

Name: _____ ()

Class: _____

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION ORDINARY LEVEL

Humanities (Social Studies)

24 August 2022

1 hour 45 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, register number, and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use highlighters, glue, correction fluid or correction tape.

Answer all questions on writing paper.
Hand in the answer script only.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
The total number of marks for this paper is 50.

This document consists of 6 printed pages and 2 blank pages.



圣尼各拉女校

CHI J ST. NICHOLAS GIRLS' SCHOOL

Girls of Grace • Women of Strength • Leaders with Heart

[Turn Over

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

Answer all questions.

Exploring Citizenship and Governance

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources, which you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

- 1 Study Source A.
What is the message of the source? Explain your answer. [5]
- 2 Study Source B.
Why did the government publish this poster? Explain your answer. [6]
- 3 Study Sources C and D.
Does the professor in Source C agree with the opposition MP in Source D? Explain your answer. [7]
- 4 Study Sources E and F.
Does Source E make Source F surprising? Explain your answer. [7]
- 5 "Singaporeans are environmentally conscious."
Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

Is Singapore doing enough to fight climate change?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Climate change is becoming an increasing challenge for Singapore. Warmer temperatures over the past few years are causing a rise in sea levels, threatening our low-lying island nation. The decade from 2012 to 2021 was Singapore's warmest decade, with 2016 and 2019 being the joint warmest years on record.

To tackle climate change, the government launched Green Plan 2030 which sets goals to build a sustainable future for all. A key goal is to achieve a 30 per cent household recycling rate by 2030 and reduce the amount of waste sent to Semakau Landfill to extend its lifespan. Individuals can also exercise personal responsibility by reusing and recycling items, or by buying and consuming only what is necessary. Coming to the fore are also non-governmental organisations such as Zero Waste SG who actively engage companies in the areas of food and plastic waste.

Study the following sources to consider if Singapore is doing enough to fight climate change.

Source A: A poster published by National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS) in 2015 on fighting climate change in households. NCCS was established by the government to develop and implement policies to fight climate change.

Let's Join Hands to Fight Climate Change

BUY THIS '4-TICK' MODEL. IT'S VERY ENERGY EFFICIENT.

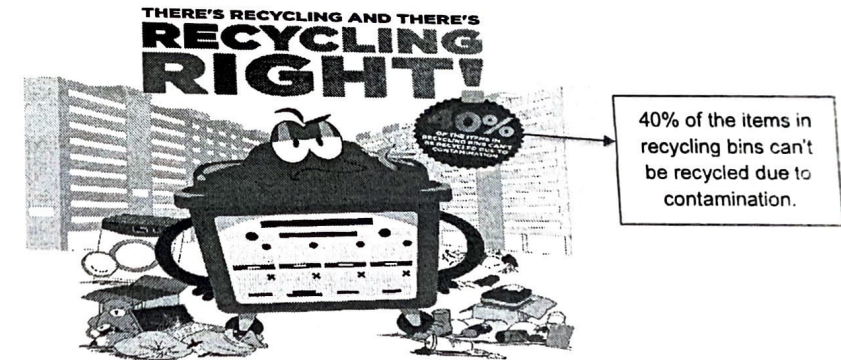
MY NEW 4-TICK AIR-CON SAVES ME \$30 A MONTH!

I SAVE EVEN MORE...

...BY USING FAN.

CLIMATE CHANGE SG Reduce your carbon footprint by buying more energy-efficient appliances or by using less energy-consuming ones!

Source B: A poster by the National Environment Agency (NEA) on recycling published in 2021. NEA spearheads environmental and public health initiatives to build a sustainable Singapore.



Source C: From an interview with a Professor on Environmental and Sustainable Development on a Singapore news website, 2021.

Recycling companies and environmental activists have been fairly active in promoting initiatives and providing public education about the benefits of recycling. Despite these efforts, Singapore's domestic recycling rate remains low at 13 per cent in 2020. A survey conducted in 2016 revealed that a majority of Singaporeans expressed strong support for environmental causes. But many of them didn't make the effort to locate the recycling facilities or to recycle their items.

Perhaps the biggest reason could be due to the ease of throwing rubbish down the chute in the comfort of their homes as it discourages residents from expending additional effort to bring down their recyclables and depositing them in the bright blue recycling bins.

Source D: From an excerpt of a Parliamentary Debate by an Opposition Member of Parliament.

