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**COMPASSVALE SECONDARY SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2019
HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES)
(2272/01) (2273/01)**

Secondary Four Express / Five Normal (Academic)

Name: _____

Duration: 1 h 45 min

Index No: _____

Date: 26 August 2019

Class: _____

Marks: _____/50

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use highlighters or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **both parts** of Question 2.

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

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

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

SECTION A (Source-Based Case Study)

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

1 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 issue to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

- (a) Study Source A.

What is the attitude of the cartoonist towards wind energy projects in the community? Explain your answer. [6]

- (b) Study Sources B and C.

Does Source C prove that the concerns raised in Source B are justified? Explain your answer. [7]

- (c) Study Sources D and E.

How far does Source E support Source D about the idea of wind energy projects being located in the community? Explain your answer. [6]

- (d) Study Source F.

How surprised are you by this source? Explain your answer. [6]

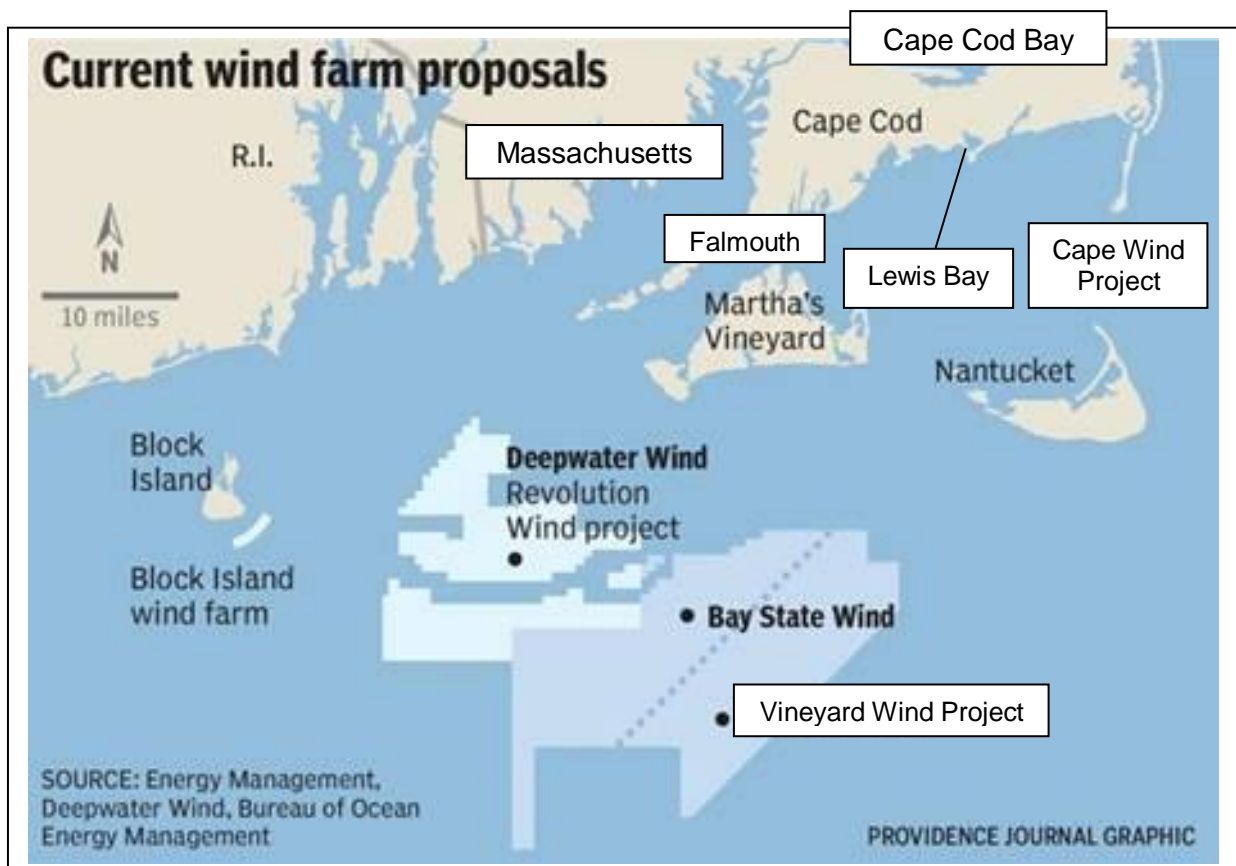
- (e) "Citizens should not oppose the wind energy projects that benefit the majority in the community." Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

What are the challenges faced in making decisions for the good of the society?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

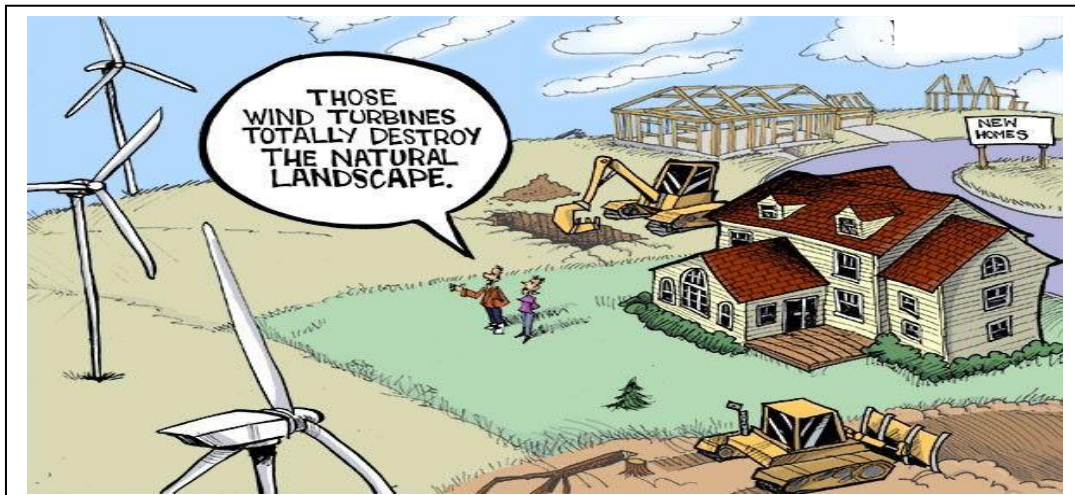
It is often challenging to decide what is good for the society because when a decision is made, some individuals or groups will bear greater costs than others. The NIMBY, or "Not In My Back Yard" syndrome, has been used to describe people who act in their own interests to oppose nearby development of a technology or service from which they would otherwise benefit. Power plants and utilities are among the most affected, ranking 4th in a United States survey as the most unwanted project types in citizens' hometowns. For example, the Cape Wind Project, which was a proposed offshore wind farm off Cape Cod, Massachusetts, United States of America, was eventually terminated as some residents expressed concerns over the location of the project. Yet public opinion polls show that the American public strongly supports the development of wind power as an alternative to fossil fuel. Similarly, other wind energy projects such as those in Falmouth, a coastal town in Massachusetts, and Vineyard Wind Energy project off Cape Cod in Massachusetts, have faced strong opposition.



