupported*<br>*Award 3m for sub-message, supported with evidence and explanation*<br><br>e.g. The message of the source is that Singaporeans are unhappy.<br><br>e.g. The message of the source is that Singaporeans are helpless. | 2-3m |
| L3 | **Message**<br>*Award 4m for message, unsupported*<br>*Award 5m for message, supported with evidence and explanation*<br><br>The message of the source is that the not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty **(Message)**. This can be supported by the source that shows a man, stepping on 'low wage', in the water with his nose barely out of the water, which is labelled 'poverty line' and asking if 'anyone is going to help (him). **(Evidence)**. This shows that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty as Singaporeans are suffering due to low wage and are struggling to survive but no one is there to help **(Explanation)**. | 4-5m |

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| 1(b) | Study Source B and C.<br>To what extent will Source B agree with Source C? Explain your answer. | EXP<br>[6] |
|---|---|---|
| | **Did not address the question**<br>*Award 0m if student did not state agree / disagree. (Similar or different not accepted)* | **0m** |
| **L1** | **Difference based on provenance/ source type**<br>**Describing / lifting**<br><br>e.g: Source B will disagree with C. Source B is by Straits Times while Source C is by ONE (Singapore).<br><br>e.g Source B will disagree with C. Source B claims that there are 33,266 families and individuals who were struggling to make ends meet in 2012, up from 19,072 five years ago while Source C states that 110,000 to 140,000 households in Singapore are unable to meet basic needs. | **1m** |
| **L2** | **False matching**<br><br>e.g: Source B will disagree with C. Source B claims that ComCare was implemented to help the people while Source C did not mention about the implementation of ComCare. | **2m** |
| **L3** | **Agree and/or Disagree based on Content, Unsupported**<br>*Award 3m for difference OR similarity, unsupported*<br>*Award 4m for difference AND similarity, unsupported.*<br><br><u>Similarity</u><br>Source B will agree with C. in their views that poverty is an issue that is affecting Singapore.<br><br><u>Difference</u><br>Source B will disagree with C in their views with regard to whether the help provided is sufficient. Source B claims that enough is done to help those who are living in poverty. In contrast, Source C claims that not enough is done to help those who are living in poverty. | **3-4m** |
| **L4** | **Difference and Similarity based on Content, Supported**<br>*Award 5m for difference OR similarity, supported*<br>*Award 6m for difference AND similarity, supported*<br><br><u>Similarity</u><br>Source B will agree with C in their views about that poverty is an issue that is affecting Singapore (Stand). Source B claims that poverty is an issue that affects Singaporeans (Inference). This can be supported by the source that states that 'A research conducted revealed that there were 33,266 families and individuals who were struggling to make ends meet in 2012, up from 19,072 five years | **5-6m** |



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | ago.' (Evidence) This shows that poverty is an issue that affects Singaporeans as a significant number of the population cannot cope with the cost of living in Singapore. Similarly, Source C also claims that poverty is an issue that affects Singaporeans (Inference). This can be supported by the source that states that '110,000 to 140,000 households in Singapore are unable to meet basic needs' (Evidence). This shows that poverty is an issue that affects Singaporeans as a significant number of the population cannot cope with the cost of living in Singapore (Explanation). Hence, Source B will agree with C.<br><br><u>Difference</u><br>Source B will disagree with C in their views with regard to whether the help provided is sufficient (Stand). Source B claims that enough is done to help those who are living in poverty (Inference). This can be supported by the source that states that 'these measures will be able to provide the people the support they need to break out of this cycle of poverty' (Evidence). This shows that enough is done to help those who are living in poverty as the policies implemented will be able to help individuals (Explanation). In contrast, Source C claims that not enough is done to help those who are living in poverty (Inference). This can be supported by the source that states that 'On a macro level, there is an urgent need to re-examine the role of the government and individual responsibility and adjust wages so that everyone can earn an income that meets their living needs' (Evidence). This shows that not enough is done to help those who are living in poverty as individuals are not paid enough and the governmental intervention is needed (Explanation). | |
| | **No purpose level** | |

