

ANDERSON SECONDARY SCHOOL
Preliminary Examination 2021
Secondary Four Express /
Secondary Five Normal Academic



CANDIDATE NAME:

CLASS:

INDEX NUMBER:

HUMANITIES

2272/01, 2273/01

Paper 1 Social Studies

2274/1, 2288/1

23 August 2021

1 hour 45 minutes

0800 - 0945h

Additional Materials: Writing paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and index number on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid/tape.

Answer **all** the questions.
Write your answers on the writing paper provided.

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

For examiner's use only:

Section A	/ 35 m
Section B	/ 15 m
Total	/ 50 marks

Section A (Source-based Case Study)

Answer **all** questions.

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 you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 Study Source A.

Why do you think this cartoon was published? Explain your answer.

[5]

2 Study Sources B and C.

How far would the author of Source B agree with the table in Source C? Explain your answer.

[6]

3 Study Source D.

How useful is this source about the response of the media industry over hate speech? Explain your answer.

[7]

4 Study Sources E and F.

Does Source E make Source F surprising? Explain your answer.

[7]

5 'Hate speech should be managed by the government.'

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

[10]

What impact do hate speech has on diverse societies?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

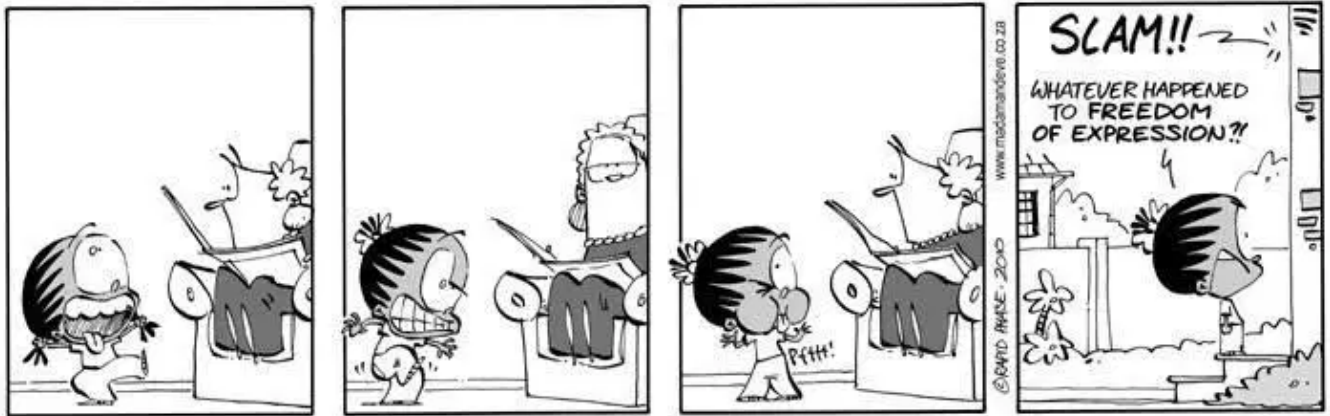
Read this carefully. It may help you answer some of the questions.

In diverse societies, there are many opportunities for people of different backgrounds to interact and communicate. Hate speech is a public speech that expresses hate or encourages violence towards a person or group based on something such as race, religion, gender, or sexual orientation. In recent years, there has been an increase in the amount of hate speech among countries. In some countries, this has also led to conflicts and attacks on minorities. Some governments have called for tougher laws to control hate speech. However, there are opponents who criticise the practice of limiting hate speech. They argue that these laws restrict the freedom of

expression. There are also fears that hate speech laws can be used to silence the individuals who disagree with the government.

Study the following sources to consider the impact of hate speech on diverse societies.

Source A: *A cartoon titled “Madam and Eve” published in a South African newspaper in 2016. The South African government was debating whether to pass a hate speech bill.*



Source B: *From an article written in an American university, 12 January 2021.*

Prosecuting websites in social media for starting hate speech are hard cases to make. But that doesn't mean we shouldn't try. We need to update the laws the way we did with internet bullying where we make it something people can be held accountable for. In the absence of laws, private companies have taken action. Google and Apple have blocked Parler App from their app stores, citing concerns that it could not adequately screen out material that causes violence. As for individuals spreading hate speech, I am not sure who should be punished, if anyone—and more importantly, who should do the punishing. Having Mark Zuckerberg, the CEO of Facebook make these decisions isn't really a terrific process. It's not democratic. But on the other hand, I do not like the idea of government regulation. Would laws made by governments do a better job monitoring misinformation? I'm sceptical.