Map showing the location of the proposed offshore wind farms, Cape Wind and Vineyard Wind Energy Projects.

Study the following sources to understand the reactions to the development of wind energy projects in the United States of America.

Source A: *A cartoon published in an American website, 4 December 2012.*



* devices that convert wind's kinetic energy into electrical energy for household or industrial use.

Source B: *From an online article by a Director of the Centre for Carbon-free Power Integration and members of the Department of Energy Office of Science Laboratory, 2 May 2018.*

While most surveys suggest that the public generally supports wind and solar power, opposition from local communities and residents sometimes blocks or delays these projects.

Consider the ill-fated Cape Wind offshore project, which was supposed to be powering Cape Cod by now. A group of coastal homeowners in that state objected soon after the developer first proposed building it in 2001. They filed more than a dozen lawsuits over 14 years, voicing concerns about possible wind turbine sounds, shadow flicker, lighting and landscape changes. The survey has also shown that people who harbour negative attitudes about wind power are more likely to be annoyed by sounds the turbines make. While turbines may be getting quieter due to technology improvements, they are also getting bigger and as they can be seen from farther away, this change may create more conflict in the future.

Source C: *An account by a writer for an American magazine, 13 September 2013.*

Many wind turbines are now being placed in residential areas in Massachusetts, to the frustration of many who find them disturbing — their hulking visual presence and the threat they pose to wild life and human health.

In Falmouth, the wind turbines are twice as large as the ones initially proposed. Neil Andersen, a builder, suffered from tinnitus* and heart palpitations so severe that he once drove himself to the emergency room. Sue Hobart, a florist, left her home because she couldn't take the migraines and nausea. She took me on a tour of her former home and through the branches of her forest, I could make out the flickering of the turbine and hear a faint whooshing. Sometimes health anxieties can make people sick, especially if a person sees others get sick, but the suffering Falmouth residents point out that they felt symptoms before hearing similar stories from their neighbours.

* ringing or buzzing in the ears

Source D: *From an article published in a daily newspaper serving towns in Cape Cod, Massachusetts, United States, 4 February 2018.*

Perhaps it's because we are exhausted from fighting Cape Wind for so long, or perhaps we are frustrated by the minority of people who would delay a project that benefits the common good.

Whatever the reason, we are not going to oppose the proposal by Vineyard Wind, to run its offshore cables through Lewis Bay. Vineyard Wind could bring power to more than 400,000 homes, but several residents are protesting against the plans. Some arguments are laughable, such as electric cables may cause cancer and harm marine life. So we can tolerate electric cables in the air above us, but not cables buried 6 or 7 feet in the ocean floor?

The project has received input from environmentalists and groups from fisheries over the past 5 years. Keep in mind that the projects would be built in an area that's been approved by state regulators and would generate hundreds of jobs.

Source E: *Report from an investigative media team on the impact of national projects, 13 December 2017.*

A six-month investigation found that wind developers disrupt the lives of residents forced to live in the shadow of their industrial wind farms.

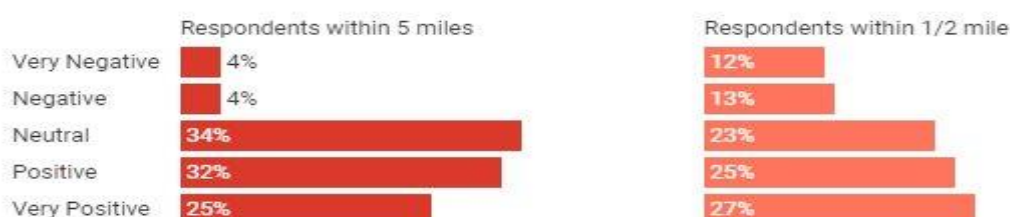
Cary and Karen Shineldecker faced name-calling for opposing an industrial wind development in their rural community in Michigan State in the East North Central region of the United States. Longtime friends who supported the project stopped speaking to them. Proposed wind projects have fractured rural communities across America, pitting neighbour against neighbour in fights over property rights. Many worry about the impact these turbines will have on their homes – some families interviewed have moved out of their houses after wind farms started operating; others have stayed but suffer from shadow flicker, noises and vibrations.

The investigation found that companies convince landowners to sign away their property rights for generations based on the promise of potential profits and the minimisation of potential problems associated with wind turbines.

Source F: *Findings from a project funded by the U.S. Department of Energy to collect data from 1700 individuals living near 250 American wind farms, 30 January 2018.*

How the locals feel about wind farms

Asked the question: "What is your attitude toward the local wind project now?" most respondents living either within five miles or even half a mile of at least one industrial wind turbine either said they were neutral or felt positively about it.



(Credit: Chart: The Conversation, CC-BY-ND Source: U.S. Department of Energy's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory)

Section B (Structured-Response Question)

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

2 Being Part of a Globalised World

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

Concerns about globalisation have prompted endeavours globally to celebrate and obtain formal recognition and guardianship of indigenous cuisines, although the local and global can co-exist. In March 2019, Singapore submitted the nomination documents to inscribe “Hawker Culture in Singapore*” on the UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation) Representative List.

From the website of National Heritage Board and Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth.



* Hawker Culture involves the practice of dining and mingling at hawkers centres over food prepared by hawkers.

Extract 2

In many countries, the government has posted quotas or imposed tariffs on foreign films to limit their dominance domestically. These laws are aimed specifically at American movies. One of the motivations for these rules is the competition American films provide and the fear of their impact on the local societies.

Extract 3

For American film-makers or any others to be competitive globally, their themes and characters must be global, too. In effect, Hollywood has had to become more diverse and open in order to appeal worldwide. Additionally, the invasion of Hollywood movies has also encouraged many domestic industries to build up their own audiences and industries that have been neglected before.

- (a) Extract 1 shows Singapore's effort to obtain support for hawker culture.

In your opinion, why is there a need to support hawker culture in Singapore? Explain your answer with reference to **two** reasons.

