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Class

Index Number

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METHODIST GIRLS' SCHOOL

Founded in 1887



PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2021 SECONDARY 4 Social Studies

Monday
2 August 2021

2272/2273/2274/1
1 hour 45 minutes

Levels of Response Marking Scheme (LORMS)

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

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| 1 | Study Source A. | | |
| | Do you think the Chinese business experts are optimistic about China's bilateral trade during the United States (US) -China trade war? Explain your answer, using details of the source. | | [5] |
| | L1 | Answers based on provenance | [1] |
| | | e.g., As the source was published on a Chinese news site, it shows the Chinese business experts' optimism about China's bilateral trade. | |
| | L2 | No, with support from details of the bar chart | [2-3] |
| | | Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers. <i>e.g., No, the Chinese business experts are not optimistic about China's bilateral trade during the US-China trade war because the trading volume with the US has declined sharply since 2018 due to tensions. This is evidenced by the bar chart in Source A that shows a significant decrease in China-US bilateral trade where it has deteriorated from about 13% in 2018 to almost 11% by 2020. The US used to be a strong trading partner with China before the trade war as both the US and China are the world's two largest economies. However, during the trade war, the Chinese business experts are not optimistic about China's relations with the US as both China and the US impose tariffs on each other's goods and services, resulting in higher costs, smaller global market share, and less tax revenue.</i> | |
| | L3 | Yes, with support from details of the bar chart | [4-5] |
| | | Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers that interpret the perspective of the source in context. <i>e.g., Yes, the Chinese business experts are overall optimistic about China's bilateral trade, especially with ASEAN, because China has turned increasingly to ASEAN for bilateral trade since 2018 after the start of the US-China trade war. This is evidenced by the bar chart in Source A that shows a significant increase in China-ASEAN bilateral trade where it has grown from about 12% in 2018 to almost 15% by 2020. ASEAN has also overtaken the EU to become China's biggest trading partner by 2020. China's bilateral trade with the EU has been consistent, showing an increase in 2019 after the start of the trade war in 2018 while experiencing only a slight dip after 2019 with the onset of COVID-19. Despite the US-China trade war in 2018 and the COVID-2019 pandemic, China continues to trade with other partners such as the EU and ASEAN. China established the ASEAN*-China Free Trade Area where trade in the area can enjoy tariff elimination and guarantee of market access. Thus, the Chinese business experts are upbeat about China's openness to diversify their economic interests such as strengthening economic ties with ASEAN that results in tariff savings, a bigger global market share, and more tax revenue, leading to economic growth.</i> | |

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| 2 | Study Sources B and C. | | |
| | How similar are these two sources? Explain your answer. | | [6] |
| | L1 | Difference, based on provenance | [1] |
| | | <i>e.g., Source B is from an online Japanese newspaper while Source C is a cartoon.</i> | |
| | L2 | False matching | [2] |
| | | <i>e.g., Source B shows that TikTok was banned in India but Source C does not show that.</i> | |
| | L3 | Similarity or Difference in content, that is, valid matches of content to make direct comparisons | [3-5] |
| | | Award the higher mark for clear similarity or difference with support from both sources. | |
| | | <p><i>e.g., Both sources are similar because they show the popularity of the social media app, TikTok, in the world. Source B states that “India’s TikTok users received millions of followers worldwide by mimicking Bollywood* entertainment.” The popularity of TikTok users imply that both the content creators and audience can bond with different cultures in the world and thus promoting cultural diversity. Similarly, Source C also shows the TikTok craze in the world. The cartoon shows TikTok users around the world having fun posting their dances that are trending globally. This TikTok craze suggests TikTok users are more aware of diverse cultures in the world and can gain world recognition through entertainment.</i> [4]</p> <p>AND</p> <p><i>e.g., The sources are also similar in showing the negative impact on TikTok users. Source B focuses on the negative impact of TikTok on India and US. “Indian and US officials are suspicious of TikTok for illegally extracting user data for the Chinese government. India banned TikTok in June 2020.” The negative impact shows that TikTok users in India and US could be vulnerable to data breaches. Likewise, Source C shows data breach on TikTok users around the world. The cartoon depicts TikTok users from different countries surrounded by many surveillance cameras. This widespread presence of surveillance cameras symbolises an omnipresent threat of data security breach to TikTok users around the world.</i> [5]</p> <p>OR</p> <p><i>e.g., The sources are different in terms of the negative impact on TikTok users. Source B focuses on the negative impact of TikTok on one country, India. “Indian and US officials are suspicious of TikTok for illegally extracting user data for the Chinese government. India banned TikTok in June 2020.” The negative impact shows that India’s TikTok</i></p> | |

