Name: _____ ( ) Class: _____

Centre Number: _____ Index Number: _____

KRANJI SECONDARY SCHOOL
Preliminary Examination
Secondary 4 Express/ 5 Normal Academic

4EXP/5NA

HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES) **2272/01**
2273/01

PAPER 1

Tuesday **14 August 2018** **1 hr 45 minutes**

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions from Section A and B.

Start Section B on a fresh piece of foolscap paper.

Write your answers on the foolscap paper provided.

Tie and submit your question paper, Section A and Section B **separately.**

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

This question paper consists of 6 printed pages.

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SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study) (35 marks)

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

1 Being Part of a Globalised World

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 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.

Do you think the cartoonist is supportive about the use of mass surveillance by the government? Explain your answer. [6]

(b) Study Source B.

Why do you think the US attorney made this speech? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

How far does Source C prove Source D right? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

Both sources differ in their opinions on the effectiveness of mass surveillance policy. Is one source more useful than the other? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) 'The mass surveillance policy is effective against terrorism.'

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

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What is the impact of America's mass surveillance policy?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Mass surveillance rose to prominence after the 9/11 terrorist attack as America looked for answers. The US government, namely the National Security Agency (NSA), is eager to know such attacks can be prevented in the future. With new technological capabilities, government leaders and national security experts have found support in implementing mass surveillance practices when the country faced one of the scariest times in its history.

Mass surveillance is the practice of spying on an entire, or significant part of a, population. It can involve anything from CCTV monitoring and email interceptions, to wire-tapping and computer hacking.

Many of these mass surveillance practices remain classified to this day and only their most basic features are known. However, leaked documents and the presence of whistle-blowers[1] have allowed some of these practices to surface. The American public remains divided as to whether the government should implement such a policy.

Study the following sources to find out if America's mass surveillance policy was well-received by her citizens.

[1]A whistle-blower is a person who exposes any kind of information or activity that is deemed illegal, unethical or not correct within an organisation that is either public or private.

Source A: *A cartoon posted on the internet by an American citizen.*



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Source B: *Senior US Department of Justice attorney Bruce Swartz before a hearing of the United Nations Human Rights Committee. The US is one of 74 signatories that has signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights agreement. As a result, US must be scrutinized every five years by an 18-person UN panel that focuses particularly on allegations of human rights abuses.*

All United States activities, including its intelligence surveillance activities and its activities in the context of armed conflict with Al-Qaeda, were carried out in strict compliance with domestic and international law. The data in question was collected only for a valid purpose – foreign intelligence and counter-terrorism. Intelligence data collection does not intend to, or have the effect of, changing or challenging freedom of expression. Nor is it designed to or does it have the effect of disadvantaging people based on their ethnicity, on their race, on their gender, on their sexual orientation.

Source C: *An opinion by a former whistle-blower of the NSA. April 2016.*

With about two-thirds of the world's population under the NSA and partner agencies' watchful eyes, there is simply too much data being collected. That's why they couldn't stop the Boston bombing, or the Paris shootings – the data is all there but the agency isn't carefully and methodically setting its tools up for smart data collection, leaving analysts to search for a needle in a haystack.

The data was all there... the NSA is great at going back over it forensically for years to see what they were doing before that. But that doesn't stop attacks. The "collect it all" mantra now may be the norm, but it's expensive and simply doesn't work.

Source D: *An excerpt from an article published in The New York Times by a team of foreign correspondents. Nov 2015.*

Most of the men who carried out the Paris attacks were already on the radar of intelligence officials in France and Belgium, where several of the attackers lived only hundreds of yards from the main police station, in a neighbourhood known as a haven for extremists. As one French counter-terrorism expert and former defence official said, "this shows that our intelligence is actually pretty good, but our ability to act on it is limited by the sheer numbers." In other words, the problem in this case was not a lack of data, but a failure to act on information authorities already had.

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Source E: *Comments from Senator[2] Feinstein in a hastily arranged news conference after NSA announced the collection of telephone records of a major telecommunication company in USA. Published in The Washington Post on 6 June, 2013.*

As you know, and I've pointed out many times, there have been approximately 100 plots and also arrests made since 2009 by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). I do not know to what extent metadata[3] was used or if it was used, but I do know this: That terrorists will come after us if they can and the only thing we have to deter this is good intelligence. To understand that a plot is being hatched and to get there before they get to us.