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| 1(c) | Study Source D. | EXP |
|---|---|---|
| | How far does Source D prove that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty? Explain you answer. | [7] |
| | **Did not address the question**<br>*Award 0m if student did not state prove / does not prove.* | **0** |
| **L1** | **Prove/ Does not prove based on Provenance, Not Explained**<br><br>e.g.I am not surprised as source is by BBC. | **1m** |
| **L2** | **Description of Source/Lifting**<br><br>e.g Source D proves that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty. Source D states that no one can afford to get sick in this house because our finances are too tight. | **2m** |
| **L3** | **Prove/ Does not prove based on Content**<br>*Award 3m for content, unsupported*<br>*Award 4m for content, supported*<br><br><u>Does Not Prove</u><br>Source D does not prove that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty (Stand). Source D claims that comprehensive help is in place for those in need (Inference). This can be supported by 'Nurhaida receives weekly groceries from charities, as well as about S$600 a month in government aid and money from a boyfriend.' (Evidence) This shows that enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty as individuals who are facing financial difficulties are receiving help from not just the government but also community (Explanation).<br><br><u>Prove</u><br>Source D proves that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty (Stand). Source D claims that individuals cannot cope with the cost of living in Singapore (Inference) This can be supported by the source that 'No one can afford to get sick in this house because our finances are too tight' (Evidence). This shows that individuals cannot cope with the cost of living in Singapore as they cannot afford basic needs like healthcare (Explanation) | **3-4m** |
| **L4** | **Prove/ Does not prove based on Cross-referencing**<br>Award higher mark for fully developed answer.<br><br>e.g. Based on cross-referencing, Source D <u>proves</u> that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty (Stand). Source D claims that that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty (Inference) This can be supported by the source that 'No one can afford to get sick in this house because our finances are too tight' (Evidence). This shows that that not enough is done to help | **5-6m** |



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Singaporeans living in poverty as they cannot afford basic things like healthcare (Explanation). This can be cross-referenced to Source C. Source C claims that not enough is done to help those who are living in poverty (Inference). This can be supported by the source that states that 'On a macro level, there is an urgent need to re-examine the role of the government and individual responsibility and adjust wages so that everyone can earn an income that meets their living needs' (Evidence). This shows that not enough is done to help those who are living in poverty as individuals are not paid enough and the governmental intervention is needed (Explanation). Since Source C supports Source D, Source D is reliable. Hence, Source D proves that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty. | |
| **L5** | **Proves/ Does not prove based on Provenance + Purpose explained**<br><br>Does Not Prove<br>Source D does not prove that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty (**Stand**). Source D hopes to convince the international community who are concerned about the issue of poverty (**Audience**) that Singapore has not successfully managed the issue of poverty (**Message**). By doing so, it hopes that the international community who are concerned about the issue of poverty will pressure the Singapore government to do more to help those who are living in poverty (**Impact**) Since the source is published in an article tittle 'Singapore's Hidden Poverty Problem', it is very likely that it will present the situation in a bad light in order to convince the people of the severity of the situation. Hence, it is a biased source and not very reliable. Hence, it does not prove.<br><br>Prove<br>Source D proves that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty (Stand). Source D hopes to convince the international community who are concerned about the issue of poverty (Audience) that Singapore has not successfully managed the issue of poverty (Message). By doing so, it hopes that the international community who are concerned about the issue of poverty will pressure the Singapore government to do more to help those who are living in poverty (Impact) Since the source is by BBC, a third/ neutral party, it is very likely that it only hopes to shed light on the issue and help bring about positive change by spreading awareness of the existence of the problem of poverty even in developed countries like Singapore. Since there is no vested interest, it is likely to be objective. Hence, it is a reliable source that can prove that not enough is done to help Singaporeans living in poverty. | **6-7m** |