[7]

- (b) Extracts 2 and 3 reflect on the positive and negative cultural impacts of globalisation on the entertainment industry and the society.

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

[8]

End of Paper

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Source A** © https://energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Not_in_my_back_yard_syndrome
- Source B** © <https://energyindemand.com/2018/05/11/understanding-public-reaction-to-wind-farms/>
- Source C** © <http://nymag.com/news/features/wind-turbines-2013-9/>
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HUMANITIES

SOCIAL STUDIES

Secondary Four Express / 5 Normal (Academic) Answer Scheme

Section A: Source-Based Questions

1	(a)	Study Source A. What is the attitude of the cartoonist towards wind development projects in the community? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1		Description of the source, with explanation.	[1 m]
		Eg. The source shows two men discussing about the impact of wind turbines near the housing development. It also shows that more houses were in the process of being built in the area.	
L2		Inferences made, without showing attitude of the cartoonist.	[2 m]
		Eg. The source shows that that wind industrial development was destroying the natural landscape. OR The source also shows that the natural landscape has been destroyed by residential development in the area.	
L3		Attitude of the cartoonist shown, without support from the source	[2 m]
		Eg. The cartoonist shows a negative attitude towards those who were critical of the wind development projects. He feels that it was more the residential construction projects than the presence of wind turbines in the area that were destroying the natural landscape in the area.	
L4		Attitude of the cartoonist shown, with support from the source Award higher mark for a well-developed answer.	[3-4 m]
		Eg. The cartoonist shows a negative attitude towards those who were critical of the wind development projects. He feels that it was more the residential construction projects than the presence of wind turbines in the area that was destroying the natural landscape in the area. The cartoonist actually shows his disapproval of the nimbyism that property owners have demonstrated as these owners are also guilty of damaging the landscape with their construction and that they have no right to be critical of the wind energy projects that might actually power their homes. This can be seen from the massive construction shown with all the deforestation and holes in the ground in the cartoon while the turbines are actually portrayed as not causing much harm to the landscape.	
L5		Attitude of the cartoonist shown, showing sarcasm or irony, but with no reference to NIMBYISM syndrome, with support from the source	[5 m]
		Eg. The cartoonist shows a negative attitude towards those who were critical of the wind development projects. He feels that it was more the residential construction	

	projects than the presence of wind turbines in the area that were destroying the natural landscape in the area and portrayed the situation in a sarcastic manner by showing the chaos that resulted from the residential development in the area, while showing the turbines peacefully and neatly operating in the background, without causing much harm to the landscape. This can be seen from the massive construction shown with all the deforestation and holes in the ground in the cartoon while the turbines are actually portrayed as not causing much harm to the landscape.	
L6	L5 plus reference to NIMBYISM syndrome	[6 m]
	Eg. The cartoonist shows a negative attitude towards those who were critical of the wind development projects. He feels that it was more the residential construction projects than the presence of wind turbines in the area that was destroying the natural landscape in the area and portrayed the situation in a sarcastic manner by showing the chaos resulted from the residential development in the area, while showing the turbines peacefully and neatly operating in the background, without causing much harm to the landscape. The cartoonist actually shows his disapproval of the nimbyism that property owners have demonstrated as these owners are also guilty of damaging the landscape with their construction and that they have no right to be critical of the wind energy projects that might actually power their homes. This can be seen from the massive construction shown with all the deforestation and holes in the ground in the cartoon while the turbines are actually portrayed as not causing much harm to the landscape. The words used by the property owner 'totally destroy' the natural landscape were ironic as more of the landscape was used for new homes that would be built that would do more harm to the natural landscape.	
(b)	Study Sources B and C. Does Source C prove that the concerns raised in Source B are justified? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Prove / Does not Prove (unexplained)	[1 m]
	E.g. Yes, Source C proves that Source B's concerns are justified. Source B says that lawsuits had been filed due to fears of 'possible wind turbine sounds' and Source C shows two residents, Neil Anderson 'suffering from tinnitus' and Sue Hobart had 'migraines and nausea'.	
L2	Prove (Time Frame)	[2 m]
	E.g. Yes, Source C proves that Source B's concerns are justified. Based on experiences of those who already had wind turbines in their towns, it was understandable that there would be residents who would be concerned, having heard stories from those who had experienced the negative impact of these wind energy projects in their towns. For example, author of Source B in 2018 voiced concerns about wind turbine sounds and these would be justifiable based on experiences such as those shared in Source C in 2013. Source C shows a resident 'Neil Andersen, a builder who suffered from tinnitus* and the writer of the magazine himself who admitted that he could 'hear a faint whooshing'.	
L3	Similarity in content.	
	<i>Award 3 marks for 1 similarity, supported.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for 2nd similarity, supported.</i>	[3-4 m]
	E.g. Yes, Source C proves that Source B's concerns are justified. According to Source B, 'more than a dozen lawsuits over 14 years, voicing concerns about possible wind turbine sounds, shadow flicker' had been filed against the building of Cape Wind offshore project, and such concerns about noise and flicker due to the presence of turbines is supported by Source C which shows the evidence by residents who already had turbines near their property. For example, Source C shows residents in Falmouth attributing their ill health to the presence of turbines near their property. Evidence from	