[2]senator – a US government official
[3]metadata – a set of data that describes and gives information about other data

Source F: *An excerpt from an article published in Wired, an American magazine.*

Feinstein may have revealed more than she had intended: "We don't know what works to identify terrorist plots. But surveillance is one thing we know how to do well. So we are going to do that to stop the terrorists."

American spies' allegiance to massive surveillance is based on faith, not track record. The Boston Marathon bombing in April of 2013 illustrates how broad proactive surveillance is no solution against attacks. The NSA was conducting its massive spying at the time, and the attacks happened anyway. Targeted surveillance of people known to be connected to terrorism is the best way to find terrorists. Almost every major terrorist attack on Western soil in the past fifteen years was committed by someone already on the government's radar for one or another reason.

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SECTION B (Structured-Response Question)

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

2 Citizenship and Governance

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

In the recent World Cup, Japanese spectators were seen taking initiative to clean up the stadium after every football match. This behavior was also seen in the Japanese football national team who left behind a spotlessly clean locker room with a thank you note to the Russian host despite their defeat to the Belgians.

Extract 2

Citizens can participate in public affairs, which they are interested in or concerned about, by airing their views and opinions through formal channels to the government.

Extract 3

The government implements and carries out policies which ensure that her citizens are being treated fairly regardless of difference in their socio-economic status, race and religion.

(a) Extract 1 shows the considerate behavior Japanese exhibits towards others in their daily life.

In your opinion, how can we encourage Singaporeans to show consideration for others? Explain your answer using **two** strategies. [7]

(b) Extract 2 and Extract 3 reflect on the roles of citizens and government in in ensuring a more inclusive society.

Do you think the citizens has a more important role to play than the government in ensuring a more inclusive society.? Explain your answer. [8]

- End of Paper –

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Extract	http://trace.tennessee.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3085&context=utk_chanhonoproj https://rightsinfo.org/explainer-mass-surveillance-human-rights/
Source A	https://americaniconstemeple.wordpress.com/tag/statue-of-liberty/page/3/
Source B	https://www.rt.com/usa/un-human-rights-nsa-370/
Source C	https://www.zdnet.com/article/nsa-whistleblower-overwhelmed-with-data-ineffective/
Source D	https://www.nytimes.com/2015/11/17/world/europe/in-suspects-brussels-neighborhood-a-history-of-petty-crimes-and-missed-chances.html?_r=0
Source E	https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2013/06/06/transcript-dianne-feinstein-saxby-chambliss-explain-defend-nsa-phone-records-program/?utm_term=.4f2e05065214
Source F	https://www.wired.com/2017/03/mass-saving-isnt-just-intrusive-ineffective/

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ANSWER SCHEME
4EXP5NA SOCIAL STUDIES
PRELIM 2018

1(a) **Study Source A.**

Do you think the cartoonist is supportive about the use of mass surveillance by the government? Explain your answer. **[6]**

Level	Level Description	Marks
L1	**Wrong stand with no inference** The cartoonist **IS SUPPORTIVE ...** (Award 1 mark)	L1/1
L2	**Misinterpretation of source/ Correct stand with no inference** The cartoonist is supportive about the use of mass surveillance as it will be useful to deter terrorism (I). This is shown in the source where the statue of liberty has many cameras which will help to spot terrorists (S). Or The cartoonist is not supportive about the use of mass surveillance (I).	L2/2
L3	**Inference, supported** *Award L3/3 for one set of inference and evidence.* *Award L3/4 for two sets of inference and evidence.* The cartoonist is not supportive about the use of mass surveillance as he thinks that it is intrusive for the state to invade one's privacy (I). This is seen in the source where the cartoonist exaggerates the Statute of Liberty, an icon of the freedom for Americans as a tool for the government to spy on citizens' phone records. In addition, it is suggested in the cartoon that the government also spies on individuals' internet history as seen in "maybe we shouldn't google anything" (S). The cartoonist is not supportive about the use of mass surveillance as he thinks that it has created paranoia in America when they are fearful of the constant monitoring by the government (I). This is seen in the source where the women in the cartoon warned the boy that "maybe we shouldn't google anything" suggesting her fear that their internet history will be monitored by the government (S).	L3/3-4
L4	**Explains the irony/ mockery used by the cartoonist** *Award L5/6 for answers which are well-explained using evidence from the cartoon.* The cartoonist is not supportive of the use of mass surveillance by the government. The cartoonist uses irony in the cartoon by using the Statute of Liberty which symbolizes freedom in America which they are extremely proud of. The cartoonist is mocking the government that by using mass surveillance, they are going against this freedom which they stand strongly by. This can be seen in the cartoon where the Statute of Liberty is drawn with many CCTVs and the violation of privacy by eavesdropping on conversation through phone records.	L5/5-6

