



**Assumption English School
Mid-Year Examination
2019**

Subject: Humanities (History)

Level/Stream: Secondary 2 Express

Date: 8 May 2019

Time: 0750 – 0900 hrs

Duration: 1 hour 10 minutes

SBQ LORMS

MARKING SCHEME

Section A: Source-Based Question (15 Marks)

Level	Question and Level Descriptor	Marks
1(a)	Study Source A. What can you infer from this brochure about the merger? Explain your answer, using details from the source.	[5]
L1	Restates the provenance / Inaccurate inference / Answers that do not address the question focus <u>Example</u> I can infer from this brochure that it is about the merger and the rights of the people in Singapore. (<i>Description of source</i>) I can infer from this brochure that there are economic benefits for the people of Singapore. (<i>Not addressing the question focus</i>)	1
L2	Valid inference(s) based on content, unsupported. <i>Award 2 marks for one inference, unsupported.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for two inferences, unsupported.</i> <u>Example</u> I can infer from the brochure that merger will bring economic benefits to the people of Singapore. OR/AND I can infer from the brochure that the merger will bring political benefits to the people of Singapore.	2 – 3
L3	Valid inference(s) based on content, supported. <i>Award 4 marks for one inference, supported.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for two inferences, supported.</i> <u>Example</u> I can infer from the brochure that merger will bring economic benefits to the people of Singapore because <u>Singapore will be able to benefit from higher imports and exports, higher factory productions and more jobs available.</u> [M] The evidence is that the poster shows that Singapore will get better trade, better industrialisation and better employment opportunities with merger. [Ev] OR/AND I can infer from the brochure that the merger will bring political benefits to the people of Singapore because <u>Singapore will get freedom to vote and have a say in the establishment of government policies.</u> [M] The evidence shows that with merger, Singaporeans will have the rights to elect Members to the Central Parliament and determine our own labour policy. [Ev]	4 – 5

Level	Question and Level Descriptor	Marks
1(b)	Study Source B. Why was this speech published? Explain your answer.	[5]
L1	Answers based on provenance / Lifting Example The speech was published by Dr Toh Chin Chye at the opening of an exhibition on Malaysia. (<i>Answers based on provenance</i>)	1
L2	Reason based on context, explained (because of what was going on at the time) Example The speech was published by Dr Toh Chin Chye because he was giving a speech for the opening of the Malaysia exhibition in January 1962 and at that time, it was after the announcement of merger in 1961 and before the referendum in September 1962.	2
L3	Reason (Inference) based on content, supported Example The speech was published by Dr Toh Chin Chye [Author] to show Singaporeans [A] that the merger will strengthen the relationship between Singapore and Malaya [M] The evidence is "The ties between the peoples of the five territories of Singapore, Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak and North Borneo have endured throughout the years and when Malaysia will be created, these ties will be unbreakable. The exhibition will depict the way of life and culture of the people of Malaysia, the trade and commerce of Malaysia and illustrate similar traits between the five territories, upon which Malaysia will be founded." [Ev] <u>This means that the merger will strengthen the relationship between Singapore and Malaya because with the merger, it will highlight the common characteristics between the two regions and to draw the countries closer to one another.</u> [Ex] Other acceptable messages: Merger will bring benefits to Singapore The people of Singapore and Malaya have a common ground	3
L4	Message based on content, supported (use of AVAMEE) Example The speech was published by Dr Toh Chin Chye [Author] to convince [V] Singaporeans [A] that the merger will strengthen the relationship between Singapore and Malaya. [M] The evidence is "The ties between the peoples of the five territories of Singapore, Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak and North Borneo have endured throughout the years and when Malaysia will be created, these ties will be unbreakable. The exhibition will depict the way of life and culture of the people of Malaysia, the trade and commerce of Malaysia and illustrate similar traits between the five territories, upon which Malaysia will be founded." [Ev] <u>This means that the merger will strengthen the relationship between Singapore and Malaya because with the merger, it will highlight the common characteristics between the two regions and to draw the countries closer to one another.</u> [Ex]	4
L5	L4 + Purpose (Impact) (Use of AVAMIEE)	5