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| | | | <i>users could be exposed to cybersecurity threats and thus making themselves and the country vulnerable to data breaches. However, Source C shows the extent of data breach on a larger scale of the world. The cartoon depicts TikTok users around the world who are surrounded by many surveillance cameras. This widespread presence of surveillance cameras symbolises an omnipresent threat of data security breach to TikTok users around the world. [4]</i> | |
| | | L4 | Both aspects of L3 | [5] |
| | | L5 | Similarity in opinion about mixed responses to globalisation | [6] |
| | | | <i>e.g., Both Sources B and C are similar in their overall mixed opinion about responses to globalisation. They show positive and negative responses to globalisation. Source B states that "TikTok was a source of joy for India's users especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. India's TikTok users received millions of followers worldwide by mimicking Bollywood* entertainment" while at the same time it also states that "Indian and US officials are suspicious of TikTok for illegally extracting user data for the Chinese government. India banned TikTok in June 2020." Thus, while Indian TikTok users responded positively to sharing their own content creation of Bollywood entertainment and connecting with the rest of the world, the Indian government responded negatively to the influences of TikTok by increasing security levels through harsh measures to protect their citizens. Similarly, Source C shows TikTok users' positive response to globalisation where they are having fun posting their dances that are trending globally. However, they are surrounded by surveillance cameras watching them at the same time. The surveillance cameras symbolise the cartoonist's criticism of the social media app's omnipresent threat of data security breach and infringement of individual privacy. Thus, both sources are similar in their mixed responses to managing the trade-offs between opportunities and challenges in the globalised world.</i> | |

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| 3 | Study Sources D and E. | | Does Source E prove Source D wrong? Explain your answer. | [7] |
| | L1 | Identifies wrong/not wrong in Source D, based on provenance or no valid reasoning | | [1] |
| | | <p><i>e.g., Source D is wrong because the Japanese academic is against fusion of foreign and local cultures.</i></p> <p><i>e.g., Source D is right because it is from a Japanese academic's perspective.</i></p> | | |
| | L2 | Decides wrong/right about Source D's content without use of Source E | | [2] |
| | | <p><i>e.g., Source D is wrong about its negative response. It does not appreciate the fact that customers do not have the luxury of time to appreciate traditional tea making in a fast-paced modern society.</i></p> <p><i>e.g., Source D is right about its negative response. When bubble tea is mass produced, tea drinkers miss out on taking time to appreciate the traditional tea ceremony process.</i></p> | | |
| | L3 | Decides wrong/right about Source D's content based on generalised contextual knowledge OR attempts at Source D's comparison with Source E's content without a valid basis for comparison | | [3] |
| | | <p><i>e.g., Source D is wrong because millennials and Generation Z are open to a variety of fusion food when new food experiences excite them.</i></p> <p><i>e.g., Source D is right because some food purists do not like fusion food as it is perceived to be a disgusting combination of tastes to them.</i></p> | | |
| | L4 | Evaluates claims based on agreement/disagreement of Source E's and Source D's opinions | | [4-6] |
| | | <p>Award 6 marks for more developed answers that show a clear basis for comparison.</p> <p>Source E proves Source D wrong because Source E disagrees with Source D's claim on the attitude towards cultural hybridisation of foreign and local cultures. Source D shows a negative attitude as the Japanese academic rejects and criticises cultural hybridisation. Source D states that "Even Asian bubble tea houses discard the traditional for "modern" sweetness as they advertise bubble green tea milkshakes. When cultures are blended together, it is questionable whether or not they are able to retain their authenticity and unique national identity." This suggests that cultural hybridisation can be a threat to national and Asian identity, resulting in cultural dilution when the essence of local cultures is lost. In contrast, Source E shows a positive attitude to cultural hybridisation on how Asian identity can be promoted through the blend of Asian and Western cultures in bubble tea. This is evidenced</p> | | |