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(b) **Study Source B.**

Why do you think the US attorney made this speech? Explain your answer. **[6]**

Level	Level Description	Marks
L1	**Describes the source or repeats information from source** This source is about the US government's reason for implementing mass surveillance.	L1/1
L2	**Because of what he says [Inference]** *Award L2/2 for weak/ unsupported inference* He made this speech because he wanted to justify the mass surveillance policy as it was to deter terrorism and not discriminate any citizen (I). This is supported in "The data in question was collected only for a valid purpose – foreign intelligence and counter-terrorism. Intelligence data collection does not intend to, or have the effect of, changing or challenging freedom of expression... effect of disadvantaging people based on their ethnicity" (S)	L2/2-3
L3	**Because of consideration of wider context** The US attorney made this speech as he is aware that the UN Human Rights Committee is finding ways and means to accuse the US government of being guilty of denying human rights through their practice of mass surveillance. Hence, in his speech, he stressed the intention of the mass surveillance policy which is strictly to gather intelligence to deter terrorism.	L3/4
L4	**Because of the impact he wanted his speech to have [Purpose]** *Award L4/6 for more fully developed answers* The US attorney made this speech to convince (P) the UN Human Rights Committee (A) that the US government is justified in using mass surveillance practices as it was to deter terrorism and not discriminate any citizen (I) so that the UN Human Rights Committee will not find the US government guilty of denying human rights and allow the US government to continue to practise mass surveillance (R). This is supported in "The data in question was collected only for a valid purpose – foreign intelligence and counter-terrorism. Intelligence data collection does not intend to, or have the effect of, changing or challenging freedom of expression... effect of disadvantaging people based on their ethnicity" (S).	L4/5-6

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(c) Study Sources C and D.

How far does Source C prove Source D right? Explain your answer. [6]

Level	Level Description	Mark
L1	**Identifies prove s/ does not prove, but no valid/ weak explanation** Source C does not prove D right as they are from different perspectives. [1]	L1/1-2
L2	**Prove/ Does not prove, based on source content** *Award L2/3 for weak/ unsupported inferences.* *Award L2/4 for supported inferences.* Source C proves Source D right. Both sources tell me that mass surveillance is ineffective as the authorities are not able to use the massive data to stop terrorist attack before happening. This is shown in Source C "The data was all there... the NSA is great at going back over it forensically for years to see what they were doing before that. But that doesn't stop attacks." This is also shown in Source D "but our ability to act on it is limited by the sheer numbers. In other words, the problem in this case was not a lack of data, but a failure to act on information authorities already had."	L2/3-4
L3	**Proves/ Does not prove based on cross-reference** *Cross-reference to Source F.* Source C proves Source D right as it is supported by Source F. Source F also tells me that mass surveillance is ineffective as authorities are unable to use the collected data to stop terrorist attack in time. This is shown in "The NSA was conducting its massive spying at the time, and the attacks happened anyway ...Almost every major terrorist attack on Western soil in the past fifteen years was committed by someone already on the government's radar for one or another reason."	L3/5
L4	**Proves/ Does not prove based on provenance** Source C cannot prove Source D right as Source C is unreliable. Source C is an account by a former whistleblower of NSA. With his previous track record of exposing the NSA, the person is likely to be against the NSA. It is hence doubtful if he would actually reveal the true effectiveness of NSA and their mass surveillance policy. Thus, with its lack of credibility, it cannot prove Source D right although the sources are telling me that mass surveillance is ineffective.	L4/6

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(d) **Study Sources E and F.**

Both sources differ in their opinions on the effectiveness of mass surveillance policy. Is one source more useful than the other? Explain your answer. **[7]**

