康 柏 中 学

COMPASSVALE SECONDARY SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2018
HUMANITIES
SOCIAL STUDIES (2272/01) (2273/01)

Secondary Four Express / Five Normal (Academic)

Name: _____ Duration: 1 h 45 min

Index No: _____ Date: 3 August 2018

Class: _____ Marks: _____/50

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and index number in the spaces provided on the question paper and writing paper.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use highlighters or correction fluid.

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

Section B
Answer **both parts** of Question 2.

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

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

Begin your answer to Section B on a new and separate sheet of paper.

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

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SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory for all candidates.

1 Living in a Diverse Society

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 issue to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Source A.

What is the attitude of the cartoonist about the situation in Hong Kong? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

Why did the Secretary for Labour and Welfare make this speech? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

How far does Source C prove that Source D is wrong? Explain your answer. [7]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

Having read Source E, are you surprised by Source F? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) "The Hong Kong Government has done its part in reducing the wealth gap in Hong Kong."

Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

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Why is there widening wealth gap in Hong Kong?

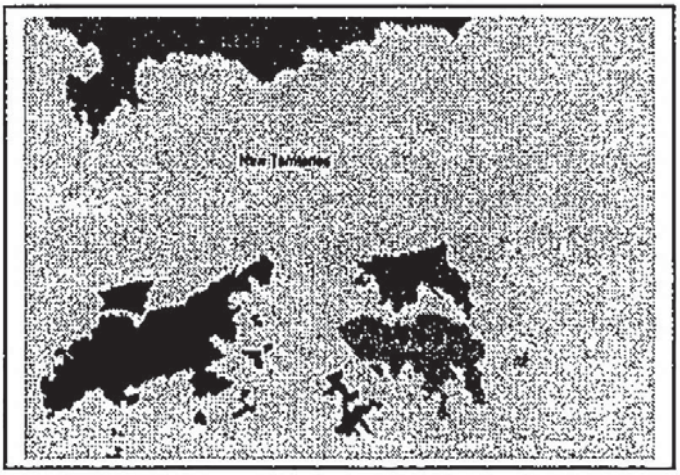
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

There is concern that Hong Kong's wealth gap is widening, with the richest household in 2016 (based on a 2016 Hong Kong Poverty Report) earning about 44 times what the poorest family earns and the fact that it might lead to social segregation in Hong Kong, with the poor concentrating in the north-west of New Territories and the inner city district in Kowloon, and the rich concentrating in the Hong Kong Island. The Gini coefficient – an index from 0 to 1 that measures the wealth gap – for households rose by 0.002 from 0.537 in 2011 to a record high of 0.539 in 2016. A record number of Hong Kong residents live in poverty, with one fifth of the population falling below the poverty line despite the government's efforts to alleviate poverty through measures to help strengthen vocational education and continuing education for the young to enable a smooth transition from study to work.

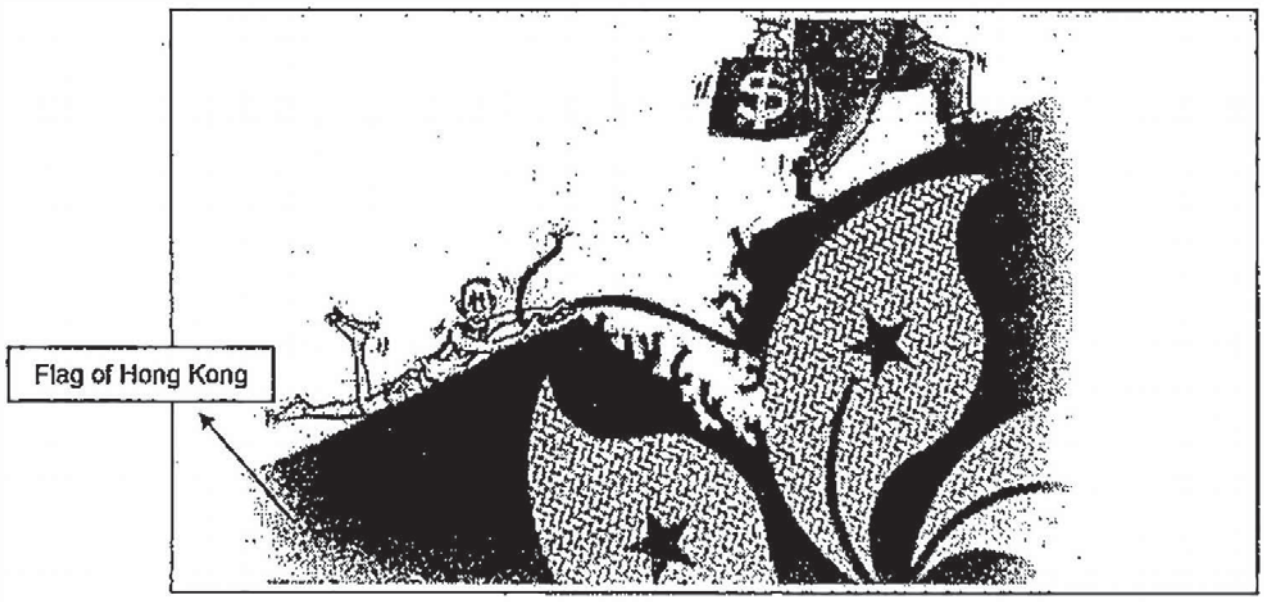
Hong Kong officials blamed the increase in poverty on an ageing population and claimed that the problem can only be solved with a community-based approach, while social groups criticised the government for its lack of action on poverty alleviation such as creating more space and opportunities for the young by diversifying its economic portfolio.