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| | | <p>by “For many Asians, bubble tea is a symbol of our culture that is becoming widely accepted in North America within the Western food and beverage industry” and the “bubble tea is customised according to local flavours: Japanese matcha flavours are popular with Chinese whereas sweeter concoctions are what North Americans enjoy more. This implies that the celebrity accepts the cultural hybridisation of foreign and local influences in bubble tea where cultural identity can be perceived as fluid and not so rigidly understood. Thus, cultural hybridisation promotes multiculturalism by retaining elements of foreign culture’s and local culture’s identity, leading to greater cultural diversity.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Source E does not prove Source D wrong because Source E agrees with Source D’s claim on bubble tea companies’ acceptance of cultural hybridisation. Source D states that “Matcha* has entered the efficient system of mechanical mass production that sees the increase in sales” and “these large fast food multinational corporations (MNCs)” often blend matcha drinks “with milk and sugar to weaken the bitter taste that is often undesirable for Western taste. Even Asian bubble tea houses discard the traditional for “modern” sweetness as they advertise bubble green tea milkshake.” Thus, all these point to how bubble tea companies ride on cultural hybridisation to get a larger market share and generate profits. They are less likely to be affected by the loss or dilution of local cultures since that is not their priority. Similarly, Source E states that the bubble tea company is “determined to expand beyond China, Canada, and the United States” and “bubble tea is customised according to local flavours: Japanese matcha flavours are popular with Chinese whereas sweeter concoctions are what North Americans enjoy more.” In a bid to reach out to a greater customer base from foreign and local cultures, it is in the interest of bubble tea companies to respond favourably to cultural hybridisation so as to maximise profits.</p> | |
| | L5 | Evaluates claims based on a criterion and cross-reference to another source | [5-6] |
| | | <p>Award the higher mark for more developed answers.</p> <p>Source E proves Source D wrong because Source E finds Source D unreliable due to Source D’s biased claim that there is nothing unique about the Asian identity to celebrate due to its cultural dilution caused by cultural hybridisation in bubble tea. Source D states that “many of the old traditions are forgotten”, “matcha has become just another commodity, removed from its cultural context”, and “When cultures are blended together, it is questionable whether or not they are able to retain their authenticity and unique national identity.” Source D only shows the negative attitude towards cultural hybridisation where the Asian identity cannot be protected and preserved in bubble tea since its traditions have been taken out of its cultural context. Thus, Source D’s negative attitude to cultural hybridisation lacks objectivity even though it is from an academic. Source D’s claim is not true as it is not supported by Source E. Source E attempts to show a balanced</p> | |

perspective by acknowledging that while the Asian identity through bubble tea was not openly celebrated in the West in the earlier years, it has received worldwide recognition in recent years through publicity via social media. This is evidenced by “I was ashamed to be associated with Asian things such as bubble tea when it was unknown back then. With the rise of social media came a shift in bubble tea trends”, “Now, bubble tea makes me feel proud as an Asian”, and “bubble tea is customised according to local flavours.” **This shows that the Asian identity can still emerge stronger with time and the acceptance of cultural hybridisation that is popularised by the advances in technology. Furthermore, Source D’s biased claim about the dilution of the Asian identity is not supported by Source F.** Source F states that “An American’s analysis of bubble tea in the United States shows that it has become a token of Asian-American popular culture and an identity. This shared bubble tea cultural identity also applies to the largely Asian demographic in Singapore.” **Thus, Source F also disputes Source D’s claim by pointing out Source D’s inconsistent message, making it wrong and unreliable, as there is indeed a strong sense of shared Asian identity in terms of the bubble tea community across the world.**