Source C: *Extract from a study on who is responsible for fighting hate speech online, based on 1203 Americans conducted between May 21 and June 4, 2018.*

Party	Percentage (%)
Internet companies themselves	46%
People using the companies' websites and apps	38%
The government	16%

Source D: *A speech by Simon Milner, Vice President of Asia Pacific at Facebook, 22 February 2019.*

Every single day, millions of people around the world share messages, videos and images with the people whom they care about, using Facebook. That also means that every single day, Facebook makes important decisions about what content stays up and what comes down, in line with our community standards. That has not always been easy as our experience around the world and in the Asia-Pacific has shown, but our priority remains keeping our global community safe, while making sure that everyone has a voice on issues which matter to them. Facebook is embarking on a year-long process beginning in Singapore this week to design a global body that will have the authority to review our most challenging and contentious content moderation decisions. Singapore - with its commitment to diverse views- is an ideal place to start this global conversation.

Source E: *From a Straits Times report of a Religious Rehabilitation Conference held in Singapore to discuss religious harmony, 20 March 2019. It was held 5 days after the Christchurch attack in New Zealand. A lone gunman conducted 2 consecutive mass shooting in mosques after being influenced by anti-immigrant hate news.*

During his speech with religious leaders in Sentosa, Mr Shanmugam referred to the shooting last Friday at two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand, that left 50 dead and 50 others injured, noting that the gunman had posted a 73-page manifesto online before carrying out the attacks." (It had) anti-immigrant, hate speech, anti-Muslim beliefs, and he live-streamed the attack, and he aimed for maximum deaths and damage." This is one of the reasons why Singapore has tough laws and a tough approach against hate speech. He added: "Online tech companies and platforms don't do enough to take down anti-Muslim messages. In Singapore, we take a very no-nonsense approach even though we get criticised for it." (We) will continue to take a tough and strict approach, but a fair approach, across all communities," he said, adding that the Government wants to protect the religious rights of its people.

Source F: *From a blog posted by a professor from New Zealand in March 2020. She stayed in Singapore for many years. The parliament in New Zealand was debating on passing a hate speech law a year after the Christchurch attack.*

Singapore has long had strict controls on hate speech. Taken together with laws on hate speech in 2019, Singapore must have among the world's most comprehensive legal controls against hate speech that could worsen religious or racial tensions. Singapore's leaders claim these laws are necessary to maintain peace and cohesion in a multi-racial and multi-religious country. There is no evidence that Singapore's arsenal of legal measures against hate speech actually promote racial or religious cohesion. A 2019 survey of public opinion shows that the country is divided on these grounds. Over 35 percent of minority Malays reported discrimination at work "sometimes" or "often", while 32 percent of Indians (also a minority) reported the same. Singapore shows that even the strongest of hate speech laws are no fix for discriminatory attitudes. Reaching for judicial opinion to rule on moral and political issues may in fact be insufficient.

Section B (Structured-Response Question)

Answer **both** questions.

Being part of a Globalised World

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

Hawker Culture in Singapore is where people from all walks of life gather at hawker centres to dine and bond over their favourite local food, which are prepared by hawkers. However, there are fears that some dishes that take time, effort and skill to make are in danger of disappearing when older hawkers retire without successors.

Extract 2

Globalisation means that countries are vulnerable to economic downturns. The 2008 Global Financial Crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic are examples of them. They can affect countries negatively.

Extract 3

With globalisation, the entertainment industries in many parts of the world today are dominated by America and Korea. With the popularity of their entertainment, homogenisation brings many fears among local governments.

- 6 Extract 1 shows the importance of hawker culture in Singapore.

In your own opinion, how can Singapore retain its hawker culture when older hawkers retire?
Explain your answer with reference to **two** suggestions. [7]

- 7 Extracts 2 and 3 reflects how economic downturn and homogenisation of entertainment affect countries.