	<p>Source C is 'Neil Andersen, a builder, suffered from tinnitus* and heart palpitations so severe that he once drove himself to the emergency room. Sue Hobart, a florist, left her home because she couldn't take the migraines and nausea.'</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Source C proves that Source B's concerns with regards to landscape changes may be justified as both agree that the turbine development would affect the look of the landscape negatively and that residents would find them disturbing-looking. Source B says 'while turbines may be getting quieter due to technology improvements, they are also getting bigger and as they can be seen from farther away, this change may create more conflict in the future'. The fact there would be conflict shows that the residents would probably be unhappy about the huge size of the turbines and the visual impact of them on the landscape. Source C also agrees using words like 'to the frustration of many who find them disturbing — their hulking visual presence'. The words 'hulking visual presence' would mean that the residents did not like the sight of the turbines in the landscape as they are too large to the eyes.</p>	
L4	L3+Does not Prove because of unreliability based on its tone or evidence not based on research	[5 m]
	E.g. Source C cannot prove that Source B's concerns are justified as it is not reliable. It seems to be mainly anecdotal and based on personal experience. It seems to be biased as it seems only to highlight personal stories of suffering and the account is devoid of fundamental or methodical analysis of public opinion, or research on the severity of the associated annoyances or even the extent of discontent among people living next to or near wind farms. The author, being a magazine writer, used words like 'to the frustration and 'hulking visual presence' to show the negative emotions of the residents there and 'suffering Falmouth residents' to exaggerate the severity of the situation and to make her account more interesting. Thus, it is doubtful as to how reliable the account is to justify the concerns shown in Source B.	
L5	L3+Reliability of C – cross-referencing to other sources	[6 m]
	E.g. No, Source C cannot prove that Source B's concerns are justified because it is not reliable. Source C only cites the example of those residents in Falmouth who opposed the wind projects as they disliked the visual presence of the turbines and whose health seemed to be threatened by the wind projects. According to Source C, they found them 'disturbing' and threatening to their health. Evidence from Source C is 'to the frustration of many who find them disturbing — their hulking visual presence and the threat they pose to wild life and human health'. However, Source F shows that there were many who did not seem to face such issues as seen from the positive response in Source F which shows 'only 8% of respondents within 5 miles and 25% of respondents within half a mile were negative about their local wind projects after they were completed' thus showing that majority did not have the concerns as stated in Source B or Source C.	
L5	L3+Does not Prove because of unreliability based on its motive	[7 m]
	E.g. Source C is unreliable in proving whether the concerns in Source B are justifiable as the source is from a magazine writer and there is no doubt that fighting about wind power makes for interesting journalism as the writer would probably want to highlight conflicts between local residents and developers so that readers would be interested and would want to take sides with the local residents. By surfacing the suffering of some residents of the towns with the wind turbines, the writer hopes that the relevant authorities would be pressured to stop such projects or address the concerns highlighted in the source. Evidence from the source which highlights the suffering of residents is 'Neil Andersen, a builder, suffered from tinnitus* and heart palpitations so severe that he once drove himself to the emergency room'.	
(c)	Study Sources D and E.	
	How far does Source E support Source D about the idea of wind power projects	

	being located in the community? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	Differences/Similarities in topic Award 1m for 1 difference/similarity in topic	[1 m]
	E.g. Both sources disagree about the suitability of wind power projects to be located in the towns of residents.	
L2	Both sources agree, or do not agree, unsupported Award 2m for 1 unsupported similarity / difference	[2 m]
	<p>E.g. Source E does not support Source D about the idea of wind power projects being located in the community. Source D welcomes wind power projects being located in the community. However, the authors of Source E do not and cite negative instances to show his unhappiness with the negative impact of the project on the lives of residents. It says that 'Cary and Karen Shineldecker faced name-calling for opposing an industrial wind development' and that their 'longtime friends who supported the project stopped speaking to them'. This shows that the lives of residents were disrupted as a result of the project being located in their community. Thus, Source E does not support D about the idea of wind power projects being located in the community.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. Source E does not support Source D about the idea of wind power projects being located in the community. Source D welcomes the idea of having wind power projects being located in the community. However, Source E does not support Source D's positive attitude towards the idea as Source E cites example of how wind farm companies try to use various tactics to influence residents to stop opposing their projects.</p>	
L3	Both sources agree or disagree, supported Award 3m for 1 supported agreement/disagreement Award 4m for 2 supported agreements/disagreements	[3-4 m]
	<p>E.g. Source E does not support Source D about the idea of wind power projects being located in the community. Source D welcomes wind power projects being located in the community. This can be seen from the evidence 'we are frustrated by the minority of people who would delay a project that benefits the common good...we are not going to oppose proposal by Vineyard Wind, to run its offshore cables through Lewis Bay'. This shows his anger and frustration with those who opposed the wind projects in their towns, implying his acceptance that wind power projects are suitable to be located in Cape Cod area. However, the authors of Source E cite negative instances to show his unhappiness with the negative impact of the project on the lives of residents. It says that 'Cary and Karen Shineldecker faced name-calling for opposing an industrial wind development' and that their 'longtime friends who supported the project stopped speaking to them'. This shows that the lives of residents were disrupted as a result of the project being located in their community. Thus, Source E does not support D about the idea of wind power projects being located in the community.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. Source D supports the idea of having wind power projects being located in the community. This can be seen from the evidence 'Vineyard Wind could bring power to more than 400,000 homes, but several residents are protesting against the plans. Some arguments are laughable'. This shows the author of Source D supporting the idea as he shares the benefits of having wind power in the community and his resentment against those who do not. However, Source E shows support for D in some ways as it may not be against the idea of having wind farms in the community. However, it does not agree with the way the wind farm companies try to influence residents to stop opposing their projects. This can be seen from the evidence in Source E which says 'the investigation found that companies convince landowners to sign away their property rights for generations based on the promise of potential</p>	

	profits'. Thus, Source E supports Source D about the idea of having wind power projects being located in the community but does not agree with the way the idea is to be carried out by some of the wind farm companies.	
L4	Both elements of L3	[5 m]
L5	Both sources disagree, in terms of purpose, explained.	[6 m]
	<p>E.g. Source D is by an article published in a newspaper of the local community at the time when plans were made for wind farms to be located in the region and there was opposition to the project. It is probably by a local resident who wants to represent those who want the wind farms in their community. Hence, it tries to convince local residents of the benefits of the project such as the creation of jobs as seen from the evidence 'Vineyard Wind could bring power to more than 400,000 homes' and put down those who oppose it by showing its sarcasm for the arguments against it as seen in the evidence 'some arguments are laughable, such as electric cables may cause cancer and harm marine life. So we can tolerate electric cables in the air above us, but not cables buried 6 or 7 feet in the ocean floor?' This is done so as to garner support for the Vineyard Farm proposal and to stop opposition against it. Thus, Source D welcomes the idea of having wind farms located in the local community.</p> <p>However, Source E would not support Source D as it is by reporters who were probably not those affected by the project but whose motive was to use data to capture readers for its article and to highlight alternative viewpoints to the issue to obtain readership. Thus, it tries to convince local residents who have been affected by the projects that the actions of the wind farm developers were disrupting their lives and dividing communities in pursuit of their financial gains so that the residents would not yield in the face of such pressure tactics by them and to unite against the wind farm developers in fighting for their own interests. This can be seen from the evidence which says 'a six-month investigation found that wind developers disrupt the lives of residents forced to live in the shadow of their industrial wind farms' and highlights suffering of residents such as 'shadow flicker, noises and vibrations.' Hence, Source E is against the idea of having wind farms located in the local community and thus does not support Source D.</p>	
(d)	Study Source F. How surprised are you by this source? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	Uncritical acceptance of Source F	[1 m]
	E.g. I am/am not surprised that a high proportion of residents were supportive of the wind farms. This can be seen from the source which shows 92% of respondents living within five miles and 75% of respondents living within half a mile of at least one industrial wind turbine saying they were neutral or felt positively about it when asked 'What is your attitude toward the local wind project now'.	
L2	Surprised/ Not surprised, reasons based on context or general reasoning. Award up to 3m for a well-developed answer.	[2-3 m]
	E.g. I am surprised that a high proportion of residents were supportive of the wind farms. This can be seen from the source which shows only 8% of respondents within 5 miles and 25% of respondents within half a mile of at least one industrial wind turbine saying they felt negatively about it when asked 'What is your attitude toward the local wind project now'. This is because the respondents were staying so close to large wind turbines that would surely be noisy and yet they felt alright about them.	
L3	Surprised/not surprised, reasons based on Cross-Reference to other sources or background information or contextual knowledge.	[4-5 m]