There must be bolder action to combat climate change. Contamination seems to still be a huge problem which prevents items from being recycled. Singaporeans may also be recycling incorrectly, throwing items which are not recyclable, into the blue bins because they lack information on recycling properly. They are too used to throwing everything into one bin or chute, and do not bother to recycle properly. There needs to be better infrastructure such as more recycling locations that are closer or easier to access because there is currently a lack of easily accessible ways to recycle.

Source E: From an article on a local news website, April 2022.

Madam Tan Siew Moi limits her family's use of air-conditioning to less than an hour a day and constantly reminds her children to keep showers short. But Mdm Tan drives a medium-sized Nissan car that uses petrol. While she is aware of the pollution caused by petrol cars, she does not intend to switch to an electric vehicle. "In areas that involve cost-savings, I would say that I have good (eco-friendly) habits, like saving electricity and water. But I don't think I can adopt more practices as it will require too much change to my current lifestyle. Who's going to send my children to school if I stop driving," she added.

Source F: From a research study which measures the current levels of sustainability awareness, action and advocacy among Singapore residents, 2021

The inaugural Climate Index research found that Singapore residents had a high awareness of environmental issues across four lifestyle themes of transport, home, food and goods, but this was not reflected in their adoption of green practices. On a 10-point scale, Singapore residents scored 8.3 showing that they have a good grasp of environmental issues but they fell short in the adoption category with only 6.5 and even fewer were advocates for climate action at 5.6. Most of the respondents cited cost and inconvenience as the top two reasons that stopped them from adopting green practices, while 24% said that they did not care about the issue.

SECTION B (Structured-Response Questions)

Answer both questions.

Living in a Diverse Society

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

Singapore has a rich history as a melting pot nation. As an immigrant society, it has seen substantial inflows of people from different parts of the world. In 2020, there were 2.52 million migrants out of a population of about 5.7 million.

Extract 2

Singapore is one of the fastest-ageing nations in the world. Healthcare will account for the bulk of increases in government social spending by 2030. The country's spending on healthcare tripled to \$11.3 billion in 2019, from \$3.7 billion in 2010. To make healthcare affordable for its people, Singapore adopts a shared responsibility approach.

Extract 3

Sweden has the fifth-highest life expectancy in Europe, and cancer survival rates are among the continent's highest, according to 2017 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) figures. It has the European Union's third-highest spending on healthcare and practises a government-financed approach where it ensures access to healthcare for all citizens.

- 6 Extract 1 shows how Singapore has grown to be a diverse nation. In your opinion, how can Singapore benefit from having foreigners living here? Explain your answer with reference to **two** benefits. [7]

- 7 Extracts 2 and 3 reflect the management of socio-economic diversity in countries.

Do you think a shared responsibility approach is more effective than a government-financed approach in providing affordable healthcare to citizens? Explain your answer. [8]

What is the message of the source? [5]

2 Study Source B. Why was this poster published? [6]

	<p>Evi : There's Recycling</p> <p>E.g The poster was published to <u>tell</u> Singaporeans that recycling is only effective if they recycle correctly. Otherwise</p> <p>Evi : There's Recycling and Recycling Right /40% of items in recycling bins can't be recycled due to contamination.</p> <p>3m - see the headline in totality</p>	3m
L3	<p>Answer based on wider context and issue, supported</p> <p>Context is Singaporeans are not sorting trash/waste contamination</p> <p>E.g The poster was published to <u>teach/educate</u> Singaporeans how to recycle correctly to avoid contaminating the recyclables in the bin and rendering them useless so that <u>Singaporeans will sort out their trash.</u></p> <p>Evi: frustrated looking bin/two piles of trash sorted on each side of the bin/ 40% of items in recycling bins can't be recycled due to contamination.</p> <p>The poster was published to urge Singaporeans to do their part for climate change by recycling correctly so that as a nation, we can <u>improve the household recycling rate (5m?)</u> <u>understand poster is by NEA, role of NEA</u></p>	<p>4-5</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>
L4	<p>Answer based on intention / purpose (with audience & outcome explained)</p> <p>The poster was published to highlight that Singaporeans wrongly perceive their mindless recycling habits are meaningful in fighting climate change and wants to encourage Singaporeans to develop <u>good recycling habits</u> such as recycling correctly so that they are more conscious of their actions /impacts on the environment.</p> <p>"There's recycling and there's recycling right".</p>	6

3 Study Sources C and D. Does the professor in Source C agree with the opposition MP in Source D? [7]		
L1	Answer based on provenance comparison / general comparison	1
L2	<p>Answer based on similarity and/or difference, unsupported (2m for one comparison, up to 3m for two comparisons)</p> <p>Similarity: The professor in Source C <u>agrees</u> with the opposition MP in Source D on the <u>reasons</u> why Singaporeans are not doing enough to fight climate crisis - that it is too inconvenient and troublesome to recycle items.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Difference: The professor in Source C <u>disagrees</u> with the opposition MP in</p>	2-3