Do you think that the economic downturn or homogenisation of entertainment have a more serious impact on countries? Explain your answer. [8]

END OF PAPER

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Source A: *Cartoonist Rights*: <https://cartoonistsrights.org/satire-under-fire/>
 Source B: *Northeastern University*: <https://news.northeastern.edu/2021/01/12/hate-thrives-on-social-media-but-who-should-police-it/>
 Source C: *Statista*: <https://www.statista.com/chart/amp/17549/responsibility-for-fighting-fake-news/>
 Source D: *Business Times*: <https://www.businesstimes.com.sg/opinion/facebook-starts-global-conversation-in-singapore?amp>
 Source E: *Straits Times*: <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/tough-laws-essential-to-curb-hate-speech-says-shanmugam>
 Source F: *Asia Media Centre*: <https://www.asiamediacentre.org.nz/opinion/combating-racist-speech-some-lessons->

**ANDERSON SECONDARY SCHOOL
SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS/ SECONDARY FIVE NORMAL ACADEMIC
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS (2021)
COMBINED HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES)**

MARK SCHEME

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

- 1 Study Source A.**
Why do you think this cartoon was published? Explain your answer, using details from the source. **[5]**

Target Skill: Making inferences - purpose

<u>Level</u>	<u>Band Descriptor</u>	<u>Marks</u>
L1	<p>Answers based on provenance, or stand without valid messages, or unsupported messages <i>Note: Hate speech impact diverse societies is not accepted as valid inference as it is the issue</i></p> <p>e.g. The message was that hate speech is debated in South Africa.</p> <p>Or Description</p> <p>e.g. The message was that hate speech impacts freedom of expression.</p>	1-2m
L2	<p>Message based on literal inference of Eve doing strange faces on Madam or Madam slamming the door on freedom of expression. <i>Note: Hate speech impact diverse societies is not accepted as valid inference as it is the issue</i></p> <p>e.g. <u>The cartoon was published to tell me that people can be ignorant about hate speech</u>. This is shown in A that a toddler representing Eve is making strange faces at an older lady Madam. Madam was not showing any emotions. Hence she is ignorant about hate speech.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>e.g. <u>The cartoon was published to show that freedom of expression is not tolerated in South Africa.</u> It is shown in A that the older lady Madam has chased a toddler Eve out of the house. Eve makes a remark that "whatever happened to freedom of expression." This means that freedom of expression is not accepted.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Misinterpretation e.g. <u>The cartoon was published to show South Africa is effective in managing freedom of expression/ hate speech.</u> It is shown in A that the older lady Madam has chased a toddler Eve out of the house. Eve makes a remark that "whatever happened to freedom of expression." This means that there are limits to freedom of expression and its protected by the government.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Generalised messages on purpose e.g. <u>The cartoon was published to tell South Africans not to support hate speech laws.</u> It is shown in A that the older lady Madam has chased a toddler Eve out of the house. Eve makes a remark that "whatever happened to freedom of expression." This means that freedom of expression is not accepted.</p>	3m
L3	<p>Message based on valid inference on governments overreacting on hate speech/ hate speech laws is a divisive issue (with evidence from entire cartoon) <i>Note: Hate speech impact diverse societies is not accepted as valid inference as it is the issue</i></p>	4m

	<p><i>Note: Award L2/3 for messages that do not use evidence from the entire cartoon.</i></p> <p>e.g. <u>The cartoon was published to mock the South African government on overreacting on hate speech.</u> It is shown in A that a toddler representing Eve is making strange faces at an older lady Madam. Madam was not showing any emotions. However the older lady Madam chased a toddler Eve later out of the house. Eve makes a remark that “whatever happened to freedom of expression.” This means that Madam has overreacted to a toddler displaying funny faces.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>The cartoon was published to tell us that hate speech laws is a divisive issue. It is shown in A that a toddler representing Eve is making strange faces at an older lady Madam. Madam was not showing any emotions. However the older lady Madam chased a toddler Eve later out of the house. Eve makes a remark that “whatever happened to freedom of expression.” This means that hate speech laws can be divisive as the acceptance levels between individuals on what is hate speech differs.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Specific Purpose (based on context) or Context</p> <p>e.g. <u>The cartoon was published to convince South Africans to pressure their governors not to vote for the hate speech laws.</u> It is shown in A that a toddler representing Eve is making strange faces at an older lady Madam. Madam was not showing any emotions. However the older lady Madam chased a toddler Eve later out of the house. Eve makes a remark that “whatever happened to freedom of expression.” This means that Madam has overreacted to a toddler displaying funny faces.</p> <p>e.g. <u>The cartoon was published because South Africans are concerned over the potential loss of freedom of expression.</u> It is shown in A that a toddler representing Eve is making strange faces at an older lady Madam. Madam was not showing any emotions. However the older lady Madam chased a toddler Eve later out of the house. Eve makes a remark that “whatever happened to freedom of expression.” This means that This means that Madam has overreacted to a toddler displaying funny faces.</p>	
L4	<p>L3 Message + purpose + context</p> <p>e.g. <u>The cartoon was published to mock the South African government on overreacting on hate speech.</u> It is shown in A that a toddler representing Eve is making strange faces at an older lady Madam. Madam was not showing any emotions. However the older lady Madam chased a toddler Eve later out of the house. Eve makes a remark that “whatever happened to freedom of expression.” This means that Madam has overreacted to a toddler displaying funny faces. <u>This is so that South Africans will pressure their governors not to vote for the hate speech laws, because they are concerned about the potential loss of freedom of expression.</u></p>	5m