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| 1(d) | Study Source E<br>Sources E and F have differing views about the need for a poverty line in Singapore. Does that mean that one of them is wrong? Explain you answer. | EXP<br>[7] |
|---|---|---|
| | **Does not address question**<br>Award 0m if student does not answer the question and state whether one of them is wrong. | 0m |
| L1 | **Description of Source/Lifting**<br><br>Yes, it means that one of them is wrong. Source E states that 'If we use a single poverty line to assess the family, we also risk a 'cliff effect" In contrast, Source F states that 'Without an official line, how can a country effectively tackle a problem in which we cannot define?' | 1m |
| L2 | **Based on Provenance**<br>Award 2m for provenance not well developed/superficial analysis.<br><br>Yes, it means that one of them is wrong. Source E is a statement by Chan Chun Sing, Minister for Social and Family Development while Source F is by a political blog. Since Source E is by the government, it is more credible, hence it is right. Since Source F is a political blog, it is wrong. | 2m |
| L3 | **Based on Context**<br><br>No, it does not mean that one of them is wrong due to different context. Since the Source E is the governments' reaction to the public's call to implement a poverty line while Source F is created as a response to the minister's comment, it is only normal that they are different. | 3m |
| L4 | **Based on Content Comparison**<br>Award higher mark for fully developed answer.<br><br>Source E and F have differing views about the need for a poverty line. Source E claims that there is no need for a poverty line in Singapore. (Inference) This can be supported by the source that states that 'Our assessment process is rigorous but also flexible to cater to the genuinely needy. Singaporeans who do not meet scheme criteria but who still deserve help, can receive assistance.' (Evidence) This shows that there is no need for a poverty line in Singapore as Singaporeans are still able to receive adequate help without an official poverty line (Explanation). In contrast, Source F claims that there is a need for a poverty line in Singapore. (Inference) This can be supported by 'Without an official line, how can a country effectively tackle a problem in which we cannot define?' (Evidence) This shows that there is a need for a poverty line in Singapore as it will the government to better deal with the issue (Explanation). | 4-5m |



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| L5 | **Based on Provenance/ Purpose Analysis**<br>Award 6m for answers with AMCO or Reasoning.<br>Award 7m for answers with AMCO AND Reasoning<br><br>Based on analysis of provenance and purpose, although the two sources are different, it does not mean that one is wrong **(Stand)**. Source E is a statement by the Minister for Social and Family Development in response to the public's call to implement a poverty line in Singapore **(Context)**, he hopes to convince Singaporeans **(Audience)** that a poverty line is not needed in Singapore. By doing so, it hopes to convince Singaporeans not to pressure the government to adopt an official poverty line and to trust what the government is going to tackle the issue **(Outcome)**.<br><br>In contrast, Source F is article published on a political blog known for its anti-government stance in response to the minister's **(Context)**. As such, it is likely that the blog hopes to convince Singaporeans **(Audience)** that a poverty line is necessary and the government is not implementing it as they do not want to take responsibility to help Singaporeans living in poverty **(Message)**. By doing so, it hopes to sway Singaporeans political support and convince them to pressure the government to implement an official poverty line in Singapore **(Outcome)**.<br><br>Since both sources have very different agenda and perspective, it is not natural that both sources will have very different views towards the issue. Hence, although the two sources have differing views about the need to have a poverty line in Singapore, it does not mean that one of them is wrong **(Reasoning)**<br><br>OR<br><br>Since both sources have their own vested interest, both sources are unreliable. Hence, both of them are wrong **(Reasoning)** | **6-7m** |