	<p><u>Example</u></p> <p>The speech was published by Dr Toh Chin Chye [Author] to convince [V] Singaporeans [A] that the merger will strengthen the relationship between Singapore and Malaya [M] so that Singaporeans would support the merger of Malaya and Singapore and to vote in favour of the merger in the upcoming referendum in September 1962. [I] The evidence is “The ties between the peoples of the five territories of Singapore, Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak and North Borneo have endured throughout the years and when Malaysia will be created, these ties will be unbreakable. The exhibition will depict the way of life and culture of the people of Malaysia, the trade and commerce of Malaysia and illustrate similar traits between the five territories, upon which Malaysia will be founded.” [Ev] <u>This means that the merger will strengthen the relationship between Singapore and Malaya because with the merger, it will highlight the common characteristics between the two regions and to draw the countries closer to one another. [Ex]</u></p>	
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Level	Question and Level Descriptor	Marks
1(c)	Study Source C. Why did Lim Chin Siong make this speech? Explain your answer.	[5]
L1	Answers based on provenance/ Lifting Example Lim Chin Siong made this speech because the merger with Malaya will bring disastrous consequences upon Singapore. (<i>Lifting</i>)	1
L2	Reason based on context, explained (because of what was going on at the time) Example Lim Chin Siong made this speech because he was giving a speech on 17 September 1961 after the announcement for the merger in May 1961 and before the referendum in September 1962.	2
L3	Reason (Inference) based on content, supported Example Lim Chin Siong [Author] made this speech to show the Singapore government [A] that the merger will not benefit Singapore. [M] The evidence is "If the people of Malaya are going to interfere in the affairs of Singapore, and to have influence over our people, but the people of Singapore cannot interfere in Malaya, then what kind of merger is that? The merger proposed by the PAP will not bring about national unity, but it will instead lead to disastrous consequences." [Ev] <u>This means that the merger will not benefit Singapore because the terms of the merger are unfair for Singapore and it will lead to negative impacts on Singapore's society. [Ex]</u> OR Lim Chin Siong [Author] made this speech to show Singaporeans [A] that merger will not benefit Singapore. [M] The evidence is "If the people of Malaya are going to interfere in the affairs of Singapore, and to have influence over our people, but the people of Singapore cannot interfere in Malaya, then what kind of merger is that? The merger proposed by the PAP will not bring about national unity, but it will instead lead to disastrous consequences." [Ev] <u>This means that the merger will not benefit Singapore because the terms of the merger are unfair for Singapore and it will lead to negative impacts on Singapore's society. [Ex]</u> Other acceptable messages: Merger will have negative consequences for Singapore	3
L4	Message based on content, supported (use of AVAMEE) Example Lim Chin Siong [Author] made this speech to criticise [V] the Singapore government [A] that the merger will not benefit Singapore. [M] The evidence is "If the people of Malaya are going to interfere in the affairs of Singapore, and to have influence over our people, but the people of Singapore cannot interfere in Malaya, then what kind of merger is that? The merger proposed by the PAP will not bring about national unity, but it will instead lead to disastrous consequences." [Ev] <u>This means that the merger will not benefit Singapore because the terms of the merger are unfair for Singapore and it will lead to negative impacts on Singapore's society. [Ex]</u>	4

	<p>OR</p> <p>Lim Chin Siong [Author] made this speech to convince [V] Singaporeans [A] that merger will not benefit Singapore. [M] The evidence is “If the people of Malaya are going to interfere in the affairs of Singapore, and to have influence over our people, but the people of Singapore cannot interfere in Malaya, then what kind of merger is that? The merger proposed by the PAP will not bring about national unity, but it will instead lead to disastrous consequences.” [Ev] <u>This means that the merger will not benefit Singapore because the terms of the merger are unfair for Singapore and it will lead to negative impacts on Singapore’s society. [Ex]</u></p>	
L5	<p>L4 + Purpose (Impact) (Use of AVAMIEE)</p> <p><u>Example</u></p> <p>Lim Chin Siong [Author] made this speech to criticise [V] the Singapore government [A] that the merger will not benefit Singapore [M] so that the Singapore government would relook at the proposal for merger and not pursue merging with Malaya. [I] The evidence is “If the people of Malaya are going to interfere in the affairs of Singapore, and to have influence over our people, but the people of Singapore cannot interfere in Malaya, then what kind of merger is that? The merger proposed by the PAP will not bring about national unity, but it will instead lead to disastrous consequences.” [Ev] <u>This means that the merger will not benefit Singapore because the terms of the merger are unfair for Singapore and it will lead to negative impacts on Singapore’s society. [Ex]</u></p> <p>OR</p> <p>Lim Chin Siong [Author] made this speech to convince [V] Singaporeans [A] that merger will not benefit Singapore [M] so that Singaporeans will not support the idea for merger and vote against the merger in the upcoming referendum. [I] The evidence is “If the people of Malaya are going to interfere in the affairs of Singapore, and to have influence over our people, but the people of Singapore cannot interfere in Malaya, then what kind of merger is that? The merger proposed by the PAP will not bring about national unity, but it will instead lead to disastrous consequences.” [Ev] <u>This means that the merger will not benefit Singapore because the terms of the merger are unfair for Singapore and it will lead to negative impacts on Singapore’s society. [Ex]</u></p>	5