	Source D on <u>who should be doing more to recycle / help climate change problems.</u>	
L3	<p>Answer based on similarity and/or difference, supported (4m for one comparison, up to 5m for two comparisons)</p> <p>L2 Similarity + C "ease of throwing rubbish down the chute in the comfort of their homes as it discourages residents from expending additional effort to bring down their recyclables and depositing them in the bright blue recycling bins" and D "too used to throwing everything into one bin or chute, and do not bother to recycle properly"</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>L2 Difference + C: <u>individuals</u> should do more "didn't make the effort to locate the recycling facilities or to recycle their items" - should show more initiative and effort to lend their hand to recycling initiatives</p> <p>→ D: <u>government</u> should do more "lack education on on recycling properly / There needs to be better infrastructure such as more recycling locations that are closer" - educate and create awareness among people on the problem of climate change / how to better recycle</p>	4-5
L4	<p>L3 + Answer based on purpose (using provenance) (6m for one source purpose explained, up to 7m for two sources' purpose explained)</p> <p>The professor in Source C disagrees with the opposition MP in Source D because they both have different purposes. Source C aims to (V) advocate / create awareness amongst (A) people of Singapore / individuals (M) that recycling is something they can do despite the inconveniences and therefore they should do it properly as part of their efforts to help fight climate change.</p> <p>The opposition MP in Source D urges (V) the govt (A) to do more because current efforts are not enough (M) so that the govt will be more deliberate in their initiatives to lead the nation to fight climate change. (O)</p>	6-7

4 Study Sources E and F. Does Source E make Source F surprising? [7]

L1	<p>Surprising/not surprising on the basis of Provenance / General topic / Failed comparison - not related to IQ</p> <p>E.g. Source E does not make Source F surprising because they are experts/ talking about climate change</p>	1
L2	Surprising or not surprising based on content comparison	2-4

	<p>Award 2m for invalid or missing common statement of difference in comparison Award 3m for comparison (low-level) , supported Award 4m for comparison, supported</p> <p>E.g Source E makes Source F surprising because they are different in their reasons. Source E: who's going to send my children to school Source F cost and convenience as two top reasons</p> <p>E.g Source E makes Source F surprising because they are similar in saying that Singaporeans know the importance of adopting green practices to fight climate change.</p> <p>Source E : Limits her family's use of air-conditioning Source F : Singapore residents have a high awareness of environmental issues across four lifestyle themes.</p> <p>E.g Source E <u>does not make</u> Source F surprising because they are <u>similar</u> in their reason why Singaporeans are not adopting green practices.</p> <p>Source E: It will require too much change to my current lifestyle. Who's going to send my children to school Source F : Most of the respondents cited cost and inconvenience as the top two reasons that stopped them from adopting green practices</p>	<p>2m</p> <p>3m</p> <p>4m</p>
L3	<p>Not Surprising based on Cross-Reference to Other Sources Award 5m, Cross Ref, unsupported Award 6m, Cross Ref, supported</p> <p>E.g Source E does not make Source F surprising because they are similar in their reason why Singaporeans are not adopting green practices.</p> <p>Source E: It will require too much change to my current lifestyle. Source F : Most of the respondents cited cost and inconvenience as the top two reasons that stopped them from adopting green practices</p> <p>Exp : Source E is of the view that it is a hassle/an inconvenience for her to to adopt green practices because it requires too much effort/she would need to adjust her daily habits Exp: Source F feels that adopting green practices is troublesome and expensive.</p> <p>Source E does not make Source F surprising because their views on the inconvenience posed by being eco-friendly is supported by Source C. Source C says : chute discourages residents from extending additional effort to bring down their recyclables and depositing them in the bright blue bins. This suggests that due to the hassle of bringing recyclables from their homes to the bins, Singaporeans are not keen to recycle/adopt eco-friendly ways.</p>	5-6



L4	<p>Not Surprising based on Provenance/Purpose Source E does not make Source F surprising because Mdm Tan is a representation of the research sample. She represents what most Singaporeans think and their approach towards green practices. Both news article and research report reveal the gap between Singaporeans' attitude and actions towards climate change and urge Singaporeans to do more to fight climate change.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Not surprising based on Contextual Knowledge Source E does not make Source F surprising because as citizens of a developed country, Singaporeans have a higher literacy level than many other nations and a greater exposure to current affairs such as climate change problems. Thus, it is no surprise that both sources show people's understanding of the issue but they continue to choose not to be environmentally conscious as they prioritise convenience because of their fast paced lives. So, any environmental habits that require more effort becomes unattractive for them to carry out.</p>	6
		6

5 "Singaporeans are environmentally conscious." Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

Assessment Notes:

- a) Students must show their ability to directly address the question.
- b) Students should show their ability to organise their sources.
- c) Students can also make an argument that a source has both stands.