	Award 4 marks for 1 cross-reference to 1 source, and 1 additional mark for details.	
	<p>E.g. I am not surprised that a high proportion of residents were supportive of the wind farms as seen from the source which shows 92% of respondents living within five miles and 75% of respondents living within half a mile of at least one industrial wind turbine saying they were neutral or felt positively about it when asked 'What is your attitude toward the local wind project now'. This is supported by Source D which cites the example of Vineyard Wind which could 'generate hundreds of jobs' and 'bring power to more than 400,000 homes', thus showing the support for the idea of having wind farms in the community.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>I am surprised that a high proportion of residents were supportive of the wind farms as seen from the source which shows 92% of respondents living within five miles and 75% of respondents living within half a mile of at least one industrial wind turbine saying they were neutral or felt positively about it when asked 'What is your attitude toward the local wind project now'. This is because such projects were known to have created a lot of problems such as health-related problems as seen in Source C which shows examples of two residents who suffered as a result of the turbine noises and other supposedly turbine-related health-related issues. The evidence is 'Neil Andersen, a builder, suffered from tinnitus* and heart palpitations so severe that he once drove himself to the emergency room. Sue Hobart, a florist, left her home because she couldn't take the migraines and nausea.' Thus, it is unexpected that residents would be so supportive of the wind farms in the community.</p>	
L4	<p>Surprised and not surprised, reasons based on Cross-Reference to other sources</p> <p>Both elements of L3</p>	[6 m]
L5	Not surprised based on purpose	[6 m]
	E.g. No, I am not surprised by the source because this source was by the U.S. Department of Energy and as there was rather strong opposition to some of its wind energy projects that had been carried out or would be carried out in the future, it would want to obtain support for them. Thus, it would want to use data that would reveal positive reactions to the deployment of wind turbines so as to obtain support from the American public for the wind energy projects and to reduce the opposition from the NIMBYs. This can be seen from Source F which shows a high proportion of residents as being supportive of the wind farms. The source shows 92% of respondents living within five miles and 75% of respondents living within half a mile of at least one industrial wind turbine saying they were neutral or felt positively about it when asked 'What is your attitude toward the local wind project now'.	
(e)	"Citizens should not oppose the wind power projects that benefit the majority in the community." Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.	[10]
L1:	Writes about statement, no valid source use	[1 m]
	E.g. The government has implemented measures to improve security in buildings and key installation areas so as to better prepare Singapore against terror attacks.	
L2:	Yes / No, supported by valid source use	[2-4 m]
	Eg. Yes, Source A shows that citizens have no good reason to oppose the construction of wind turbines when they themselves are also destroying the natural landscape as a result of the massive residential developments in the area. The comments made by the owner such as 'those wind turbines totally destroy the natural landscape' were seen as evidence of nimbyism as they were built just right next to his home but the wind power generated would benefit the residents of the many new homes that would be built.	

	<p>OR</p> <p>Yes and No. Source B shows that citizens should not oppose the wind power projects that benefit the majority in the community. Source B uses words like 'blocks' or 'delays' when it says about the opposition to the use of wind power, as well as 'ill-fated' to describe the Cape Wind offshore project, so as to elicit sympathy and support from the Americans for the wind power projects.</p> <p>Nevertheless, it also shows empathy for those who might object due to the fact that the turbines might be 'getting bigger and can be seen from farther away', thus justifying the concern that they might be damaging the landscape, and hence it would not be unreasonable for citizens to show opposition to the landscape changes.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Yes, Source D agrees that citizens should not oppose the wind power projects that benefit the majority in the community. This can be seen from the evidence 'we are frustrated by the minority of people who would delay a project that benefits the common good...we are not going to oppose proposal by Vineyard Wind, to run its offshore cables through Lewis Bay'. This shows his anger and frustration with those who opposed the wind projects in their towns, implying his acceptance that wind power projects are suitable to be located in Cape Cod area.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. Yes, Source F agrees that citizens should not oppose the wind power projects that are supported by the majority in the community. This can be seen from the source which shows that '92% of respondents living within five miles and 75% of respondents living within half a mile of at least one industrial wind turbine saying they were neutral or felt positively about it when asked 'What is your attitude toward the local wind project now'. Thus, it probably would not want opposition to the project as it is also by the U.S. Department of Energy and it would want to obtain support for the use of wind energy as an alternative source of energy.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>No, Source C does not agree that citizens should not oppose the wind power projects that benefit the majority in the community. Source C residents in Falmouth attributed their ill health to the presence of turbines near their property. Evidence from Source C is 'Neil Andersen, a builder, suffered from tinnitus* and heart palpitations so severe that he once drove himself to the emergency room. Sue Hobart, a florist, left her home because she couldn't take the migraines and nausea.' It shows that even the author herself seemed to have second thoughts about the project as it says that she saw flickering of the turbine as well as its turbine sounds. Evidence from Source C is 'through the branches of her forest, I could make out the flickering of the turbine and hear a faint whooshing'.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>No, Source E does not agree that citizens should not oppose the wind power projects. Source E cites negative instances to show its unhappiness with the negative impact of the project on the lives of residents. It says that 'Cary and Karen Shineldecker faced name-calling for opposing an industrial wind development' and that their 'longtime friends who supported the project stopped speaking to them'. This shows that the lives of residents were disrupted as a result of the project being located in their community. It does not agree with the way the wind farm companies try to influence residents to stop opposing their projects. This can be seen from the evidence in Source E which says 'the investigation found that companies convince landowners to sign away their property rights for generations based on the promise of potential profits'. This source implies that citizens should not support these companies</p>	
L3:	Yes + No, supported by valid source use	[5-8 m]