Map of Hong Kong Island, the Kowloon Peninsula, and the New Territories



Study the following sources to find out about the causes of the widening wealth gap in Hong Kong.

Source A *A cartoon published in a major news website in Hong Kong, 5 June 2014.*



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Source B *A view expressed in a Radio Television Hong Kong programme on 20 November 2017 by the Secretary for Labour and Welfare, on poverty issues before attending the Award Ceremony of Most Improved Trainees of Youth Employment and Training Programme (YETP) of the Labour Department's YETP.*

Given the increasing number of retirees in Hong Kong, we will expect, because of a lack of regular income for the elderly, that it would have a significant impact on the number of elderly living below the official poverty line. Already we have what we call a reverse mortgage* for the elderly under the Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited, and there is a need to improve it and promote it to the retirees.

In the past few years, the median income of household surpassed our inflation. On the other hand, our welfare programme is annually adjusted according to inflation. Therefore, there will be a growing gap between the poverty line (based on the average income) and our welfare programme which is purely adjusted on inflation. We will be improving our Low-income Working Family Allowance which will be increased very substantially.

* *a loan arrangement that allows the elderly borrower to use his residential property in Hong Kong as security to borrow from a lender but he can continue to stay in the property for the rest of his life.*

Source C *Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying, the Head of the Government of Hong Kong in China speaking to the Chinese state media, 22 May 2017.*

The government made a great effort in the areas of poverty alleviation through improvement in housing, land use and the situation of elderly people. The biggest reason for the high cost of housing in Hong Kong was that supply could not keep up with demand. Over the next three or four years, the housing supply would increase by 50 per cent.

For the first time, we established an official poverty line and used it to measure the effectiveness of the government's efforts in alleviating poverty. The government's spending on social welfare had increased by 71 per cent compared to the beginning of my term. We increased our efforts with providing assistance to the elderly and the poor. The younger generation in Hong Kong is enviable – their starting point for life and career development is better than those of our generation. I'm very optimistic about their future in Hong Kong.

Source D *From a blog published in a Hong Kong website on the inequality of Hong Kong, 5 December 2016.*

It is difficult for young people in Hong Kong to change their social status, because of high property prices, competition from education level and the narrow base of economic activities in Hong Kong. A university graduate, Yu Siu Wah, from the Chinese University of Hong Kong, is a first class honours graduate, He has been working only as a clerk in a perfume company since his graduation and could barely earn a meal after taxation.

Although the income gap between rich and poor had narrowed after the implementation of minimum wage, the wage rise proposed at a recent time for civil servants would only once again widen the gap between rich and poor. The high-income group would be offered a rise of 6.0%, while the low incomes would only grow by 3.8%. The wealth gap is beginning to lead to social segregation in Hong Kong.

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Source E *A view expressed by a Professor from the University of Hong Kong's School of Economics and Finance, 31 March 2015.*

The higher income inequality for households is almost entirely the result of the changing demographic composition. Hong Kong has more low-income households today because there are more households composed of single parents and young working adults than in the past.

Household income inequality has risen naturally because of population ageing, divorce patterns and preferences for not living with parents. Remove these factors and the changes are quite modest. Rising inequality can only be prevented by encouraging couples to stay together.

The picture is simpler for individual income inequality. One factor cited as evidence of rising inequality is the survey finding that fresh university graduates are not paid much more than HK$10,000* a month. Since a person working 48 hours a week and paid the minimum wage of HK$32.50 an hour can make more than HK$6,760 a month, this would suggest that the investment in schooling might not substantially improve earnings.

* *$ HK 1 = $ S 0.17*

Source F *A photograph showing a community comprising single parent families, immigrants, elderly living on their own as well as large three-generation families with unemployed members who receive little education and are unskilled, living in one of the poorest districts in Kowloon. The photograph is published on 9 July, 2017, in a website of the Society for Community Organisation. The organisation is a non-governmental and human rights advocacy group in Hong Kong and has organised community social actions and civic education programmes in order to encourage the political participation of the population.*



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Section B (Structured-Response Question)

Question 2 is compulsory for all candidates.

2 Being Part of a Globalised World

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

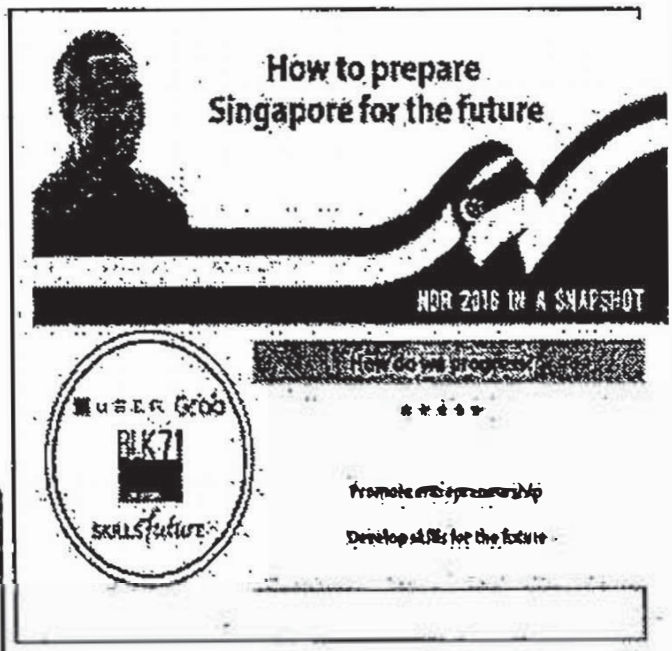
Extract 1

Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong delivering National Day Rally Speech on August 18, 2002 at National University of Singapore, University Cultural Centre.