2

Study Sources B and C.

How far would the author of Source B agree with the table in Source C? Explain [6]
your answer.

Target Skill: Comparison and contrast

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Similarity or difference of provenance/source type/ Similarity or difference, no criteria established/ no support <i>Award 2m for more elaborate answers</i></p> <p>e.g. Source B agree with Source C as both articles are from America.</p>	1-2m
L2	<p>Similarity or difference in content, criteria established</p> <p>Support <i>Award 4m for more elaborate answers</i></p>	3-4m

	<p>Possible agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government is not a popular choice for fighting hate speech Government is ineffective in fighting hate speech Internet companies have the authority to fight hate speech <p>e.g. Source B agree with Source C that the government is not a popular choice for fighting hate speech. This is shown in B that "But on the other hand, I do not like the idea of government regulation. Would laws made by governments do a better job monitoring misinformation? I'm uncertain." This means that the government may be bias in defining what is hate speech. It is also shown in C that only 16% agree that government is responsible for fighting hate speech. This means that the government is ineffective choice by people for fighting hate speech.</p> <p>Do not support Award 4m for more elaborate answers</p> <p>Possible disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether internet companies should be responsible/ most responsible for monitoring hate speech. <p>e.g. B does not agree with C in whether internet companies are responsible for monitoring hate speech. This is shown in B that "Having Mark Zuckerber, the CEO of Facebook make these decisions isn't really a terrific process." This means internet companies are limited in their ability to fight hate speech. However, it is shown in C that 46% believe internet companies are responsible for fighting hate speech. It is the highest of all three agents. Hence people put the most faith on internet companies.</p>	
L3	<p>Similarity and difference in content, criteria established (i.e. Both aspects of L3) Award 5m for more elaborate answers</p>	4-5m
L4	<p>Similar in perspectives, explained</p> <p>e.g. Both sources agree in perspectives. Both sources show that a party need to shoulder responsibility for controlling hate speech. This is shown in B that "Having Mark Zuckerber, the CEO of Facebook make these decisions isn't really a terrific process. It's not democratic. But on the other hand, I do not like the idea of government regulation. Would laws made by governments do a better job monitoring misinformation? I'm uncertain." This means that there is no clear solution on how to handle hate speech. But justice is still demanded by the society. It is also shown in C that there is no clear consensus on the most effective way to deal with hate speech. None of the 3 solutions attained a clear lead over the other, with internet companies and people less than 10% apart. This means that people wants action but are unsure who should do it.</p>	6m

- 3 Study Source D.**
How useful is this source about the response of the media industry over hate speech? Explain your answer. [7]

Target skill: Utility

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Useful, answers based on provenance or description Award 1m for answers based on provenance or description. Award 0 marks for answers based on why D is not useful without any explanation why.</p> <p>e.g. Source D is useful as it is by Simon Milner, the Vice President of Asia Pacific at Facebook. He must be knowledgeable about hate news.</p>	1-2m
L2	<p>Useful, answers based on the media industry over hate speech</p> <p>e.g. Source D is useful in telling me that Facebook see hate news as a priority to</p>	3m