OR

Source E does not prove Source D wrong because Source E finds Source D’s claim about the bubble tea companies’ positive attitude towards cultural hybridisation credible. Source D’s information about the profitability of bubble tea business is credible because it is accurate and supported by Source E. This is further confirmed by Source F. Source D states that “Matcha* has entered the efficient system of mechanical mass production that sees the increase in sales” and “these large fast food multinational corporations (MNCs)” often blend matcha drinks “with milk and sugar to weaken the bitter taste that is often undesirable for Western taste. Even Asian bubble tea houses discard the traditional for “modern” sweetness as they advertise bubble green tea milkshake.” **All these point to how bubble tea companies ride on cultural hybridisation to get a larger market share and generate profits. They are less likely to be affected by the loss or dilution of local cultures since that is not their priority. Similarly, Source E states that the bubble tea company is “determined to expand beyond China, Canada, and the United States” and “bubble tea is customised according to local flavours: Japanese matcha flavours are popular with Chinese whereas sweeter concoctions are what North Americans enjoy more.” In a bid to reach out to a greater customer base from foreign and local cultures, it is in the interest of bubble tea companies to respond favourably to cultural hybridisation so as to maximise profits. This is true as it is further corroborated by Source F where it states that bubble tea has “become a token of Asian-American popular culture and an identity. This shared bubble tea cultural identity also applies to the largely Asian demographic in Singapore. The ingredients used in bubble tea—sugar levels, types of pearls, flavour combinations—are the language drinkers use to define themselves” and “there are over 50 bubble tea brands that operate in Singapore”. Thus, from the economic perspective, the acceptance of cultural hybridisation in the bubble tea culture has facilitated expansion of bubble tea companies across the world, resulting in access to larger market share and higher profits.**

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| | | L6 | L4 + Critical analysis | [6-7] |
| | | | <p>Source E does not prove Source D's negative attitude about the dilution of Asian identity wrong as Source E is inherently unreliable based on its hidden agenda. Source E is from the perspective of a Taiwanese Canadian Hollywood celebrity who is also Presotea Global brand ambassador. His ulterior motives of promoting Asian culture through bubble tea to increase his popularity ratings in Hollywood and generate more profits for Presotea could have accounted for his more positive view of cultural hybridisation. Source E states that "With the rise of social media came a shift in bubble tea trends" and "For many Asians, bubble tea is a symbol of our unique and special culture that is becoming widely accepted within the Western food and beverage industry. Likewise, my work as an actor is another cultural bridge between the East and the West. Now, bubble tea makes me feel proud as an Asian. I am honoured to represent Presotea Global. It is an innovative and adaptable company that is determined to expand beyond China, Canada, and the United States." All these suggest his acceptance of cultural hybridisation in the global economy as he would benefit from promoting cultural diversity. The interview was conducted in 2020 when the increasing spread of global brands, global connectivity, and the Internet in the global economy has also broken down identity as a strictly national idea. As a Taiwanese Canadian Hollywood actor and Presotea Global brand ambassador, he is in the position to convince movie/television audience to purchase bubble tea and bond over a common appreciation of bubble tea drinking culture. However, his vested interests in marketing himself and the bubble tea brand to increase popularity ratings and profits undermine Source E's reliability and thus does not prove D wrong.</p> | |
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| 4 | | | <p>Study Source F.</p> <p>How useful is this source as evidence about the response to cultural identity in a globalised world? Explain your answer.</p> | [7] |
| | | L1 | Useful based on provenance | [1] |
| | | | e.g., Source F is useful because it is from the perspective of a young Singaporean writer-intern who would have good knowledge of bubble tea that is associated with the Asian identity. | |
| | | L2 | Useful OR Not useful based on content/limitations | [2-3] |
| | | | <p>Award the higher mark for more developed answers.</p> <p>e.g., Source F is useful as evidence because it shows how bubble tea can bond foreign and local cultures together. Source F states that "An American's analysis of bubble tea in the United States shows that it has become a token of Asian-American popular culture and an identity. This shared bubble tea cultural identity also applies to the largely Asian demographic in Singapore." This shows that cultural hybridisation through</p> | |