With globalisation, more players have entered the economic arena. We must remake the Singapore economy. Making Singaporeans more self-reliant is an essential step in our efforts to promote entrepreneurship.

Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong delivering National Day Rally Speech on August 21, 2016 at the Institute of Technical Education College Central.



Extract 2

Major international brands, such as Zara, launched green collections recently, with clothing made from materials such as recycled wool and organic cotton. The trend is catching on in Singapore as consumers are generally becoming more aware of how their lifestyles can impact the natural environment. Singapore-based fashion label Etrican, with clothes made only from organic cotton, considers ethical practices its major selling point.

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Extract 3

With globalisation, there has been corporatisation of locally owned coffee shops and introduction of foreign owned coffee shops. While English is used as the medium of communication in these western coffee chains, terms we used to use in coffee shops are forgotten. These terms, solely used in Singapore, have been an integral part of the coffee shop culture and consist of a mixture of languages, dialects and symbols.

(a) Extract 1 illustrates how fourteen years later since 2002, the government is re-emphasing the importance of promoting entrepreneurship in Singapore as a way to manage the negative impact of globalisation on Singapore's economy.

In your opinion, how can the spirit of entrepreneurship be encouraged in Singapore? Explain your answer using two strategies. [7]

(b) Extracts 2 and 3 reflect on the positive and negative cultural impacts of globalisation on Singapore.

How far do you agree that the positive impact is more significant than the negative impact? Explain your answer. [8]

End of Paper

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A © http://www.scmp.com/comment/article/1525874/wealth-gap-will-break-hong-kong-if-we-dont-change-economic-order

Source B © http://www.twb.gov.hk/eng/press/20112017_2.htm

Source C © https://www.hongkongfp.com/2017/06/20/chief-exec-cy-leung-touts-record-housing-poverty-says-envies-hong-kong-youth/

Source D © http://www.scmp.com/comment/insight-opinion/article/2027778/hong-kongs-appalling-wealth-gap-burning-fuse-revolution

Source E © http://www.scmp.com/business/global-economy/article/1752277/roots-hong-kongs-income-inequality

Source F © http://www.soco.org.hk/117/e.htm

Extract 1 © http://www.nas.gov.sg/archivesonline/speeches/view-html?filename=2002081805.htm
© https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/from-babies-to-casinos-10-memorable-national-day-rally-speeches
© http://pagneesoon.sg/2016/08/23/pm-lee-taken-ill-national-day-rally-2016/

Extract 2 © https://www.straitstimes.com/lifestyle/eco-friendly-fashion-catches-on-in-singapore

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Secondary Four Express / 5 Normal (Academic) Answer Scheme

Section A: Source-Based Questions

1	(a)	**Study Source A.** **What is the attitude of the cartoonist about the situation in Hong Kong? Explain your answer, using details of the cartoon.**	**[5]**
L1		**Describes the cartoon** *Does not identify a message.*	**[1 m]**
		E.g. The cartoon shows a thin man desperately clutching onto a thread of the cloth of the Hong Kong flag while a bigger-looking man dressed smartly in a suit carrying a briefcase walking upwards, without any concern for the poor man falling downwards. OR The cartoon shows the Hong Kong flag being torn apart.	
L2		**Inferances made, without showing approval or disapproval.**	**[2 m]**
		E.g. The source shows that the wealth gap is increasing as the rich has no regard for the poorer group of people in Hong Kong. This can be seen from the source showing 'a thin man desperately clutching onto a thread of the cloth of the Hong Kong flag while a bigger-looking man dressed smartly in a suit carrying a briefcase walking upwards, without any concern for the poor man falling downwards'.	
L3		**Disapproved, without support from the source**	**[3 m]**
		E.g. The source shows the cartoonist's disapproval of the situation which shows a widening wealth gap as cartoonist feels that the system in Hong Kong enriches the rich and impoverishes the poor. It shows the resentment of the cartoonist towards the situation in Hong Kong whose increasing wealth gap is causing social segregation as the rich are separated from the poor.	
L4		**Disapproved, with support from the source**	**[4 m]**
		Eg. The source shows the cartoonist's disapproval of the widening wealth gap in Hong Kong. It shows that the cartoonist resents the idea that the system in Hong Kong seems to make the rich wealthier while the poor gets left behind. It shows the fabric of the flag of Hong Kong being torn as the poor man was clutching desperately at a thread of the fabric while the rich moved on up the slope, not caring about what was happening to the poor man left behind. It wants to show that the inequality will tear apart the social fabric of the society if nothing is done to improve the situation. It shows that the wealth gap is causing social segregation as the rich are separated from the poor.	