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| 1(e) | 'Singapore government has provided enough help for the poor.' Using sources in the case study, explain how far you will agree with this statement. | EXP [10] |
|---|---|---|
| L1 | **Writes about the statement, No valid source use** | 1m |
| L2 | **Agree OR Disagree, Supported by valid source use**<br>1 source: 2m<br>2 sources: 3-4m<br>3 sources:4m<br><br>Agree: B, E, D<br>Disagree: A, C, F, D | 2-4m |
| L3 | **Agree AND Disagree Supported by valid source use**<br><br>2 Sources: 5m<br>3 Sources: 6m<br>4 Source: 7m<br>5 Sources: 8m<br>Unbalanced: Max 5-6m<br><br><u>Agree</u><br>I agree that Singapore government has provided enough help for the poor as it can be supported by Sources B and E. **(Stand)**<br><br>Source B claims that effective measures have been put in place to help those in need **(Inference)**. This can be supported by the source that states that 'these measures will be able to provide the people the support they need to break out of this cycle of poverty' **(Evidence)**. This shows that effective measures have been put in place to help those in need as the policies implemented will be able to help individuals **(Explanation)**. Hence, I agree.<br><br>Source E claims that necessary help is given to Singaporeans who need it **(Inference)**. This can be supported by 'Our assessment process is rigorous but also flexible to cater to the genuinely needy. Singaporeans who do not meet scheme criteria but who still deserve help, can receive assistance.' **(Evidence)** This shows that necessary help is given to Singaporeans who need it as a system is put in place to ensure that individuals receive help **(Explanation)**. | 5-8m |



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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Disagree<br>I disagree that Singapore government has provided enough help for the poor as it can be supported by Sources A, C and F. (Stand)<br><br>Source A claims that no help has been given to Singaporeans who are in need (**Inference**). This can be supported by the source that shows a man, stepping on 'low wage', in the water with his nose barely out of the water, which is labelled 'poverty line' and asking if 'anyone is going to help (him). (**Evidence**). This shows that no help has been given to Singaporeans who are in need as Singaporeans are suffering due to low wage and are struggling to survive but no one is there to help (**Explanation**). Hence, I disagree.<br><br>Source C claims that the government needs to do more to help those in poverty (**Inference**). This can be supported by the source that states that 'On a macro level, there is an urgent need to re-examine the role of the government and individual responsibility and adjust wages so that everyone can earn an income that meets their living needs' (**Evidence**). This shows that government needs to do more to help those in poverty as individuals are not paid enough and the governmental intervention is needed (**Explanation**). Hence, I disagree.<br><br>Source F claims that the government does not genuinely want to help those in need (**Inference**). This can be supported by the source that states that 'Undoubtedly, they are afraid that once an official poverty line is drawn, the ineffectiveness of existing social support becomes clearer, with at-risk numbers refusing to budge year after year.' (**Evidence**) This shows that government does not genuinely want to help those in need as they do not want to acknowledge the lack of support given to the people and are not keen to help (**Explanation**). Hence, I disagree. | |
| [+2] | Checking of Reliability<br><br>Example from Contextual Knowledge<br><br>Balanced Conclusion | +2 |

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## Section B: Structured- Response Question

Extract 1 states that the number of terrorist attacks around the world as increased significantly in recent years.