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STRUCTURED QUESTIONS LORMS

Section B: Structured Question (20 Marks)

2	This question is on the Japanese Occupation of Singapore.	
	(a)	Describe <u>three</u> views that people had of Singapore before the Japanese Occupation.
		Use point marking and award 1 mark for each valid term <u>that is accompanied by description</u> , up to a maximum of 3 marks.
		Valid reasons include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did not view Singapore as Home: Singapore was mostly made up of immigrants who were not born locally. Many of them came to Singapore without family or friends and planned to return home after making money. • Viewed British as rulers of Singapore: The British believed that they were more advanced than the locals they ruled. The locals had little say in how Singapore was ruled and there was an unequal system in Singapore, with white men (British/ Europeans) having more power. • Viewed Singapore as an 'impregnable fortress': The British had defences such as naval bases and guns installed in Singapore. People in Singapore were not concerned about Japan's plan to expand to the rest of Asia as they had confidence in the British.
	(b)	Explain the difficulties faced by the people in their daily lives during the Japanese Occupation.
	L1	Describes the Japanese Occupation, without a focus on the question. E.g. The Japanese invaded Singapore in 1942 and ruled until 1945. Singapore was re-named 'Syonan-to' and its people had to live under Japanese rule.
	L2	Describes the difficulties faced by people in their daily lives during the Japanese Occupation. <i>Award 2 marks for one difficulty described.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for two difficulties described.</i> E.g. One of the difficulties that people faced in their daily lives during the Japanese Occupation was the rule of fear and the Kempeitai . [P] People experienced the fear during the Japanese Occupation as the Kempeitai was sent to remove suspected anti-Japanese elements. Upon arrival in Singapore, the Kempeitai carried out the Sook Ching Operation that was eliminating at removing the Chinese. Many Chinese men were taken away to be executed. [EI] OR/AND E.g. Another difficulty that people faced in their daily lives during the Japanese Occupation was living in hardship . [P] The rule of the Japanese brought about hardship in the daily lives. The war had disrupted trade, which limited the import of goods into Singapore from overseas. Most of the available resources were channelled to Japan's war efforts rather than to the people. There was a shortage of goods and rationing was introduced. Goods were also sold at high prices on the black market because of the shortage. [EI]
	L3	Explains the difficulties faced by people in their daily lives during the Japanese Occupation. <i>Award 4-5 marks for one difficulty, explained.</i> <i>Award 6-7 marks for two difficulties, explained.</i> E.g. One of the difficulties that people faced in their daily lives during the Japanese Occupation was the rule of fear and the Kempeitai . [P] People experienced the fear during the Japanese Occupation as the Kempeitai was