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L5	**Disapproved, showing irony, with support from the source**	**[5 m]**
	Eg. The source shows the cartoonist's disapproval of a situation where the rich in Hong Kong become wealthier while the poor get poorer. It shows the cartoonist's cynical attitude about a system which seems to enrich the rich and impoverishes the poor in Hong Kong. By portraying the poor as a thin man clutching at a thread of the fabric of the flag of Hong Kong, and the rich as a big wealthy man carrying a suitcase moving up the flag without any regard that the thin man is slipping downwards, the cartoonist shows its resentment towards the increasing wealth gap as the fabric tears further. It seems to show the ridiculous situation of the poor man trying to hold helplessly on to the thread while the tear widens, and the rich man being oblivious of his surroundings. It also tries to show the cartoonist's anger that the government has failed to help the poor as the man hangs on to the fabric, thus aiming to warn the Hong Kong society and the government that something has to be done to remedy the situation that is worsening.	
(b)	**Study Source B.** **Why did the Secretary for Labour and Welfare make the speech? Explain your answer.**	**[6]**
L1	**Because of events**	**[1 m]**
	E.g. This article was published because of the situation of rising poverty in Hong Kong.	
L2	**Message: content of Source B only**	**[2-3 m]**
	Award the higher mark for clear, more fully developed answers.	
	E.g. This article was published because it wanted to explain the issue of poverty as a result of the rapidly ageing population in Hong Kong, and why the poverty gap could not be addressed through government measures.	
L3	**Because of consideration of wider context.**	**[4-5 m]**
	Award the higher mark for clear, more fully developed answers.	
	E.g. The comments were made via the mass media in the light of the reports on the rising wealth gap between the rich and the poor, and questions on the effectiveness of government's measures to address the issue, as well as what could be done more to alleviate the poverty situation of the elderly and the lower-income groups.	
L4	**Message: to convince/persuade others, purpose supported**	**[6 m]**
	E.g. The comments were made via the mass media in the light of the reports on the rising wealth gap between the rich and the poor, and questions on the effectiveness of government's measures to address the issue, as well as what could be done more to alleviate the poverty situation of the elderly and the lower-income groups The Labour and Welfare Secretary thus wanted to convince the Hong Kong citizens that the poverty situation was under control as the government was implementing measures such as 'reverse mortgage' for the elderly under the Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited' for the retirees. The comments were also made to explain why despite the government's welfare programme, 'there will be a growing gap between the poverty line (based on the average income) and our welfare programme which is purely adjusted on inflation' so that the Hong Kong critics will not blame the government for its lack of success in solving the poverty situation and that the Hong Kong citizens will support the government policies. The comments would also be made to convince the Chinese Central Government that the Hong Kong Government has been able to do its job in reducing wealth gap in Hong Kong.	

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(c)	**Study Sources C and D.** **How far does Source C prove that Source D is wrong? Explain your answer.**	**[7]**
L1	**Uncritical acceptance / rejection of Source Content of D**	**[1 m]**
	E.g. Yes, Source D is wrong as it says that the government has made a great effort in improving the lives of the elderly of Hong Kong. The evidence is 'We increased our efforts with supporting and providing assistance to the elderly and the poor'. OR Source D is wrong as it says that the younger generation is having good lives and that they can afford the cost of housing in future as the government will be increasing the supply of public housing in Hong Kong. Evidence is 'the younger generation in Hong Kong is enviable -- their starting point for life and career development is better than those of our generation.'	
L2	**Source C shows that D's claims are wrong, supported.**	
	Award 2 marks for 1 difference/similarity, not supported. *Award 3 marks for difference/similarity, supported.*	**[2-3 m]**
	E.g. Source C proves that Source D is wrong as both disagree about whether the poverty situation in Hong Kong has been improved. Source D says that the government policies such as the minimum wage policy had not improved the plight of the Hong Kong citizens. However, Source C says that the situation of the young had improved as seen from the evidence 'the younger generation in Hong Kong is enviable -- their starting point for life and career development is better than those of our generation. I'm very optimistic about their future in Hong Kong and in the country.' This means that the young Hong Kong citizens had more opportunities to do well and thus less likely to be in a situation of poverty. OR E.g. Source C proves that D's claims that the younger generation are having better lives, are wrong. Source D shows optimism about the future of the young in Hong Kong but Source C paints a very pessimistic and bleak future for the young. Source D says that 'the younger generation in Hong Kong is enviable -- their starting point for life and career development is better than those of our generation. I'm very optimistic about their future in Hong Kong' which means that the younger citizens had opportunities to do well in life but Source C says that 'it is difficult for young people in Hong Kong to change their social status' and the example of a university graduate who could only 'work as a clerk and could barely earn a meal after taxation'. Source C thus shows that the young people do not seem to enjoy a high standard of living. OR Source C does not prove that Source D is wrong as both sources agree about the high property prices. Source D says that 'it is difficult for young people in Hong Kong to change their social status, because of high property prices' and similarly, Source C says 'the biggest reason for the high cost of housing in Hong Kong was that supply could not keep up with demand'. Source C thus implies that the people in Hong Kong would have to pay high prices for property as there is also shortage of housing.	
L3	**Source C does not show that D's claims are wrong, due to different time frame.**	**[4 m]**
	Source C is dated 22 May 2017, while Source D was dated 6 months earlier, on 5 December 2016. Thus, it is possible that 6 months ago, the younger generation found their lives difficult as seen from the evidence 'it is difficult for young people in Hong Kong to change their social status' and the example of a university graduate who could only 'work as a clerk and could barely earn a meal after taxation'. However, it is	