	<i>i.e. Both elements of L2.</i>	
	<p>Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2 and L3.</p> <p>**To score additional 2 marks, candidates can take any one of these 3 routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> through analysing at least one source in relation to its utility or sufficiency <p>e.g. I do not agree that the sources can really show whether citizens should or should not oppose the wind power projects that benefit the majority in the community. The sources are not sufficient in showing the extent of impact on the residents on other wind power projects except those mentioned in the sources. In Source B, for example, it purposefully downplays the concerns about the Cape Wind Project, as seen from the source which says 'the survey has also shown that people who harbour negative attitudes about wind power are more likely to be annoyed by sounds the turbines make' and seems to accuse the 'group of coastal homeowners' of nimbysm. Since it is by the Director of the Centre for Carbon-free Power Integration and members of the Department of Energy Office of Science Laboratory, the authors would want support for wind energy projects and thus it would not show the other reasons that led to the failure of the project. The fact that the Cape Wind Project was ended shows that it might not be wrong to oppose the project. (+2)</p> by sharing example (s) from their contextual knowledge <p>E.g. I agree with Source D that shows that citizens should not oppose wind energy development projects if they benefit the majority. They may need to act in the interests of the majority as from the background information, I have learnt that public opinion polls show that the American public strongly supports the development of wind power as an alternative to fossil fuels. As a result, just as what Source E says about the potential of Vineyard Wind project to 'bring power to more than 400,000 homes' and that it could 'generate hundreds of jobs', as well as engage key stakeholders like 'environmentalists and groups from fisheries', the project should be allowed to continue as any issues could be resolved along the way if inputs from those concerned are taken into consideration. (+2)</p> by giving a balanced conclusion / resolution <p>E.g. I agree that citizens should not oppose wind power projects if they are perceived as benefitting the majority as seen from Source B which says 'most surveys suggest that the public generally supports wind and solar power', and Source D which says that the Vineyard Wind Project would 'benefit the common good' and that the residents are 'not going to oppose proposal by Vineyard Wind' as it could bring power to many homes.</p> <p>However, I also agree that citizens should raise the concerns if they have to experience great suffering as seen from Source C which says that the huge uncomfortable presence of wind turbines in residential areas in Massachusetts are threatening 'wild life and human health'. Source E also says that an investigation has found that unscrupulous wind power developers did not care about the suffering from 'shadow flicker, noises and vibrations' and had tried to use monetary gains to bribe them or force them to end opposition to the projects as seen from the evidence 'the investigation found that companies convince landowners to sign away their property rights for generations based on the promise of potential profits'.</p> <p>The sources thus show that there are two sides to the argument and that the perspectives for each side are valid and reasonable. It is often challenging to decide what is good for society because when a decision is made, some individuals or groups will bear greater costs than others. While the wind power</p> 	

	<p>projects benefit the majority in the community, the arguments against the projects are also valid. Thus, the concerns of those who oppose should be addressed by engaging the stakeholders in the siting and planning processes and inclusive and transparent planning processes can dissipate local residents' fears and will be more likely to result in favourable outcomes for both sides if residents see the processes as well and that their interests have been taken care of. (+2)</p>	
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Section B (Structured-Response Question)

2	(a)	<p>Extract 1 show Singapore's efforts to obtain support for hawker culture.</p> <p>In your opinion, why is there a need to support hawker culture in Singapore? Explain your answer with reference to two reasons.</p>	[7]
		<p>L1: Describes the topic i.e. culture of food in Singapore or hawker culture in Singapore</p> <p>E.g. The cultural impact of globalisation can be examined through the impacts of foreign influences on food landscapes across and within countries. Singaporeans not only can taste food that is unique to Singapore's culture, they also get to taste cuisines and delicacies from other countries as well. Due to globalisation, fast food outlets have spread all over the world.</p> <p>Hawker Culture, involving the practice of dining and mingling at the hawkers centres over food prepared by hawkers, is an integral part of the Singapore way of life. Evolved from street food culture, hawkers and hawker centres have become markers of Singapore as a multicultural city-state.</p>	[1]
		<p>L2: Identifies / Describes reasons</p> <p>Award 2 marks for identifying one reason and 3 marks for identifying two reasons. Award 3 marks for describing one reason and 4 marks for describing two reason.</p>	[2-4]
		<p>E.g. There is a need to support hawker culture in Singapore because hawker fare in particular represents Singapore's multiracial and cosmopolitan population, and has a relatively long history. It is a source of affordable food, on which many rely, and hawker centres are inclusive spaces where people from all walks of life gather at hawker centres to dine and bond over their favourite hawker food. Earlier this year, the National Heritage Board (NHB) conducted a public poll which attracted more than 3,000 respondents, and "Food Heritage" was highlighted as the most important aspect of Singapore's intangible cultural heritage.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. There is a need to support hawker culture in Singapore because of the fears about homogenisation and the imposition of foreign tastes alongside damage to domestic enterprises. For example, fast food mega chains like McDonalds and KFC homogenise food landscapes. This has caused the younger generation to prefer fast food to traditional local food. Furthermore, with many other fast food chains such as A and W, Texas Chicken and Burger king, fast food outlets are a place to eat out for many. On a larger scale, preference for fast food will result in recipes and skills of traditional foods not being pass down to the future generation.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Hawkers have clearly made a major contribution to Singapore's food culture in the past and the integral part they play in current everyday life makes them highly appropriate as a nomination. With roots that can be traced to Singapore's street food heritage, hawker centres house rich and diverse culinary traditions passed and there are concerns that they may be at risk from multinational production and food service companies. Our hawkers, comprising individual of all races, gender and age, and their repertoire of skills are central to our hawker centres. Well regarded for their mastery of the hawker culinary traditions, it is important that our hawkers' knowledge, culinary skills and values are passed on through the generations. However, most young people can probably find an office job that's more comfortable, air conditioned, and has better pay and would shun the job, deterred by the working conditions and remuneration.</p>	