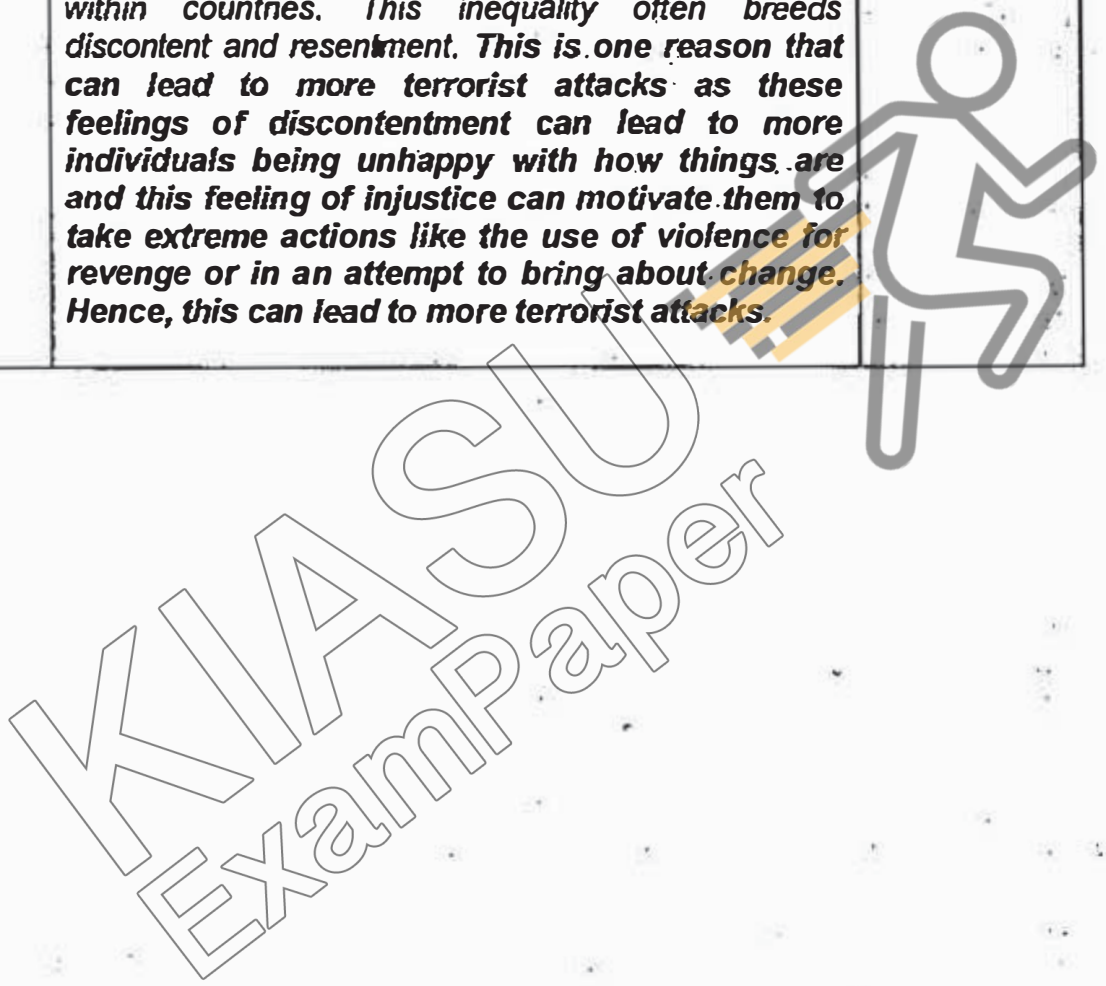
In your opinion, why are there more terrorist attacks in the world today? Explain your answer using **two** reasons. (7)

| Level | Descriptor | Marks |
|---|---|---|
| L1 | **Describes the topic without addressing the question**<br><br>e.g. Terrorism refers to acts of violence that is often aimed at achieving a political goal. | 1 |
| L2 | **Identifies/ Describes Reason(s)**<br>*Award 2 marks for identifying one reason*<br>*Award 3 marks for identifying two reasons*<br>*Award 3 marks for describing one reasons*<br>*Award 4 marks for describing two reasons*<br><br>*e.g. One reason why there are more terrorist attacks in the world is due to globalization. The world today is increasingly globalized, where people can more around readily from one country to another and information can be shared and disseminated readily with a click of a few buttons.*<br><br>*e.g. One reason why there are more terrorist attacks in the world is due to increased discontentment. There is greater inequality in the world today. There is evident inequality between the developed and developing nations and also great income inequality within countries. This inequality often breeds discontent and resentment.* | 2-4 |
| L3 | **L2 + Explains Reason(s)**<br>*Award 5-6 marks for explaining one reason*<br>*Award 6-7 marks for explaining two reasons*<br><br>*e.g. One reason why there are more terrorist attacks in the world is due to globalization. The world today is increasingly globalized, where people can more around readily from one country to another and information can be shared and disseminated readily with a click of a few buttons.* ***This is one reason that can lead to more terrorist attacks as it becomes easier for terrorist groups to organize terrorist attacks across borders as it is harder to control one's borders. In addition, this increased ease of*** | 5-7 |