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	possible that the government would have made some improvements within 6 months as Source D shows that the lives of the younger generation were generally good as seen from the source which says that 'the younger generation in Hong Kong is enviable -- their starting point for life and career development is better than those of our generation. I'm very optimistic about their future in Hong Kong'.	
L4	**D is reliable or not reliable based on cross-referencing**	**[5 m]**
	E.g. Source D is not reliable because what Source D says about the difficult lives of the young people living in Hong Kong as seen from the evidence that 'it is difficult for young people in Hong Kong to change their social status' and the example of a university graduate who could only 'work as a clerk and could barely earn a meal after taxation', is contradicted by the background information which says that the Hong Kong government had taken measures to alleviate poverty among the young through strengthening vocational education and continuing education to enable a smooth transition from study to work. Hence, Source D is not reliable and hence it cannot prove that the young still suffer from poverty in Hong Kong. OR Source D is reliable because what Source D says about the difficult lives of the young people living in Hong Kong as seen from the evidence that 'it is difficult for young people in Hong Kong to change their social status' and the example of a university graduate who could only 'work as a clerk and could barely earn a meal after taxation', is supported by Source E which says 'Hong Kong has more low-income households today because there are more households composed of single parents and young working adults than in the past'. Thus, Source E shows that the young people would not have enjoyed a good standard of living. Hence, Source D is reliable and hence it can prove that the young still suffer from poverty in Hong Kong.	
L5	**Reliability of C - C's claims are wrong, supported based on cross-referencing**	**[6 m]**
	E.g. Source C is not reliable because Source C's claims that the poverty situation in Hong Kong was due to the inability to meet the high demand for housing and that the government had made effort to improve the situation were contradicted by the background information which shows that social groups criticised the government for its lack of action on poverty alleviation through measures such as through provision of public housing and educational support for the poor. The evidence from Source C is 'the biggest reason for the high cost of housing in Hong Kong was that supply could not keep up with demand. Over the next three or four years, the housing supply would increase by 50 per cent'. OR Source C is reliable because Source C's claims that the government was not to be blamed for the increasing wealth gap were supported by Source E which says that the increase in number of low-income households is due to 'divorce patterns and preferences for not living with parents'. Evidence from Source C is 'the biggest reason for the high cost of housing in Hong Kong was that supply could not keep up with demand. Over the next three or four years, the housing supply would increase by 50 per cent'. This means that it was not the problem with the government not being able to supply but that it was the problem with the demand being too overwhelming and that the government would be taking steps to resolve the issue. Similarly, Source C says that the government was not to be blamed but that it was the citizens who were in nuclear families or single-spouse families who were responsible for the situation they were in.	
L6	**L3+Does not prove because of reliability based on its motive**	**[7 m]**
	E.g. Source C does not prove that D's claims are wrong because it is not reliable. It is a view by the Chief Executive of Hong Kong. His government had been portrayed in a negative light since there was a lot of resentment about increasing inequality in Hong Kong with the release of the Hong Kong Poverty Report. Thus, he would want to	

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	convince the Hong Kong citizens and especially the Chinese government that his government had done a good job in alleviating poverty in Hong Kong, in the area of housing as well as the welfare for the elderly and the lower-income young citizens. The evidence is 'we increased our efforts with providing assistance to the elderly and the poor. The younger generation in Hong Kong is enviable – their starting point for life and career development is better than those of our generation. I'm very optimistic about their future in Hong Kong'. This is so that the Chinese government would support his leadership in Hong Kong and that the people would have greater confidence in his leadership.	
(d)	**Study Sources E and F.** **Having read Source E, are you surprised by Source F? Explain your answer.**	**[7]**
L1:	**Answers using source content but failing to address element of surprise**	**[1 m]**
	E.g. Source F shows a large group of children, young adults and elderly living in very crowded quarters in a poor district in Hong Kong.	
L2:	**Identifies what is/is not surprising in Source F, but no valid explanation**	**[2 m]**
	E.g. I am surprised that there are such living quarters in Hong Kong and that so many people could be living in such a small area. I am surprised that the house is partitioned into so many cubicles with even people living on a small cubicle on top of the room.	
L2:	**Decides element of surprise entirely from Source F (i.e. common sense arguments, no use of Source E or other sources / contextual knowledge)**	**[2 m]**
	E.g. I am surprised that Source F shows so many residents living in cramped quarters in Hong Kong and that they consist of people of all ages living together in such quarters as it is difficult normally for humans to have a decent standard of living when they are in such living accommodation. I am not surprised that there are Hong Kong people who live in such poor conditions because there are probably elderly who are not able to work or large families who are not able to have the financial means to afford better housing.	
L3:	**Surprised/Not Surprised by Source F, using generalised contextual knowledge**	**[3 m]**
	E.g. I am not surprised that there are such poor housing conditions in Hong Kong, because I know that housing in Hong Kong is extremely expensive and there are houses in Hong Kong that are 'shoe box' apartments in the city area that are very small and yet expensive. I know that many citizens in Hong Kong have found the larger apartments unaffordable.	
L4:	**Surprised/Not Surprised based on agreement/disagreement of content of Sources E and F**	**[4 m]**
	E.g. I am surprised by Source F because Source E claims that poverty is due to preferences for not living with parents, but Source F shows that there is a family with young and elderly living together and yet are staying in cramped quarters in one of the poorest districts in Hong Kong. The evidence from Source E is 'Household income inequality has risen naturally because of preferences for not living with parents'. Source E also claims that 'investment in schooling might not substantially improve earnings' but Source F shows that among the residents of the poor housing district of Kowloon, there are those who are lowly-educated and unskilled showing that investments in schooling would have helped these people out of their poverty situation. Thus, it is surprising that Source E claims that education does not help people out of poverty while Source F claims that education might bring people out of poverty since those who live in the poor districts of Hong Kong seem to be lowly-	