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| | | <p><i>the bubble tea culture can foster a common understanding and appreciation of foreign and local cultures.</i></p> <p><i>e.g., However, Source F is not very useful as evidence about the response to cultural identity in a globalised world because it is limited. Source F states that “the herd junkie mentality amongst bubble tea fanatics feeds the mindless consumption of bubble tea” and “In this cycle of addiction where the needs for sugar and identity feed and justify each other, bubble tea poses as much of a poison as it does a pleasure.” Source F does not give a voice to other Asian bubble tea drinkers who take pride in associating with the bubble tea culture.</i></p> | |
| | L3 | Both aspects of L2 | [4] |
| | L4 | Useful OR Not Useful based on evaluative criterion and cross-reference to other sources/contextual knowledge | [4-5] |
| | | <p>Award 4 marks for answers that show a valid cross-reference to another source/contextual knowledge without an evaluative criterion. Award 5 marks for answers that show a valid cross-reference to another source/contextual knowledge with an evaluative criterion. Award 5 marks for answers that show both useful and not useful aspects of the source with valid cross-reference to other sources/contextual knowledge but without evaluative criteria.</p> <p><i>e.g., Source F is useful as evidence because it is reliable in showing how foreign cultures have accepted bubble tea as a mainstream staple in the world, leading to the strengthening of the Asian identity that is associated with it. Source F states that “An American’s analysis of bubble tea in the United States shows that it has become a token of Asian-American popular culture and an identity. This shared bubble tea cultural identity also applies to the largely Asian demographic in Singapore.” Source F is reliable because it is accurate when supported by Source E. Source E states that “For many Asians, bubble tea is a symbol of our unique and special culture that is becoming widely accepted within the Western food and beverage industry” and “bubble tea makes me feel proud as an Asian.” Source E further supports the fact that the Asian culture is given world recognition through bubble tea as it can co-exist alongside Western culture.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><i>e.g., However, Source F is not very useful as evidence about the response to cultural identity in a globalised world because it is not a typical representation of young Asians’ attitude towards bubble tea. Source F states that “the herd junkie mentality amongst bubble tea fanatics feeds the mindless consumption of bubble tea” and “In this cycle of addiction where the needs for sugar and identity feed and justify each other, bubble tea poses as much of a poison as it does a pleasure.” Source F does not give a voice to other Asian bubble tea drinkers who take pride in defending the bubble tea culture. This is not supported by Source E. This is evidenced by Source E that states that “For many Asians, bubble tea is a symbol of our unique and special culture that is becoming widely</i></p> | |

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| | | | <i>accepted within the Western food and beverage industry” and “bubble tea makes me feel proud as an Asian” Source E shows a positive attitude towards bubble tea in accepting and identifying with the Asian identity. Thus, the Asian identity is not threatened by the presence of Western identity.</i> | |
| | | L5 | Both aspects of L4 based on different criteria for cross-reference to other sources/contextual knowledge | [6] |
| | | | <p><i>e.g., Source F is useful as evidence about the response to cultural identity in a globalised world because it is reliable based on its good intent. Source F is from the perspective of a young Singaporean writer-intern who is not afraid to blame the bubble tea community for contributing to the social ills of consumerism and addiction. Source F states that “the herd junkie mentality amongst bubble tea fanatics feeds the mindless consumption of bubble tea. Right before the nationwide partial lockdown to contain the pandemic, these young people formed long queues around these bubble tea shops for a final fix” and “In this cycle of addiction where the needs for sugar and identity feed and justify each other, bubble tea poses as much of a poison as it does a pleasure.” Although, the blogger uses loaded words and sarcasm, it is still reliable as it shows her strong disapproval of the negative global cultural influence of bubble tea on the young people so as to warn her young followers of the dangers. She does acknowledge the fact that bubble tea has become “a token of Asian-American popular culture and an identity” as well as “a pleasure” that also resonate with “the largely Asian demographic in Singapore” and is not against the idea if the young people have not gone overboard with it. This implies that the Asian identity of bubble tea is a fluid idea where any Asians can claim it without being strictly defined by a national identity. The blog was posted in December 2020 when the COVID-19 pandemic was still ongoing, causing countries to impose safe management measures to contain the spread of the virus. Yet, some young people would rather risk getting infected than missing out on their bubble tea. As a young Singaporean writer-intern, her age gives her an edge to convince young bubble tea addicts to reduce this manic excessive culture of binging on bubble tea consumption as they can relate to her. Since the motive is to help young bubble tea addicts to cut down on their consumption and unquestioning conformity to an Asian identity, Source F is reliable, and thus useful.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p><i>e.g., Source F is not very useful as evidence about the response to cultural identity in a globalised world because it is unreliable based on its hidden agenda. Source F is from the perspective of a young Singaporean writer-intern who criticises the bubble tea community for contributing to the social ills of consumerism and addiction. Source F states that “the herd junkie mentality amongst bubble tea fanatics feeds the</i></p> | |