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| | ***communication can also make it easier for terrorist groups to share their propaganda materials that can help with recruitment of members or raising of funds to carry out attacks. Hence, this can lead to more terrorist attacks.***<br><br>*e.g. One reason why there are more terrorist attacks in the world is due to increased discontentment. There is greater inequality in the world today. There is evident inequality between the developed and developing nations and also great income inequality within countries. This inequality often breeds discontent and resentment.* ***This is one reason that can lead to more terrorist attacks as these feelings of discontentment can lead to more individuals being unhappy with how things are and this feeling of injustice can motivate them to take extreme actions like the use of violence for revenge or in an attempt to bring about change. Hence, this can lead to more terrorist attacks.*** | |





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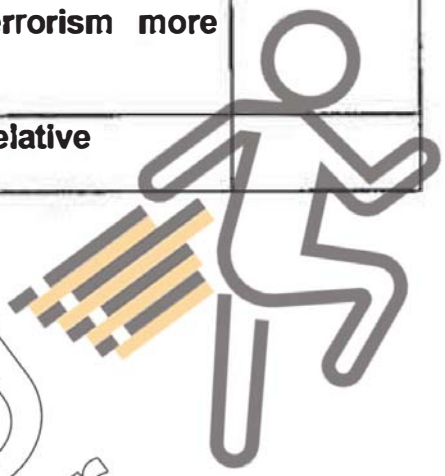
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| tract 2 and Extract 3 highlight preventive measures that the Singapore government has put in place to manage the threat of terrorism.<br><br>Do you think tightening border controls is more effective than collaboration between countries in preventing a terrorist attack in Singapore? Explain you answer. (8) | | |
| **Level** | **Descriptor** | **Marks** |
| **L1** | **Describes the topic without answering the question** | **1-2** |
| **L2** | **Describes the factor(s)** *(definition + eg)*<br><br>*Award 3 marks for describing one factor*<br>*Award 4 marks for describing both factors.*<br><br>*e.g.* Tightening border controls is effective in preventing a terrorist attack in Singapore. Tightening border controls refer to the government implementing tighter security to control who or what comes into and leaves Singapore. For example, Singapore utilizes biometric technology at immigration checkpoints to verify the identity of people entering and leaving Singapore.<br><br>*e.g.* Collaboration between countries is effective in preventing a terrorist attack in Singapore Collaboration between countries to the government working with other countries to deal with the threat of terrorism. For instance, Singapore works with member countries of ASEAN by undergoing counter-terrorism exercises together and share information about terrorist threats in the region. | **3-4** |
| **L3** | **Explains the factor(s)**<br>*Award 5-6 marks for explaining one factor.*<br>*Award 6-7 marks for explaining both factors.*<br><br>*e.g. e.g.* Tightening border controls is effective in preventing a terrorist attack in Singapore. Tightening border controls refers to the government implementing tighter security to control who or what comes into and leaves Singapore. For example, Singapore utilizes biometric technology at immigration checkpoints to verify the identity of people entering and leaving Singapore. **Tightening border controls is effective in preventing a terrorist attack in Singapore as it will allow Singapore to prevent terrorist from entering Singapore. This will allow Singapore to prevent potential attacks from happening. Hence, it is effective.**<br>*e.g.* Collaboration between countries is effective in | **5-7** |



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| | preventing a terrorist attack in Singapore. Collaboration between countries to the government working with other countries to deal with the threat of terrorism. For instance, Singapore works with member countries of ASEAN by undergoing counter-terrorism exercises together and share information about terrorist threats in the region. **Collaboration between countries is effective in preventing a terrorist attack in Singapore as this sharing of information about potential threat can allow Singapore to foil possible attacks that terrorist groups are planning. In addition, by working with the other countries, we will be able to learn from their experience and be able to deal with the threat of terrorism more effectively. Hence, it is effective.** | |
| **L4** | **Both aspects in L3 plus explains the relative importance of each factor** | |