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	educated. I am not surprised by Source F because Source F shows that amongst those staying in the house divided into different rooms are many who are elderly and this is supported by the observation in Source E that says that the poverty situation could be due to the 'rise in ageing population', with many who have no means of financial support as they are no longer working and thus will be forced to stay in these cramped quarters that they can afford.	
L5:	**Surprised/Not Surprised by Source F on the basis of cross-reference to other sources**	**[5-6 m]**
	Award the higher mark for clear, more fully developed answers.	
	E.g. Although Source E makes me surprised about Source F in terms of the reasons for rising inequality in Hong Kong, I am not surprised by Source F which shows that the rising household income inequality may not be due to preferences for children not to stay with their parents, as the photograph shows 3-generation families living together. This is because it is supported by Source B which cites other reasons such as 'high property prices' and 'competition from education level' which is reflected in Source F which shows unskilled and lowly-educated people living in the poor district of Kowloon.	
L6:	**As of L4, explained by purpose**	**[7 m]**
	E.g. I am not surprised by Source F as it is a community organisation which wishes to convince Hong Kong and the international readers that Hong Kong has not done enough to help some of the poor in Hong Kong. By showing the poor living conditions in some of the poor districts in Hong Kong such as large numbers of people of all ages staying in cramped conditions, it is trying to highlight the wealth gap in an affluent city like Hong Kong, so that the government will be pressured to carry out measures to help alleviate poverty in these areas or to improve housing for the poor. As it is a non-governmental and human rights advocacy group in Hong Kong and aims to encourage the political participation of the population, it will want to obtain support to fight against the government for its political and social cause.	
(e)	**"The Hong Kong Government has done its part in reducing the wealth gap in Hong Kong."** **Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.**	**[10]**
L1:	**Writes about statement, no valid source use**	**[1 m]**
	E.g. The widening wealth gap in Hong Kong can be reduced with better government support for the lower-income families in the areas of education and housing. However, it is also the responsibility of the individuals to help themselves by staying with their families to save housing costs.	
L2:	**Yes / No, supported by valid source use**	**[2-4 m]**
	E.g. Yes, Source B agrees that the Hong Kong government has already done its part in helping the elderly poor through the 'reverse mortgage' for the elderly under the Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited' and the 'Low-income Working Family Allowance and that it is going to do more as it says that the 'Low-income Working Family Allowance' will be increased very substantially' to protect more low-income working families. Yes, Source C agrees that the Hong Kong Government has already done its part in helping to reduce the wealth gap by making improvements in 'housing, land use and the situation of elderly people' and that as a result, the younger generation has	

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	enjoyed better lives than before as seen from the evidence which says `the younger generation in Hong Kong is enviable – their starting point for life and career development is better than those of our generation', thus showing that the Hong Kong Government has already done its part in helping to reduce the widening wealth gap. Similarly, Source E blames the wealth gap on the changing demographic composition. It thinks that the wealth gap in Hong Kong is due to it having `more low-income households today because there are more households composed of single parents, young working adults, and the non-working elderly than in the past'. It says that `the investment in schooling and a university education might not substantially improve earnings'. Thus, it is not what the government could have done to ease the situation of the wealth gap. I can infer that Source E shows that the Hong Kong Government has done its part in reducing the widening wealth gap as seen from its work in investing in education and that it could not have done anything more to reduce the wealth gap as it is more of the responsibility of the individuals to ensure that their families remain intact and that some of the problems such as ageing population is beyond their control. **OR**	
	E.g. On the other hand, Source A does not agree that the Hong Kong Government has done its part in reducing the wealth gap in Hong Kong. Source A shows that no help has been given to the poor thin man who has been desperately clutching on to a thread of the fabric of the flag of Hong Kong while the tear widens. It shows him slipping down while the rich man moves on without the slightest concern for his plight. The cartoonist aims to warn the Hong Kong society and the government that something has to be done to remedy the situation before the tear widens and the social fabric of the society is completely torn. Thus, it shows that the widening wealth gap can be reduced with better support for the poor. Similarly, Source D also does not agree that the Hong Kong Government has done its part in reducing the wealth gap in Hong Kong. In fact, it shows that the Hong Kong Government might have worsened the situation by introducing the minimum wage policy as it says that `the wage rise proposed at a recent time for civil servants would only once again widen the gap between rich and poor'. This is because the higher income group has enjoyed a higher wage rise than that of the lower income group, thus worsening the wealth gap. Source F also does not agree that the Hong Kong Government has done its part in reducing the widening wealth gap in Hong Kong. It shows large families with young children and elderly living in cramped small quarters. It shows that more could be done to help single parent families and the elderly to be relieved from poor living conditions. It shows that as long as the living conditions of the poor were not improved, the wealth gap could not be reduced.	
L3:	**Yes + No, supported by valid source use** *i.e. Both elements of L2.*	**[5-8 m]**
	Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2 & L3. ****To score additional 2 marks, candidates can take any one of these 3 routes:** • **through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility or sufficiency** e.g. I do not agree that the sources can really show that the Hong Kong Government has done its part in reducing the widening wealth gap in Hong Kong. For example, Source F seems to show that the living conditions of some of the poorer people in Hong Kong were really poor, as the housing quarters were too small to house the families. However, this photograph may be unreliable and may be giving a distorted image. In the first place this is	

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only one photograph about living in Hong Kong. The picture may have been taken to demonstrate life in one of the poorest districts in Hong Kong. We do not know from this photograph how the living conditions in other average districts in Hong Kong are and how representative of the lives of the Hong Kong people are. There is a good chance that the photographer took this picture because he thought it was a striking image which could strike a chord with some in Hong Kong. However, this image alone does not prove that the Hong Kong Government has not done its part in reducing the wealth gap in Hong Kong – or even that all people in Hong Kong think or live in that way. Hence, the source may be unreliable and would not be useful to show whether the Hong Kong Government has not done its part in reducing the widening wealth gap in Hong Kong.