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| | | <p>mindless consumption of bubble tea. Right before the nationwide partial lockdown to contain the pandemic, these young people formed long queues around these bubble tea shops for a final fix” and “In this cycle of addiction where the needs for sugar and identity feed and justify each other, bubble tea poses as much of a poison as it does a pleasure.” The blogger uses loaded words and sarcasm to show her strong disapproval of the negative global cultural influence of bubble tea on the young people so as to warn her young followers of the dangers. The blog was posted in December 2020 when the COVID-19 pandemic was still ongoing, causing countries to impose safe management measures to contain the spread of the virus. Yet, some young people would rather risk getting infected than missing out on their bubble tea. As a young Singaporean writer-intern working for Singapore’s highest-read food and beverage online publication during her four-month internship, her strong warning of the dangers of bubble tea consumption would stand out. Her fresh approach to convincing young bubble tea addicts to reduce this manic excessive culture of binging on bubble tea consumption can attract high readership to her blog. This can also impress publication companies to recruit her in the long run. Thus, this vested interest undermines Source F’s reliability, making it not very useful.</p> | |
| | L6 | L4 + Extent of usefulness | [7] |
| | | <p>e.g., However, Source F is not very useful as evidence about the response to cultural identity in a globalised world because it only represents the Singaporean writer-intern’s negative response to the bubble tea culture as a communal identity. Source F states that “the herd junkie mentality amongst bubble tea fanatics feeds the mindless consumption of bubble tea” and “In this cycle of addiction where the needs for sugar and identity feed and justify each other, bubble tea poses as much of a poison as it does a pleasure.” Source F is not a typical representation of Asians who would defend the bubble tea culture as it is not supported by Source E. This is evidenced by Source E that states that “For many Asians, bubble tea is a symbol of our unique and special culture that is becoming widely accepted within the Western food and beverage industry” and “bubble tea makes me feel proud as an Asian.” Source E shows a positive attitude towards bubble tea in accepting and identifying with the Asian identity. Thus, the Asian identity is not threatened by the presence of Western identity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>e.g., However, Source F is still useful as evidence in terms of showing how bubble tea has become a mainstream staple in the world, leading to the strengthening of the Asian identity that is associated with it. Source F states that “An American’s analysis of bubble tea in the United States shows that it has become a token of Asian-American popular culture and an identity. This shared bubble tea cultural identity also applies to the largely Asian demographic in Singapore.” This is true as it is supported by Source E. Source E states that “For many Asians, bubble tea is a symbol of our unique and special culture that is becoming widely accepted within the</p> | |