		<p>OR</p> <p>At the international level, the successful inscription of Hawker Culture would be a meaningful acknowledgement of intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts. There are implications for tourism given that food is a tourist attraction and a theme in tourism promotion. Eating out is an entertainment for visitors, affording insights into a society's culture and way of life. Many tourists are looking for authentic experiences and hawker centre food meets this need.</p>	
	L3:	<p>L2 + Explains reason</p> <p>Note: An explanation is showing how the reason led to support for Hawker Culture in Singapore</p>	[5-7]
		<p>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one reason Award 6-7 marks for explaining two reasons.</p>	
		<p>E.g. There is a need to support hawker culture in Singapore because hawker fare in particular represents Singapore's multiracial and cosmopolitan population, and has a relatively long history. It is a source of affordable food, on which many rely, and hawker centres are inclusive spaces where people from all walks of life gather at hawker centres to dine and bond over their favourite hawker food. Hawker centres serve as vibrant communal spaces that promote social cohesion, moderate the cost of living and foster a common national identity based on shared experiences, values, and norms. Over the years, this unique combination of food, space and community has evolved into a microcosm of Singapore's multicultural society, with stalls selling hawker dishes that originated from the food cultures of different immigrant groups who settled in Singapore. Over time, they have evolved to become the distinctive local dishes that we love, and form an important part of our food heritage. Earlier this year, the National Heritage Board (NHB) conducted a public poll which attracted more than 3,000 respondents, and "Food Heritage" was highlighted as the most important aspect of Singapore's intangible cultural heritage. As the city-state continues to develop, the hawker trade is falling into the shadow of international cuisine and, armed as Singaporeans are with more disposable income, more expensive tastes. After the casinos opened about eight years ago, Singapore exploded with world-class restaurants that are crowding out the hawker scene. Cosmopolitan twenty-somethings seem to prefer going out for a meal at a modern, air-conditioned restaurant than heading to their neighbourhood hawker centre. Hence, there is a need to protect our hawker culture, otherwise it will slowly disappear, and with it our heritage as well.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. There is a need to support hawker culture in Singapore because of the fears about homogenisation and the imposition of foreign tastes alongside damage to domestic enterprises. For example, fast food mega chains like McDonalds and KFC homogenise food landscapes. This has caused the younger generation to prefer fast food to traditional local food. Furthermore, with many other fast food chains such as A and W, Texas Chicken and Burger king, fast food outlets are a place to eat out for many. The younger generation is attracted to fast food due to its wide range of food, affordability and convenience. Culinary customs vary widely worldwide and food can be a marker of identity, helping to define a country and culture. Local and ethnic foods too are seen as an expression of a place and people. When younger generation begin to draw away from these foods, they will begin to lose sight of the significance of these food and traditions and concurrently, lose their identity as a Singaporean and their ethnicity. On a larger scale, preference for fast food will result in recipes and skills of traditional foods not being passed down to the future generation. This will ultimately cause these foods to be forgotten. Starbucks, a coffeehouse chain in Singapore sells different type of coffee from the normal brewed coffee to Latte, teas, toasts and sandwiches. Starbucks also offers nice ambiance of a living room set up, an indication of a higher status. These features of Starbucks and many other coffeehouse chains obviously win over the hearts of Singaporeans compared to plain old hawker centres. With the recognition given to hawker culture,</p>	

		<p>the danger of homogenisation and the loss of local culture through food will not take place and hence the hawker culture should be supported.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. Hawkers have clearly made a major contribution to Singapore's food culture in the past and the integral part they play in current everyday life makes them highly appropriate as a nomination. With roots that can be traced to Singapore's street food heritage, hawker centres house rich and diverse culinary traditions passed and there are concerns that they may be at risk from multinational production and food service companies. Our hawkers, comprising individual of all races, gender and age, and their repertoire of skills are central to our hawker centres. Well regarded for their mastery of the hawker culinary traditions, it is important that our hawkers' knowledge, culinary skills and values are passed on through the generations. But the hawker center is threatened by demographic shifts and the evermore varied taste of a rising generation of cosmopolitan eaters and joining the hawker trade isn't exactly an attractive option for well-educated, ambitious youth. Most young people can probably find an office job that's more comfortable, air conditioned, and has better pay and would shun the job, deterred by the working conditions and remuneration. Hawkers, despite the respect afforded them by local foodies and visitors alike, do not live the glamorous lives of fine-dining chefs. Max Ng, 49, became a hawker ten years ago after learning a traditional Hainanese herbal mutton soup recipe from his wife's "auntie,". But still, Ng hesitates when I ask if he wants his children, aged 10 and 13, to one day take over the operation. You need someone who is willing to spend years frying the one dish in order to hone his skills. But now the young hawkerpreneurs want something that can be produced in a central kitchen so that they can open a few stalls. Admission into the list would underline the significance of hawkers and enhance their status, perhaps encouraging more to consider it as a career. Skills would then be lost as older practitioners retire without passing on their expertise and thus hawker culture should be preserved and recognised so that our heritage through food will not be lost.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>At the international level, the successful inscription of Hawker Culture would be a meaningful acknowledgement, and reinforce the visibility and prevalence of intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts. In a world of ever-expanding globalisation and urbanisation, Hawker Culture in Singapore is a concrete and living illustration of how an intangible cultural heritage has evolved and can continue to thrive in a culturally diverse, rapidly developing and highly urbanised environment. There are also implications for tourism given that food is a tourist attraction and a theme in tourism promotion. Eating out is an entertainment for visitors, affording insights into a society's culture and way of life. Food can be a primary motivation where gastronomy and culinary tourism cover a spectrum of engagement from serious to the more casual. Whatever their position, many tourists are looking for authentic experiences and hawker centre food meets this need. Singapore already has a reputation for street food, indicated by the featuring of hawker stalls in the Michelin Guide, but UNESCO listing might boost interest among outsiders and would be useful in Singapore Tourism Board's marketing. Hence attempts are made at formal recognition and guardianship so that the world's rich cultural heritage is available for the appreciation of future generations to come. Thus, the hawker culture should be preserved.</p>	
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2	(b)	<p>Extracts 2 and 3 reflect on the positive and negative cultural impacts of globalisation in the entertainment industry.</p> <p>How far do you agree that the positive impact is more significant than the negative impact? Explain your answer.</p>	[8]
		<p>L1: Writes about the topic i.e. globalisation or the entertainment industry but without addressing the question Award 1 mark for describing one detail. Award 2 marks for describing both details.</p>	[1-2]
		<p>E.g. Globalisation can be understood as a process through which ideas and activities of people of different parts of the world become interconnected. These interconnections can lead to interdependent relationships between developments in the world (global) and developments in a country (local).</p> <p>The media and entertainment industry consists of film, print, radio, and television. The American's films are not only viewed in the America, but they are viewed by the massive audience around the world. Additionally, the American film firms dominate the majority of market share in the world film industry. (2)</p>	
		<p>L2: Describes the cultural impacts of globalisation. Award 3 marks for describing one impact. Award 4 marks for describing both impacts.</p>	[3-4]
		<p>E.g. In some ways, globalisation has a positive impact on the entertainment industry. The presence and proliferation of foreign entertainment, either in television, film, music or radio, reflect the acceptance of foreign cultural influences. Entertainment can be affected by homogenisation and this has a positive impact on the society. Cultural homogenisation is a process by which local cultures are changed by foreign cultures to become more and more similar with aspects of foreign cultures. One example of a positive response is the acceptance of Korean influences. This is possible since the 2000s, as influence has spread through television dramas, popular music (pop music), food, fashion, language, computer games and tourism, and is popularly known as the Korean Wave or Hallyu. (3)</p>	
		<p>(As above plus) e.g. E.g. In some ways, globalisation in the entertainment industry has a negative impact. Some foreign cultures can become more dominant. The cultural impacts of globalisation can lead to homogenisation when foreign cultures change local cultures. Cultural homogenisation is the process by which local cultures are changed by foreign cultures to become more and more similar with aspects of foreign cultures. This reduces cultural diversity as more local culture become more similar to foreign cultures. In some cases, tensions lead to resistance to foreign influences. (4)</p>	
		<p>L3: Explains the cultural impacts of globalisation. Note: An explanation is showing how globalisation had positive and negative cultural impacts in the entertainment industry. Award 5-6 marks for explaining one impact. Award 6-7 marks for explaining two impacts.</p>	[5-7]
		<p>E.g. In some ways, globalisation has a positive impact on the entertainment industry. The presence and proliferation of foreign entertainment, either in television, film, music or radio, reflect the acceptance of foreign cultural influences. Entertainment can be affected by homogenisation and this has a positive impact on the society. Cultural homogenisation is a process by which local cultures are changed by foreign cultures to become more and more similar with aspects of foreign cultures. One example of a positive response is the acceptance of Korean influences. This is possible since the 2000s, as influence has spread through television dramas, popular music (pop music), food, fashion, language, computer games and tourism, and is popularly known as the Korean Wave or Hallyu. Today K-pop groups are gaining fan bases from Asia to Europe and America. Korean films and dramas have become part of the programmes of many free to air and satellite</p>	