OR

Source F is reliable as what it shows about the poor living conditions in Kowloon as seen by the large number of people in one small living space, with even children saying in a small cubicle at the top is supported by the background information that says that the poor were concentrating in the inner city district in Kowloon. This confirms the statement that the Hong Kong government has done little to reduce the wealth gap with a number of people still living in such cramped living quarters. *(+2)*

- **by sharing example (s) from their contextual knowledge**

E.g. I agree with Source B that shows that the Hong Kong Government has not done its part in reducing the wealth gap in Hong Kong, as what it says about the difficulties of young people in Hong Kong changing their social status, because of high property prices, competition from education level and the narrow base of economic activities in Hong Kong is supported by my contextual knowledge that the poorer young in Hong Kong lack opportunities to take on jobs with higher earnings as seen from the criticism by social groups that the government has not taken action on poverty alleviation such as creating more space and opportunities for the young by diversifying its economic portfolio. I also know that housing is very expensive for those who wish to live near their workplace. Children who grow up in poor living conditions will find it difficult to perform well in schools, thus perpetuating the poverty cycle. The fact that the Gini coefficient for households rose by 0.002 from 0.537 in 2011 to a record high of 0.539 in 2016 shows that the Hong Kong Government has not done enough to reduce the wealth gap. (+2)

- **by giving a balanced conclusion / resolution**

e.g. I agree that the Hong Kong Government has taken some measures to alleviate poverty in Hong Kong as shown in Source B which says that 'we have what we call a reverse mortgage' for the elderly under the Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation Limited', thus showing that some efforts have been made in the area of helping the elderly out of poverty. Source C also shows that 'the government made a great effort in the areas of poverty alleviation through improvement in housing, land use and improving the situation of elderly people'. However, there are criticisms that the Hong Kong government has not taken effective measures to reduce individual income inequality. This can be seen from Source E which cites the evidence that 'the survey finding that fresh university graduates are not paid much more than HK$10,000 a month. Since a person working 48 hours a week and paid the minimum wage of HK$32.50 an hour can make more than HK$6,760 a month, this would suggest that the investment in schooling might not substantially improve earnings'. This thus means that the government's investment in education has not been effective in reducing income inequality and that it should implement other measures to do so. Similarly, Source D shows that the Hong Kong Government has not done its part in reducing wealth gap as it says that its implementation of wage rise policy has increased the gap. This can be seen from the evidence ' the wage rise proposed at a recent time for civil servants

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	would only once again widen the gap between rich and poor'. Source D also criticises the government for failing to help in terms of wider economic opportunities and better pay for the young people in Hong Kong such as 'Yu Siu Wah who has been working only as a clerk in a perfume company since his graduation and could barely earn a meal after taxation'. Source E shows that there is only so much the Hong Kong Government can do as seen from the fact that 'household income inequality has risen naturally because of population ageing, divorce patterns and preferences for not living with parents'. Thus, the sources show the two perspectives to the issue and that the individual, community and government must work together to help the poor in the country and that it should not be just the responsibility of the government alone. (+2)	

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Section B (Structured-Response Question)

2	(a)	**Extract 1 illustrates how fourteen years later since 2002, the government is re-emphasing the importance of promoting entrepreneurship in Singapore as a way to manage the negative impact of globalisation on Singapore's economy.** **In your opinion, how can the spirit of entrepreneurship be encouraged in Singapore? Explain your answer using two strategies.**		**[7]**
		L1:	**Describes the topic i.e. negative impact of globalisation on Singapore's economy or the importance of promoting entrepreneurship in Singapore** E.g. Participation in the global economy does not always bring benefits to all. Due to Free Trade Agreements, cheaper products produced by other countries can be imported to a country, leading to competition with local products that may be more expensive. This thus bring about a negative impact on local businesses. **Or** SMEs are important to Singapore's economy as they understand local conditions and can offer goods and services which appeal to the locals. They also play a complementary role to the MNCs, pay taxes and generate jobs for Singapore. Thus it is important for the government to promote entrepreneurship in Singapore.	**[1]**
		L2:	**Identifies / Describes strategies** Award 2 marks for identifying one strategy and 3 marks for identifying two strategies. Award 3 marks for describing one strategy and 4 marks for describing two strategies. E.g. One strategy is to ensure that Singaporeans change their mindset to a broader one that embraces creativity and risk and reward of entrepreneurship For Singapore to become the centre of Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Asia, Singaporeans and their families must acknowledge and accept Entrepreneurship as a legitimate career option. Universities and polytechnics make an excellent starting point for nurturing entrepreneurial spirit through providing students with the tools and resources for turning their business ideas into reality. Mentorship projects between tertiary institutes and secondary and primary schools can also be initiated. (3) **OR** Enterpreneurship can only be promoted if potential entrepreneurs have the capital to do it. For a start, where capital is concerned, startups could partner with government bodies and tap on the funding support implemented to simplify the process of starting and growing a business on local shores. Next, to build a successful startup, it is extremely beneficial to identify like-minded individuals so that there would be a constant stream of creative and innovative exchanges. The earlier experiments of devoting certain blocks of buildings to such startups were successful and so the government should continue to provide low cost rental space to all aspiring individuals to come together to give encouragement and support to one another. More funds should be given not as business loans but as grants to those companies that would like to develop products based on scientific or technological breakthroughs that are unique, differentiated and hard to reproduce. (4)	**[2-4]**