	<p>tackle. It is shown in D that "Facebook is embarking on a year-long process beginning in Singapore this week to design a global body that will have the authority to review our most challenging and contentious content moderation decisions." This means that Facebook is addressing the problems of hate news by forming a committee to look into it.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Not useful due to missing information</p> <p>e.g. <u>Source D is not useful due to missing information.</u> The Vice-President of Facebook highlighted that Facebook priority remains keeping the global community safe, while making sure that everyone has a voice on issues which matter to them. It fails to provide any statistics on how they have successful in balancing these 2 views. Hence he can be exaggerating on the work done by Facebook.</p>	
L3	Both sides of L2	4m
L4	<p>Unreliable and Not useful due to motive outcome</p> <p><i>Award 4m for motive, explained</i> <i>Award 5m for motive and outcome, explained</i></p> <p>e.g. <u>Source D is not reliable and not useful as it was by the Vice President of Facebook in Asia Pacific.</u> As one of the most popular social media platforms today, they are expected to give an impression they are doing their best to control the spread of hate news. This is because this is their main source of revenue. Hence, he portrayed Facebook as a caring and responsible company as "That has not always been easy as our experience around the world and in the Asia-Pacific has shown, but our priority remains keeping our global community safe, while making sure that everyone has a voice on issues which matter to them." This means that Facebook listens and is keen to continue to provide ample, affordable, reliable, and cleaner energy to the community. <u>The purpose is to convince Facebook users to continue with the platform.</u> Hence D is not reliable and not useful.</p> <p>L2+ Reliability based on cross reference</p> <p>e.g. <u>Source D is not reliable and not useful after cross reference to Source E.</u> Both sources disagree on whether Facebook is prioritising the management of <u>hate news</u>. It is shown in F that Minister K Shanmugam mentioned "online tech companies and platforms don't do enough to take down anti-Muslim messages." This means that hate news remained rampant in social media. This disagrees with D's view that Facebook is prioritizing the control of hate news. Hence D is unreliable and not useful on the response of the media industry over hate news.</p>	4-5m
L5	<p>L2 + Cross Reference and Motive Outcome</p> <p><i>Award 6m for L2 + Cross Reference with Motive</i> <i>Award 7m for L2 + Cross Reference with Motive and Outcome</i></p>	6-7m

4 Study Sources E and F.
Does Source E make Source F surprising? Explain your answer.

[7]

Target Skill: Comparison and Surprised

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p>Surprised or Not surprised but does not explain why</p> <p><i>Award 0 marks for arguments that does not address surprised or not surprised</i></p> <p>e.g. Source E make Source F surprising as they are written after the Christchurch attacks.</p>	1-2m
L2	<p>Surprised or Not surprised due to explanation of E or F</p> <p>e.g. <u>I am not surprised with E as it is mentioned that the government have tough laws against hate news.</u> This is shown in E that "In Singapore, we take a very no-nonsense approach even though we get criticised for it." (We) will continue to</p>	3m

	take a tough and strict approach, but a fair approach, across all communities." This means that laws are necessary to prevent hate speech that will exacerbate into terror attacks.	
L3	<p>Surprised/ Not Surprised based on agreement/ disagreement of content of Sources E and F Award 4m for arguments with a valid match and support</p> <p>e.g. <u>Source E make F surprising as they disagree on the effectiveness of tough laws to manage hate speech.</u> It is shown in E that the Christchurch attack had "anti-immigrant, hate speech, anti-Muslim beliefs, and he live-streamed the attack, and he aimed for maximum deaths and damage." This is one of the reasons why Singapore has tough laws and a tough approach against hate speech." This means that tough laws are needed to prevent discrimination that may lead to attacks. However, Source F disagrees as "A 2019 survey of public opinion shows that the country is divided on these grounds. Over 35 percent of minority Malays reported discrimination at work "sometimes" or "often", while 32 percent of Indians (also a minority) reported the same." This means that tough laws alone are insufficient to prevent discrimination among Singaporeans.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>e.g. <u>Source E does not make F surprising as they agree on Singapore adopting tough laws to manage hate speech.</u> It is shown in E that "In Singapore, we take a very no-nonsense approach even though we get criticised for it." (We) will continue to take a tough and strict approach, but a fair approach, across all communities." This means that the Singapore governments adopts strict laws to protect against hate speech. Moreover, Source F agrees as "Taken together with laws on hate speech in 2019, Singapore must have among the world's most comprehensive legal controls against hate speech that could worsen religious or racial tensions." This means that the country has strict laws against hate speech.</p>	3-4m
L4	<p>Both sides of L3 Award 5m for arguments with a valid match and support</p>	4-5m
L5	<p>L3 + Cross Reference</p> <p>e.g. <u>Source E make F surprising as they disagree on the effectiveness of tough laws to manage hate speech.</u> Source B also agrees with Source F that tough laws do not necessarily manage hate speech. It is shown in B that "Would laws made by governments do a better job monitoring misinformation? I'm sceptical." This means that laws may not be effective in monitoring hate speech. This agrees with F's view that discrimination among Malays and Indians still exist in Singapore after hate speech laws. Hence E make F surprising on whether laws alone are sufficient to deal with hate speech.</p> <p>e.g. <u>Source E make F surprising as they disagree on the effectiveness of tough laws to manage hate speech.</u> Source B agrees with Source E that tough laws do help to manage hate speech among websites. It is shown in B that "We need to update the laws the way we did with internet bullying where we make it something people can be held accountable for." This means making updates to the law can make it more effective to address loopholes of websites getting away with hate speech. This agrees with E's view that a tough and strict approach can protect people against hate speech. Hence E make F surprising on whether laws alone are sufficient to deal with hate speech.</p>	5-6m
L6	<p>Not surprising due to developed provenance (with reference to impact of Christchurch attacks) Award 7m for answers that include purpose for Source E.</p> <p>e.g. Source E does not make Source F surprising as they share a similar context of wanting to stop hate news in response to the Christchurch attacks. Source E was sharing done by the Law Minister K Shanmugam in a religious rehabilitation conference. It is shown in E that "the gunman had posted a 73-page manifesto online before carrying out the attacks." (It had) anti-immigrant, hate speech, anti-Muslim beliefs, and he live-streamed the attack, and he aimed for maximum deaths and damage." This means that the Singapore government under Shanmugam have to enact tough laws to prevent Singapore from possible terrorist attacks like New Zealand. This is to allay fears among religious leaders</p>	6-7m