L1	Writes about statement / topic, no valid source use	1						
L2	<p>Yes/No supported by valid source use (2m for one Yes or one No, 3-4m for two or more one-sided answers)</p> <p>Source A, B, D and F can only be argued on one side. Source C and E can make dual arguments. Students can choose either side of the argument. E.g:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="174 1173 952 1433"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Agree</th><th>Disagree</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Source A</td><td></td><td>Singaporeans lack the awareness of environmentally friendly habits. <i>Poster is encouraging people to choose energy efficient products like the "4-tick model" to fight climate change. It also highlights</i></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Agree	Disagree	Source A		Singaporeans lack the awareness of environmentally friendly habits. <i>Poster is encouraging people to choose energy efficient products like the "4-tick model" to fight climate change. It also highlights</i>	2-4
	Agree	Disagree						
Source A		Singaporeans lack the awareness of environmentally friendly habits. <i>Poster is encouraging people to choose energy efficient products like the "4-tick model" to fight climate change. It also highlights</i>						



		that everyone needs to play their part with the line "Let's join hands to fight climate change".
Source B		Singaporeans are not being purposeful in their environmental habits. <i>Poster shows that Singaporeans are recycling wrongly as it states "There's recycling and there's recycling right!" and "40% of the items in the recycling bins can't be recycled due to contamination". This implies that they are not doing it properly for it to be considered as being environmentally conscious.</i>
Source C	People are committed and passionate about inspiring others to fight climate change. <i>"Recycling companies and environmental activists have been fairly active in promoting initiatives and providing public education about the benefits of recycling."</i>	Despite having the awareness, Singaporeans find it inconvenient and fail to carry out environmentally friendly habits. <i>"Despite these efforts, Singapore's domestic recycling rate remains low at 13 percent in 2020." and "But many of them didn't make the effort to locate the recycling facilities or to recycle their items".</i>
Source D		Singaporeans don't have the knowledge on how to be environmentally conscious. <i>"Singaporeans may be recycling incorrectly because they lack education on how to properly separate and properly dispose of recyclables." and "Government can also offer awareness programmes to those who need further help or information on recycling properly."</i> OR It is difficult for Singaporeans to incorporate environmentally conscious habits in their daily

		lives. "Having good infrastructure such as more recycling locations that are closer or easier to access can help because there is currently a lack of accessible ways to recycle".	
Source E	Singaporeans carry out environmentally conscious habits. Madam Tan "limits her family's use of air-conditioning to less than an hour a day and constantly reminds her children to keep showers short".	Singaporeans find it too troublesome or impractical to be environmentally conscious. "I don't think I can adopt more practices as it will require too much change to my current lifestyle. Who is going to send my children to school if I stop driving?".	
Source F		Singaporeans find it too expensive, troublesome or are apathetic about climate change to be environmentally conscious in their habits. "They fell short in the adoption category with only 6.5 and even fewer were advocates for climate action at 5.6". "Most of the respondents cited cost and inconvenience as the top two reasons that stopped them from adopting green practices".	
L3	Yes AND No supported by valid source use Award 5 marks for 1 "yes" and 1 "no" Award 6-7 marks for 2 "yes" and 1 "no" and vice versa Award 8 marks for 2 "yes" and 2 "no"		5-8
L4	Note: Consider no. of sources used & quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L3 To score bonus 2 marks, candidates use any <u>one</u> of these three routes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability I agree with this statement as Source D is unreliable. An Opposition Member is implying that the government is not doing enough to fight climate change with a lack of infrastructure and therefore, the people are not environmentally conscious so that the government will put in more deliberate measures to be environmentally conscious. This is unreliable as he is biased towards the government and fails to recognise 		9-10