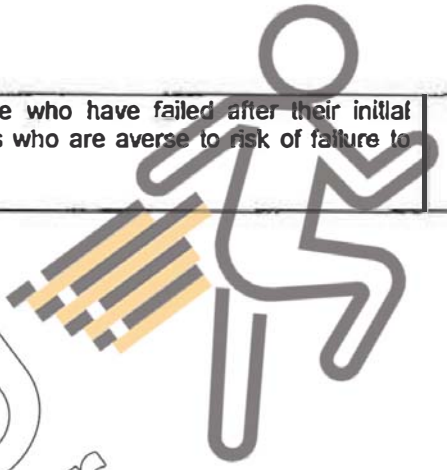
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		L3:	L2 + Explains strategy Note: An explanation is showing how the strategy promotes entrepreneurship in Singapore	[5-7]
			Award 5-6 marks for explaining one strategy. Award 6-7 marks for explaining two strategies. E.g. E.g. One strategy is to ensure that Singaporeans change their mindset to a broader one that embraces creativity and risk and reward of entrepreneurship For Singapore to become the centre of Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Asia, Singaporeans and their families must acknowledge and accept Entrepreneurship as a legitimate career option. Enterprises have to begin valuing the experiences of entrepreneurs whether they succeed or fail.and that this must start in schools. In order to learn entrepreneurship, one must do entrepreneurship. True entrepreneurship occurs when the acquisition of skills and mindsets is achieved through deliberate hands-on activities. For schools, this means ramping up on internships and strategic partnerships, to build a link for students to network, acquire relevant skills like IT and knowledge about security, and benefit from real-world experiences. Universities and polytechnics make an excellent starting point for nurturing entrepreneurial spirit through providing students with the tools and resources for turning their business ideas into reality. Mentorship projects between tertiary institutes and secondary and primary schools can also be initiated. Strong adaptability and the ability to withstand hardships are two of the most crucial elements for an entrepreneur to be successful. The exposure to peers from different countries can help them learn how to build trust, and respect cultural differences – crucial to entering one of the most diverse business communities in the region. For budding entrepreneurs, it may be wise to first work for a stint abroad to cement the emotional resilience before plunging head-on into a business venture. If you can't survive properly working abroad, it is really tough having to rough it out as an entrepreneur. Once competence in the entrepreneurship process can be demonstrated, perhaps employers, parents and students would have a different view of entrepreneurship and the costs of failure, and thus more would be encouraged to be entrepreneurs. Enterpreneurship can also only be promoted if potential entrepreneurs have the capital to do it. For a start, where capital is concerned, startups could partner with government bodies and tap on the funding support implemented to simplify the process of starting and growing a business on local shores. To reap the full benefits of the government's support, startups must first identify competitive advantages and opportunities. Next, to build a successful startup, it is extremely beneficial to identify like-minded individuals so that there would be a constant stream of creative and innovative exchanges. The earlier experiments of devoting certain blocks of buildings to such startups were successful and so the government should continue to provide low cost rental space to all aspiring individuals to come together to give encouragement and support to one another. In addition to the government support, there are many angel investing networks, and startup incubators that assist entrepreneurs in raising capital. The Standards, Productivity and Innovation Board Spring (SPRING) has launched startup assistance programme which is now called Startup SG. Startup SG Founder provides up to S$30,000 by matching S$3 to every $1 raised by the startup. The goal of Startup SG is to provide Singapore-based startups with access to funding sources and mentorship programmes and thereby help turn innovative business ideas into thriving companies. More funds should be given not as business loans but as grants to those companies that would like to develop products based on scientific or technological breakthroughs that are unique, differentiated and hard to reproduce but there must be safety nets for these companies should they fail. Financial support should be given to encourage Singaporeans who have failed once but who have shown improvement having learnt from their previous failures. In this way, potential entrepreneurs would not be afraid to keep on trying. Greater publicity should be given to those who have failed a	

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			few times before succeeding and those who have failed after their initial success to motivate more Singaporeans who are averse to risk of failure to attempt entrepreneurship. (7)	



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2	(b)	**Extracts 2 and 3 reflect on the positive and negative cultural impacts of globalisation on Singapore.** **How far do you agree that the positive impact is more significant than the negative impact? Explain your answer.**		**[8]**
		L1:	**Writes about the topic (i.e. culture and globalisation) but without addressing the question** E.g. Interconnections and interdependent relationships between economic activities across the world lead to a global economy. These activities range from production to the sales of the products in different countries and have an impact on the culture of a country. *(2)*	**[1-2]**
		L2:	**Describes the impacts of globalisation on Singapore's culture** Award 3 marks for describing one impact. Award 4 marks for describing both impacts. E.g. One positive impact of globalisation on Singapore is that good practices in fashion in other countries can be adopted by the fashion industry in Singapore. Globalisation can result in hybridisation due to adaptations of local cultures as a result of adoption of foreign practices in the fashion industry and this will offer greater variety in terms of choices of clothing that will attract both foreigners and locals to buy. One example is the recent opening of Lumine Singapore which carries 20 Japanese clothing and accessory brands, 17 of which are new to Singapore such as Tomorrowland, lena, Spick & Span and Mila Owen. (3) Another example of a positive cultural impact can be seen in the hybridisation of food. Fast-food outlets begin to modify the food they want to promote to suit more local tastes, e.g. Rendang Burger from Burger King in Singapore and Tandoori Chicken Burger with mint mayonnaise from Hard Rock Café in Mumbai, India. Different kinds of fusion food or cuisine that combine elements of different culinary traditions such as kaya toast ice cream which is a fusion of toast bread and coconut jam as well as ice-cream have become popular. (3) OR Growth and popularity of MNC fast-food and Food and Beverage chains such as McDonald's, Subway, Domino's Pizza, Kentucky Fried Chicken or Starbucks Coffee around the world, have resulted in the homogenisation of local food industry, thus reducing cultural diversity. These 'foreign' delicacies are sometimes seen as competing with local and indigenous food items for market share. Global movements have started against homogenisation of food. industry. (3) (As above plus) e.g. The presence and proliferation of foreign entertainment, either in television, film, music or radio, reflect the acceptance of foreign cultural influences. Cultural homogenisation is the process whereby local cultures are changed by foreign cultures to become more and more similar with aspects of foreign cultures. This is seen through the popularity of US Hollywood films. However, the dominance of the American entertainment industry has not been welcomed by all. Reasons include perceptions of American influences to be threatening local culture, languages and local entertainment industry. (4) Cultural hybridisation is the process whereby cultural elements blend with	**[3-4]**

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