	on the rise of hate speeches. This is so that the religious leaders will continue to work with the government to ensure nonviolent teachings in religious centres. Moreover, Source F under the professor claimed that "Singapore shows that even the strongest of hate speech laws are no fix for discriminatory attitudes. Reaching for judicial opinion to rule on moral and political issues may in fact be insufficient." Hence the professor was concerned by the ongoing debate that society should not always resort in punitive laws to solve tensions. They can be other societal approaches to increase inter-religious understanding and prevent another attack. E does not make me surprised with F.	
--	---	--

5 'Hate speech should be managed by the government.' Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

Target skill: Assertion

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	Writes about statement, no valid use/ specific knowledge	1m
L2	<p>Yes/ No, supported by valid source use <i>Award 2 marks for 1 explained source.</i> <i>Award 3-4 marks for 2 explained sources.</i> <i>Award 4m for 3 explained sources.</i></p> <p>Hate speech should be managed by the government: A, B, C, E</p> <p>e.g. Source A agrees that hate speech should be managed by the government. It is shown in A that the older lady Madam has chased a toddler Eve out of the house. Eve makes a remark that "whatever happened to freedom of expression." This means the government is effective in enforcing hate speech in South Africa. This is because there are limits to freedom of expression</p> <p>e.g. Source C agrees that hate speech should be managed by the government. This is shown in C that there are 16% of Americans who believed the government should be responsible for fighting hate speech online. This means that there are Americans who feel that only the government have the resources to charge those responsible in court. The judiciary can place the culprits in jail to stop them from posting hate speeches.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Hate speech should be managed by other parties: A, B, C, D, F</p> <p>e.g. Source A disagrees. It shows that individuals can manage hate speech. It is shown in A that a toddler representing Eve is making strange faces at an older lady Madam. Madam was not showing any emotions. However the older lady Madam chased a toddler Eve later out of the house. Eve makes a remark that "whatever happened to freedom of expression." This means that the government will overreacted to speeches that may not be hate speech. This is so that South Africans will pressure their governors not to vote for the hate speech laws</p> <p>e.g. Source B disagrees. It claims internet companies should manage hate speech. It is shown in B that "In the absence of laws, private companies have taken action. Google and Apple have blocked Parler App from their app stores, citing concerns that it could not adequately screen out material that causes violence." This means that companies have the resources to chase after websites that spread hate speech. Without access to social media, potential terrorist will not get indoctrinated by their ideology.</p>	2-4m
L3	<p>Yes + No, supported by valid source use <i>Award 5 marks for 2 explained source.</i> <i>Award 6 marks for 3 explained sources.</i> <i>Award 7-8 m for 4 explained sources.</i> <i>Award 8m for 5 explained sources.</i></p>	5-8m