	<p>the various measures that encourage people to be eco-friendly in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By sharing example(s) from their contextual knowledge. I agree with this statement as evident in school programmes that advocate for environmental preservation efforts. Students have CCE lessons that teach them on the dangers of environmental degradation and are shown examples of advocates such as Greta Thunberg. They are inspired to carry out their own initiatives such as 'Say No to Straws' and meaningfully try to enforce them in school canteens. (can use Source C on "environmental activists and advocates" or Source E on "Mdm Tan", By giving a balanced conclusion/resolution Students must provide a new, specific resolution, not just a summary of sources 	
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6 Extract 1 shows how Singapore has grown to be a diverse nation. In your opinion, how can Singapore benefit from foreigners living here? [7]		
L1	Describes topic without addressing question There are many foreigners living in Singapore, coming here to work or study.	1
L2	Identifies / Describes suggestions (Award 2m for identifying one benefit, 3m for identifying two benefits. Award 3m for describing one benefit, 4m for describing two benefits.	2-4
L3	L2 + Explains reasons for suggestions (Award 5-6m for explanation of one suggestion, and 6-7m for explanation of two suggestions) <p>One benefit of foreigners living in Singapore is the economic progress that the country gets to experience. When foreign talents and foreign workers come to work here, they take on a range of high to low skilled jobs. For example, workers come from places like China, India and Bangladesh to enter the construction industry. They help in the building of the country's infrastructure. Foreigners also help us to remain competitive in areas like ICT and software industries by filling in the gaps where there is a shortage of skills in some industries. This will attract multi-national companies to set up in Singapore, boosting our revenues and creating jobs. When Singaporeans learn and train under highly skilled foreign workers, they can eventually take on these higher-paying jobs.</p> <p>Another benefit of foreigners living in Singapore is that they enrich our cultural diversity. When migrants come to live in Singapore, they bring with them their ethnic identities that are unique to them. Through their interactions with Singaporeans, they can influence and add to the diversity of food, language, culture and beliefs. For example, when foreign students come to study in local schools, they can share more about their ethnic backgrounds to peers during</p>	5-7

	celebrations such as Racial Harmony Day or International Friendship Day. While donning their traditional costumes, they will interact with their local classmates who can learn more about their culture and language and have a greater understanding towards people of different backgrounds. Such exchanges add to the ethnic diversity that Singapore enjoys when foreigners come to live here.	
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7 Extracts 2 and 3 show the management of socio-economic diversity in countries. Do you think a shared responsibility approach is more effective than a government-financed approach in providing affordable healthcare to citizens? [8]

L1	Writes about topic without addressing question	1
L2	Describes shared responsibility approach and government financed approach	2-3
L3	<p>Explains how either approach leads to provision of affordable healthcare to citizens (Award 4-5m for one explanation, 6-7m for two explanations)</p> <p>In the shared responsibility approach, the Singapore government provides basic healthcare services and shares the costs with its people. There are public and private healthcare service providers and voluntary organisations that include community hospitals, nursing homes and hospice cares. For example, each citizen has the Central Provident Fund that includes Medisave to allow personal savings for healthcare costs, Medishield as a form of insurance and Medifund, an endowment fund for families with lower incomes. The government also has subsidies to make healthcare affordable for everyone. <u>This is an effective system as it allows people to choose the type of healthcare they prefer while taking responsibility for their own health and saving for their healthcare costs. At the same time, the government ensures that even citizens with lower incomes can afford quality healthcare when the need arises. As a result, the Singapore government can provide better healthcare services while using fewer government resources.</u></p> <p>The government-financed approach believes that all citizens should have access to healthcare services regardless of their backgrounds. Healthcare costs are kept affordable in places like Sweden by having a national ceiling for out-of-pocket payments, lowered costs of prescriptions, child protection services and giving people the freedom to choose private insurance. For example, all adults in Sweden need to pay a minimum of 122 Euros after which the subsidy becomes 100%. <u>By having such policies, every citizen can afford healthcare services and need not worry about increasing costs to pay for long-term illnesses. They also have the flexibility to choose treatment and insurance plans for their medical needs. Thus, the overall health of Swedish people is well taken care of.</u></p>	4-7
L4	L3 + explains relative importance of chosen factor	8

	The shared responsibility approach is more effective as it is more sustainable than the government financed approach. The shared responsibility approach, the government has a role in ensuring that healthcare costs are kept affordable through subsidies, etc while the people have a vested responsibility to take care of themselves and save for healthcare costs when they fall sick. This will ensure more people take better care of themselves to avoid spending more and lessen the strain on the healthcare system. However, the government financed approach heavily relies on high taxation which burdens the working population and richer citizens. With an ageing population, such a system may not work in the long run and may encourage richer people to migrate in order to avoid paying high taxes, putting the healthcare system in danger of not being able to remain affordable for its people.
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