		<p>television stations in countries beyond Asia, including those in the Middle East. For example, some K-pop groups like Shinee and Girls' Generation are topping music charts all around the world. The presence of foreign cultural influences can offer consumers a greater variety of cultural products to enjoy. At the same time, these various forms of foreign entertainment only give people an insight into the cultural views of others but they also bring people together at some level with the help of universal human themes. The entertainment industries in many parts of the world today are dominated by the USA. American movies undoubtedly contain cultural ties to American ideals but at the same time contain universal themes that people in other countries can relate to such as love for one's family or good versus evil. Some applaud the spread of American culture through entertainment because they argue that American messages of freedom and individuality in the entertainment products can empower consumers to develop their identities. Thus, the global entertainment industry has led to the formation of a global culture, allowing unique cultural ideas to disseminate throughout the world and this is an advantage as all countries can benefit from learning one another's culture through the entertainment industry.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. In some ways, entertainment can also be affected by hybridisation in positive ways. Cultural hybridisation is a process in which foreign and local cultures are blended, resulting in unique combinations containing elements from both cultures. Local cultures can influence American cultures, illustrating the dynamic relationship between cultures. This can result in entertainment products incorporating elements of both cultures. This is seen by the hybridisation taking place in American products, a hybridisation that results from the fusion of local and American cultures. 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, Enter the Dragon (1973) was a movie produced by Warner Brothers & Hong Kong Golden Harvest intended for circulation in the Chinese & American market. With the success of the film, Bruce Lee became an international icon. Chinese martial arts were popularised in the world. Chinese martial arts are "localised" and become part of the popular culture in the West by the entertainment industry. This reflects how hybridisation is embraced positively by both parties. Thus, cultural hybridisation as a result of globalisation has resulted in both local and foreign cultures to be preserved and even expanded to all over the world through the media. (6)</p> <p>(As above plus) E.g. In some ways, globalisation in the entertainment industry has a negative impact. Some foreign cultures can become more dominant. The cultural impacts of globalisation can lead to homogenisation when foreign cultures change local cultures. Cultural homogenisation is the process by which local cultures are changed by foreign cultures to become more and more similar with aspects of foreign cultures. This reduces cultural diversity as more local culture become more similar to foreign cultures. In some cases, tensions lead to resistance to foreign influences. This is because foreign cultures are perceived to undermine cultural, moral, and religious values as well as threaten the local entertainment industry. It has been perceived by some locals that Americans have attempted to other cultural communities around the world and become the universal culture of the world promotion of Hollywood movies. For example, Bollywood is a name of Indian movie industry but derives its name from the words Bombay (presently known as Mumbai) and Hollywood. To some conservatives, the new trend in Bollywood is threatening the values and culture of the Indian people as they perceive the influence of Hollywood as transplanting negative Western ideas such as those of individualism and consumerism to Indian society, thus diminishing the real and traditional cultural identity of India. Hong Kong film industry also gains the Hollywood influence, as many Hong Kong movies follow and imitate the Hollywood style of production. John Woo, Hong Kong film director, for example, adopts the style of American director Sam Peckinpah. Another example is the perceived problem of U.S. media corporations recontextualising non-Western media. By recontextualising the media it can change a lot of meanings and messages that are embedded in the media and</p>	
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			also it can deliver a different interpretation. For example, the original Japanese Godzillia is not only a movie that talks about a giant reptile tearing up the city; however it is actually a movie that talks about the devastation World War II had on Japan, which is not simply a science fiction movie but actually is a devastating film that contains serious messages. Changing the meaning and implying too much American culture can be misleading. Hence, the values and ideas of the local culture can be lost or misinterpreted through the media and thus globalisation has a negative impact on culture through the entertainment industry. (7)	
		L4:	Both aspects in L3 plus explains the relative importance of each impact (Both examples above plus) E.g. Globalisation is a give and take. There has been a long-standing fear of globalisation leading to Americanisation; however, as the film industry has shown, for American filmmakers or any others to be competitive globally their themes and characters must be global, too. Additionally the invasion of Hollywood movies has also encouraged many domestic industries to build up their own audiences and industries that have been neglected before. Thus, while globalisation has led to negative impact in terms of loss of local culture, it has also at the time led to the possible dilution of American culture. Globalisation has led to American films being hybridised in various countries that have been screened so as to ensure that they are welcomed in the local countries and at the same time provide a stimulus for local domestic film industries to put in more effort to build up their own audiences.	[8]