**	Bonus 2 marks To score additional 2 marks, candidate can take <u>any one</u> of these 3 routes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through analyzing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility or sufficiency (whether there is anything lacking in the source). By sharing example(s) from their contextual knowledge. By giving a balanced conclusion/ resolution. 	Bonus 2 marks
----	--	----------------------

Section B: Structured-Response Question

6 Extract 1 shows the importance of hawker culture in Singapore. In your own opinion, how can Singapore retain its hawker culture when older hawkers retire? Explain your answer with reference to two suggestions. [7]

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	Writes about topic, unexplained Award 2m for additional details.	1m
L2	Identifies/describes reasons, unexplained Award 2m for identifying one reason and 3m for identifying two reasons. Award 3m for describing one reason and 4m for describing two reasons.	2-4m
L3	Writes about two reasons, explained Award 5m for explaining a reason, up to 6m. Award 6-7m for explaining both reasons. e.g. Singapore can retain its hawker culture when older hawkers retire by encouraging the use of technology to reduce manpower and cost. Manpower is expensive in Singapore due to foreign labour crunch and high wages demanded by locals. Aspiring hawkers may not be able to afford the extra manpower. They can use technology to help them. Hawkers centers can build central dish washing stations where they can use machines to wash the plates for the stalls. Hawkers can also encourage the use of digital money like NETs and Grabpay to reduce the time needed to change money. They also can tap on Food Panda and Grab Food to expand their business. <u>These use of technology can increase their income without the need to employ more workers.</u> e.g. Singapore can retain its hawker culture when older hawkers retire by increasing the recognition of hawkers. The government did so through the application of UNESCO list of intangible cultural heritage in 2019. Having hawker culture on the list commits Singapore to protecting and promoting it. The country will have to submit a report every six years to Unesco, showing the efforts made to safeguard and transmit hawker culture to future generations. <u>Gaining this UNESCO title will increase the recognition of hawkers as an occupation. It can also help to attract tourists to come Singapore to spend money and experience the hawker culture.</u>	5-7m

7 Extracts 2 and 3 reflects how economic downturn and homogenisation of entertainment affect countries. Do you think that the economic downturn or homogenisation of entertainment have a more serious impact on countries? Explain your answer. [8]

Level	Band Descriptor	Marks
L1	Writes about topic, unexplained Award 2m for additional details.	1-2m
L2	Describes. Award 3m for describing 1 point. Award 4m for describing 2 points.	3-4m
L3	Writes about two impact, explained Award 5-6m for explanation of 1 point. Award 6-7m for explanation of 2 points. e.g. Economic downturn can have a serious impact on countries. In a global economy, when the economy of one country faces a downturn, it may affect other countries. In times of economic downturn, a country may withdraw its investments or reduce its demand for goods and services from other countries. This will lead to the fall of stock markets, a decline in demand for goods and services and a decrease in industrial production. An example of the impact of economic downturn is the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, which was triggered in	5-7m

	<p>the USA and affected many countries in the world. This was brought about by the slowdown in US economic activity. When many individuals were unable to repay bank loans that they had taken to buy their property or to finance their business dealings, banks were left with large amounts of unpaid loans and confiscated property. They could not recover the unpaid loans as there was demand to buy these confiscated property. This led to the collapse of the Lehman Brothers, the fourth largest US investment bank, employing 25000 people worldwide. <u>More businesses had to close down around the world as they could not borrow money to fund their investments. This led to increased unemployment and lower standards of living.</u></p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g. <u>Homogenisation of entertainment have a serious impact on countries.</u> The dominance of American entertainment industry has not been welcomed by all. It is threatening to local culture, language and local entertainment industry. This is the result of globalisation as the entertainment industries in many parts of the world today are dominated by the USA. American entertainment companies generate close to 30% of worldwide entertainment revenue. American films dominate the box offices of more than 150 countries and its film industry is a major provider of entertainment seen in millions of homes around the world. For example, France has voiced its concern with American films dominating the European film industry on numerous occasions. This concern extends to other foreign cultures and can be seen through the restrictions France places on foreign media in its entertainment industry. France has restrictions that 40% of television programmes must be in French and television programmes of non-European origins cannot exceed 40% of the programmes screened in the country. <u>This highlights the dynamic relationship between foreign and local cultures. They can be met with attempts to protect local cultures from these foreign influences.</u></p>	
L4	Both aspects of L3 plus explains the relative importance of each group	8m