	<p>sent to remove suspected anti-Japanese elements. Upon arrival in Singapore, the Kempeitai carried out the Sook Ching Operation that was eliminating at removing the Chinese. Many Chinese men were taken away to be executed. [EI] <u>As a result, the daily lives of the people were affected as they lived in fear. People became suspicious of one another as the Kempeitai offered rewards to encourage people to inform the authorities of any anti-Japanese elements. Those that were caught were tortured and arrested by the Kempeitai.</u> [Ex] Therefore, one of the difficulties that people faced in their daily lives during the Japanese Occupation was the rule of fear and the Kempeitai. [L]</p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>E.g. Another difficulty that people faced in their daily lives during the Japanese Occupation was living in hardship. [P] The rule of the Japanese brought about hardship in the daily lives. The war had disrupted trade, which limited the import of goods into Singapore from overseas. Most of the available resources were channelled to Japan's war efforts rather than to the people. There was a shortage of goods and rationing was introduced. Goods were also sold at high prices on the black market because of the shortage. [EI] <u>As a result, the daily lives of people in Singapore were affected as they faced a shortage of food which caused starvation and hunger. They also had to pay high prices for necessities in the black market. With insufficient food and shortage of other goods, it caused the people living under the Japanese Occupation to suffer from a deprivation of daily necessities.</u> [Ex] Therefore, another difficulty that people face in their daily lives during the Japanese Occupation was living in hardship. [L]</p>	
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3	This question is on the aspirations people had for Singapore after 1945.		
	(a)	Describe the aims of <u>three</u> political parties in Singapore between 1945 to 1959. <i>Use point marking and award 1 mark for each valid reason <u>that is accompanied by description</u>, up to a maximum of 3 marks.</i> Valid reasons include, but are not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore Progressive Party: SPP <u>aimed to achieve self-government</u> for Singapore. It believed in working with the British colonial government and wanted to introduce changes gradually. • Labour Front: It was anti-communist and its aim was that it believed that <u>working with the British to attain self-government</u> would give them the opportunity to improve worker's rights and working conditions. • People's Action Party: The PAP was against British colonial rule in Singapore. It aimed to <u>achieve immediate independence for Singapore</u> and hoped to achieve it by uniting Singapore with Malaya. 	[3]
	(b)	Explain the developments that caused constitutional changes in Singapore after World War II.	[7]
	L1	Describes the developments in Singapore, without a focus on the question. E.g. The Labour Front government sought to win the support of people by trying to gain internal self-government.	1
	L2	Describes the developments that led to constitutional changes in Singapore. <i>Award 2 marks for one development described.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for two developments described.</i> E.g. One of the developments that led to constitutional changes in Singapore was external developments . [P] Many countries under colonial rule were moving towards independence. India, Indonesia and Vietnam gained independence from their colonial rulers. There was a sense that colonial rule in Asia was coming to an end. Communism from countries like Russia and China that spread their influence to countries like Singapore. [EI] OR/AND E.g. One of the developments that led to constitutional changes in Singapore was internal developments . [P] Another factor that influenced the British to introduce constitutional changes was due to the rise of political consciousness within Singapore after 1945. After the Japanese Occupation, many people questioned the superiority of the British, who failed to defend them. They felt unfairly treated and wondered if the British were capable of ruling Singapore. More people were also born locally in the 1950s and these people started taking an interest in how Singapore was being ruled. [EI]	2 – 3
	L3	Explains the developments that led to constitutional changes in Singapore. <i>Award 4-5 marks for one reason, explained.</i> <i>Award 6-7 marks for two reasons, explained.</i> E.g. One of the developments that led to constitutional changes in Singapore was external developments. [P] Many countries under colonial rule were moving towards independence. India, Indonesia and Vietnam gained independence from their colonial rulers. There was a sense that colonial rule in Asia was coming to an end. Communism from countries like Russia and China that spread their influence to countries like Singapore. [EI] <u>As a result, people in Singapore became more politically awakened due to external influences from the neighbouring countries and became more active in resisting</u>	4 – 7

	<p><u>British rule. These developments led the British to introduce constitutional changes in Malaya and Singapore to win the support of the local people.</u> [Ex] Therefore, one of the developments that led to constitutional changes in Singapore was external developments. [L]</p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>E.g. <u>One of the developments that led to constitutional changes in Singapore was internal developments.</u> [P] Another factor that influenced the British to introduce constitutional changes was due to the rise of political consciousness within Singapore after 1945. After the Japanese Occupation, many people questioned the superiority of the British, who failed to defend them. They felt unfairly treated and wondered if the British were capable of ruling Singapore. More people were also born locally in the 1950s and these people started taking an interest in how Singapore was being ruled. [EI] <u>As a result, people in Singapore became more politically awakened. The internal developments from their suffering during the Japanese Occupation changed their views of the British as rulers of Singapore. More people in Singapore also started seeing Singapore as home and wanted to become more involved in the governing of the country.</u> [Ex] Therefore, one of the developments that led to constitutional changes in Singapore was internal developments. [L]</p>	
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