Level	Level Descriptors	Marks
L1	**Identifies that one source is more useful than the other, but with no valid explanation** Source F is more useful than Source E as it is by an American magazine.	L1/1
L2	**Usefulness based on content** *Award 3m for a more developed answer.* Source F is more useful. Source F tells me that the intelligence collected from mass surveillance is not useful as it has failed to stop terrorism from happening. This is seen in "The NSA was conducting its massive spying at the time, and the attacks happened anyway." On the other hand, Source E tells me that the intelligence collected from mass surveillance is useful as it allows the authorities to stop terrorism from happening. This is seen in "As you know, and I've pointed out many times, there have been approximately 100 plots and also arrests made since 2009 by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)."	L2/2-3
L3	**Usefulness based on critical analysis of one source** Source F is more useful as it is more reliable. Source F is written by Wired, an American magazine which is a third party has no affiliation with the US government. Hence, although the source highlights the ineffectiveness of the mass surveillance policy, it is likely that the magazine is merely reporting facts. Source E is less useful as it is less reliable. Source E is an account by a senator who works for the US government, Feinstein is thus defending the US government by justifying the presence of mass surveillance policy.	L3/4-5
L4	**Usefulness based on critical analysis of both sources (shows relative comparison that one is MORE useful than the other which is LESS useful)**	L4/6
L5	**Usefulness based on cross-reference** Source F is more useful than Source E as it is supported by Source D. Source D also tells me that the intelligence collected from mass surveillance is not useful as it is not used to stop past terrorist events from happening due to lapses by the authorities. This is seen in "this shows that our intelligence is actually pretty good, but our ability to act on it is limited by the sheer numbers. In other words, the problem in this case was not a lack of data, but a failure to act on information authorities already had."	L5/7

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(e) **'The mass surveillance policy is effective against terrorism'**

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

Level	Level Description	Marks
L1	**Writes about the statement, no valid source use.** Mass surveillance is a strategy used by the US government to deter terrorism.	[1]
L2	**Yes/ No, supported by valid source use** *Award L2/2 for 1 valid SEE.* *Award L2/3 for 2 valid SEEs.* *Award L2/4 for 3 valid SEEs.*	[2-4]
L3	**Yes + No, supported by valid source use** **Both elements of L2** *Award L2/5 for 1:1 SEEs.* *Award L2/6 for 2:1 SEEs.* *Award L2/7 for 2:2 SEEs.* *Award L2/8 for 2:3 SEEs.* *Imbalanced Argument (1:3/ 1:4/ 1:5 – Award max L3/5-6)* Agree: Sources A, B and E Disagree: Sources C, D and F I agree as seen in Source A. Mass surveillance allows the US government to track down potential terrorists who may have been indoctrinated and are at high risk of committing terrorism. Mass surveillance will thus allow the government to stop them in time. This is seen in the cartoon where the US government is committed to collecting intelligence data from physical surveillance through the statue of liberty to internet surveillance. I agree as seen in Source B. Mass surveillance allows the US government to collect intelligence to hunt down the terrorist groups and stop potential attacks from happening in future. This is seen in "All United States activities, including its intelligence surveillance activities and its activities in the context of armed conflict with Al-Qaeda, were carried out in strict compliance". I agree as seen in Source E. The collected data through mass surveillance has successfully stopped terrorist attacks in time and to make arrest for terrorists who have struck previously. This is seen in "As you know, and I've pointed out many times, there have been approximately 100 plots and also arrests made since 2009 by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)." I disagree as seen in Source C. Mass surveillance has crippled the effectiveness of authorities in using the collected intelligence as it is too massive and time-consuming for the authorities to use it purposefully. This is seen in "the data is all there but the agency isn't carefully and methodically setting its tools up for smart data collection, leaving analysts to search for a needle in a haystack". I disagree as seen in Source D. The authorities are not proficient in sieving through data collected through mass surveillance to allow them to stop terrorism in time. This is seen through "but our ability to act on it is limited by the sheer numbers. In other words, the problem in this case was not a lack of data, but a failure to act on information authorities already had." I disagree as seen in Source F. Mass surveillance spreads the authorities too thinly for them to focus on specific terrorists who may conduct attacks. Hence, it ended up useless as the authorities are unable to act in time. This is seen in "Targeted surveillance of people known to be connected to terrorism is the best way to find	[5-8]

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Level	Level Description	Marks
	terrorists. Almost every major terrorist attack on Western soil in the past fifteen years was committed by someone already on the government's radar for one or another reason."	
+2	**To score +2 marks, candidates can take any one of these 3 routes:** • **Through analyzing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility or sufficiency** • **By sharing examples from their contextual knowledge** • **By giving a balanced argument** **Reliability (Provenance)** Source B is unreliable. Being a US attorney, he is expected to defend the US government and their policy of mass surveillance. Besides, before the UN Human Rights Committee, he will definitely justify the presence of the mass surveillance policy as useful in making arrests of terrorist groups to deflect criticisms away from accusations that personal freedom has been infringed upon. **Balanced Argument** There are both pros and cons to the use of mass surveillance. In some of the sources, it is clear that the use of mass surveillance is effective against terrorism as it allows authorities to use the intelligence purposefully, stopping terrorism in time and to make arrests for terrorists who are guilty of causing destruction. This is evident in Sources A, B and E. As seen through Source E, "As you know, and I've pointed out many times, there have been approximately 100 plots and also arrests made since 2009 by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)." However, it is also evident that the authorities are unable to digest the massive amount of data collected through mass surveillance for it to be used effectively to stop terrorism in time. This is evident in Sources C, D and F. As seen through Source C, "the data is all there but the agency isn't carefully and methodically setting its tools up for smart data collection, leaving analysts to search for a needle in a haystack." The sources show that there are two sides to the argument and that the perspectives of each side is valid and reasonable. While there is great potential in using intelligence collected through mass surveillance, it is evident that the NSA needs to find a way to use the data in a more purposeful and efficient way instead of sitting on the massive amount of data with untapped potential.	