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| | *e.g. Working towards the good of society such as protecting Singapore's sovereignty would require the concerted effort of both the government and citizens.* | |
| L2 | **DESCRIBES THE TWO ROLES.**<br>***Award 3m for describing one role.***<br>***Award 4m for describing both roles.***<br><br>*Role of government*<br>*e.g. The government has an important role in deciding what is good for society. They have been elected by the people because they have the leadership qualities to make sound decisions for the country. The government of each country is given the authority to govern their country. They conduct the affairs of their country such as maintaining internal order and external security, ensuring justice and providing goods and services for the public. They make decisions which shape policies and programmes that address the needs and interests of society. For example, the government safeguards the interests of Singaporeans by helping them prepare for retirement through the Central Provident Fund (CPF).*<br><br>*Role of citizens*<br>*e.g. The people have an important role in deciding what is good for society. Citizens can contribute towards the good of society in many ways. Citizens can influence government policies by providing feedback through platforms such as online and offline communication channels. Citizens can also improve outcomes in society by addressing the needs of their fellow citizens or by responding to issues and challenges they care about. For example, in 2012, citizens can come together to share their views and ideas about what matters to Singapore, as well as their hopes and dreams in an exercise known as "Our Singapore Conversation". The OSC took place over one year and involved more than 47 000 Singaporeans from all walks of life. As a result of the OSC, the government learnt about Singapore's aspirations, and Singaporeans also learnt about each other's hopes for the future.* | **[3-4]** |
| L3 | **EXPLAINS THE TWO ROLES.**<br>**Note: An explanation is showing how they play an important role in working towards the good of society.**<br>***Award 5-6m for explaining one role.***<br>***Award 6-7m for explaining both roles.***<br><br>*Role of Government*<br>*e.g. The government has an important role in deciding what is good for society. They have been elected by the people because they have the leadership qualities to make sound decisions for the country. The government of each country is given the authority to govern their country. They conduct the affairs of their country such as maintaining internal order and external security, ensuring justice and providing* | **[5n-7]** |

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| | *goods and services for the public. They make decisions which shape policies and programmes that address the needs and interests of society. In addressing the needs and interests, they contribute towards the good of society and growth of the country. For example, the government safeguards the interests of Singaporeans by helping them prepare for retirement through the Central Provident Fund (CPF). CPF enables Singaporeans to finance their housing and healthcare needs, and have a source of lifelong income in retirement. A recent problem plaguing Singapore is that life expectancy has increased and a third of today's 65 are expected to love beyond 65. In anticipation of this CPF life was introduced in 2009 to provide Singaporeans with a lifelong monthly payout in retirement. This shows that government has a duty to constantly review the policies and decisions for the good of society. Since, they are the main-decision makers, their ability to formulate sound policies is crucial in managing the well-being of their country and people.*<br><br>*Role of Citizens*<br>*e.g. The people have an important role in deciding what is good for society. Citizens can contribute towards the good of society in many ways. Citizens can influence government policies by providing feedback thorugh platforms such as online and offline communication channels. Citizens can also improve outcomes in society by addressing the* needs of their fellow citizens or by responding to issues *and challenges they care about. For example, in 2012, citizens can come together to share their views and ideas about what matters to Singapore, as well as their hopes and dreams in an exercise known as "Our Singapore Conservation". The OSC took place over one year and involved more than 47 000 Singaporeans from all walks of life. As a result of the OSC, the government learnt about Singapore's aspirations, and Singaporeans also learnt about each other's hopes for the future. The ideas have helped chart future plans for Singapore. This shows that citizens' voice and contributions are needed to make important decisions for the good of society.* | |
| **L4** | **BOTH ASPECTS IN L3 PLUS EXPLAINS THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF EACH PRINCIPLE**<br><br>e.g. (both examples above plus) I think citizens play a more significant role as they have the power to vote for a political leader of their choice. They also have the responsibility to keep their governments in check. Thus, citizens must play an active role in electing and monitoring their leaders in order for the country to be governed well. Furthermore, leadership does not occur by chance, rather it was civic-minded citizens like Mr Lee Kuan Yew who saw the importance of assuming leadership in order to secure Singapore's independence from the British that paved the way to good governance and eventually led Singapore to become a first world nation. Therefore, while it is important for successive governments to emulate the good practices | **[8]** |

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| | of their predecessors, potential leaders from our citizen pool must assume leadership first and see it as their duty before successful governance can take place. | |



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