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ANSWER KEY
SECTION B SRQ

(a) Extract 1 shows the considerate behavior Japanese exhibits towards others in their daily life.

In your opinion, how can we encourage Singaporeans to show consideration for others? Explain your answer using two strategies. [7]

L1	**Describes the topic i.e.**	**[1]**
	• Being considerate to others allows Singapore to be a better place.	
L2	**Identifies/ Describes the reason**	**[2-4]**
	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.*	
L3	**L2+Explains strategy**	**[5-7]**
	Award 5-6 marks for explaining one strategy *Award 6-7 marks for explaining two strategies* One strategy is to educate Singaporeans. Singaporeans should be educated from young to show consideration for others. This education can start early from nursery or kindergarten. Students should be taught to clean their own classroom after a day of lessons or even be taught how to clean up the area they have used it. Beyond primary schools, students can be entrusted to have greater responsibility over common areas like the toilets and corridors by having a duty rotation. Through doing these cleaning chores, they are better able to empathize that their actions will have impact on others. Overtime, they may develop this consciousness of showing consideration for others, allowing them to continue showing consideration for others as they grow older. One strategy is for the government to hold an awareness campaign. Similar to the MRT campaign raising awareness on the graciousness on public transport, the government can embark on a similar campaign after deciding on the most pressing area which Singaporeans have failed to show consideration for others in. For example, a campaign can be launched to inculcate drivers to be considerate to other drivers on the road. For example, instead of negative reinforcement of driving behavior on the road through traffic offences and penalties, LRT law enforcers can also take note of commending drivers who give way to other vehicles or show graciousness in overtaking. Such drivers can be given recognition through letters. By starting on one aspect in society, this can slowly motivate Singaporeans to show consideration for others.	

(b) Extract 2 and Extract 3 reflect on the roles of citizens and government in ensuring a more inclusive society.

Do you think the citizens has a more important role to play than the government in ensuring a more inclusive society? Explain your answer. [8]

L1	**Writes about the topic (i.e. ensuring a more inclusive society.) but without addressing the question**	**[1-2]**
	Working for the good of society means that Singapore can carry on our business as usual and citizens are kept happy.	
L2	**Describes the role of groups**	**[3-4]**
	Award 3 marks for describing one group *Award 4 marks for describing two groups*	

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L3	**Explains the role of groups** *Award 5-6 marks for explaining one group* *Award 6-7 marks for explaining two groups* The role of citizens is important in working for the good of society. Citizens can provide feedback to the government on societal affairs which they are concerned about. For example, the Our Singapore Conversation (OSC) allows citizens to have conversations on the hopes and aspirations they have for Singapore. These enable the government to better understand the citizens' point of view when devising policies. The government will thus be able to formulate a more comprehensive and inclusive policies to benefit majority in the society. The role of the government is important in working for the good of society. The government ensures that legislation is in place to ensure that citizens are not taken advantage of. For example, the WorkRight initiative introduced by the government allows employees to understand their rights. Targeted at low-wage workers, the government focused on raising awareness to ensure better retirement security for this group of workers. Some areas include timely salary payment, no excessive working hours and statutory leave entitlement. In this way, the government can ensure that more Singaporeans can achieve a sense of security working in Singapore.	[5-7]
L4	**Both aspects of L3 plus explains the relative importance of each group** Both citizens and government are important in working for the good of society as they play a complementary role. It is difficult to attribute one group to be more important than the other. To achieve a working and inclusive Singapore society, there is a need for the citizens to give honest feedback to the government as they may possibly have blind spots and oversights. Similarly, the citizens must depend on the government as they have the authority to impact change through the policies they implement. The two-way communication and interactions between the government and the citizens also ensure that there is continuous improvement and refinement to existing policies to build a more inclusive society.	[8]

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