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| | | | <p><i>Western food and beverage industry” and “bubble tea makes me feel proud as an Asian.” Source E further supports the fact that the Asian culture is given world recognition through bubble tea as it can co-exist alongside Western culture.</i></p> | |
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| 5 | “Globalisation brings about benefits only.” | | | | | | |
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| | Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. | | [10] | | | | |
| | L1 | Writes about the statement, no valid source use | [1] | | | | |
| | | e.g., Globalisation benefits the world through economic and cultural exchanges. | | | | | |
| | L2 | Agree OR Disagree, supported by valid source use | [2-4] | | | | |
| | | <table><tr><th>Agree</th><th>Disagree</th></tr><tr><td><p>e.g., I agree that globalisation brings about benefits because it generates economic growth. Source A shows that the EU and ASEAN continue to grow in bilateral trade with China even after the start of the US-China trade war in 2018. This is evidenced by the bar chart in Source A that shows a significant increase in China-EU and China-ASEAN bilateral trade. China-EU bilateral trade has shot up from 14% to over 15% from 2018 to 2019. It has dipped a little to 13% in 2020 but its trade volume is still higher than deteriorating US-China trade. China-ASEAN bilateral trade has grown from about 12% in 2018 to almost 15% by 2020. ASEAN has also overtaken the EU to become China’s biggest trading partner by 2020. When China established the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area to eliminate tariffs and guarantee market access, it results in tariff savings, a bigger global market share, and more tax revenue, leading to economic growth for both countries.</p></td><td><p>e.g., I disagree that globalisation brings about benefits because it poses cyber security challenges. This is evidenced by Source B where it states that “Indian and US officials are suspicious of TikTok for illegally extracting user data for the Chinese government. India banned TikTok in June 2020.”</p><p>OR</p><p>This is evidenced by Source C that shows TikTok users around the world having fun posting their dances that are trending globally while at the same time being unaware that they are surrounded by surveillance cameras. The surveillance cameras symbolise infringement of individual privacy when social media app collects user information through their phone’s camera, microphone, contact list, and location. These cyber security threats make the country vulnerable to cyberattacks due to the speed, convenience, and anonymity of the Internet to access information.</p></td></tr></table> | Agree | Disagree | <p>e.g., I agree that globalisation brings about benefits because it generates economic growth. Source A shows that the EU and ASEAN continue to grow in bilateral trade with China even after the start of the US-China trade war in 2018. This is evidenced by the bar chart in Source A that shows a significant increase in China-EU and China-ASEAN bilateral trade. China-EU bilateral trade has shot up from 14% to over 15% from 2018 to 2019. It has dipped a little to 13% in 2020 but its trade volume is still higher than deteriorating US-China trade. China-ASEAN bilateral trade has grown from about 12% in 2018 to almost 15% by 2020. ASEAN has also overtaken the EU to become China’s biggest trading partner by 2020. When China established the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area to eliminate tariffs and guarantee market access, it results in tariff savings, a bigger global market share, and more tax revenue, leading to economic growth for both countries.</p> | <p>e.g., I disagree that globalisation brings about benefits because it poses cyber security challenges. This is evidenced by Source B where it states that “Indian and US officials are suspicious of TikTok for illegally extracting user data for the Chinese government. India banned TikTok in June 2020.”</p> <p>OR</p> <p>This is evidenced by Source C that shows TikTok users around the world having fun posting their dances that are trending globally while at the same time being unaware that they are surrounded by surveillance cameras. The surveillance cameras symbolise infringement of individual privacy when social media app collects user information through their phone’s camera, microphone, contact list, and location. These cyber security threats make the country vulnerable to cyberattacks due to the speed, convenience, and anonymity of the Internet to access information.</p> | |
| Agree | Disagree | | | | | | |
| <p>e.g., I agree that globalisation brings about benefits because it generates economic growth. Source A shows that the EU and ASEAN continue to grow in bilateral trade with China even after the start of the US-China trade war in 2018. This is evidenced by the bar chart in Source A that shows a significant increase in China-EU and China-ASEAN bilateral trade. China-EU bilateral trade has shot up from 14% to over 15% from 2018 to 2019. It has dipped a little to 13% in 2020 but its trade volume is still higher than deteriorating US-China trade. China-ASEAN bilateral trade has grown from about 12% in 2018 to almost 15% by 2020. ASEAN has also overtaken the EU to become China’s biggest trading partner by 2020. When China established the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area to eliminate tariffs and guarantee market access, it results in tariff savings, a bigger global market share, and more tax revenue, leading to economic growth for both countries.</p> | <p>e.g., I disagree that globalisation brings about benefits because it poses cyber security challenges. This is evidenced by Source B where it states that “Indian and US officials are suspicious of TikTok for illegally extracting user data for the Chinese government. India banned TikTok in June 2020.”</p> <p>OR</p> <p>This is evidenced by Source C that shows TikTok users around the world having fun posting their dances that are trending globally while at the same time being unaware that they are surrounded by surveillance cameras. The surveillance cameras symbolise infringement of individual privacy when social media app collects user information through their phone’s camera, microphone, contact list, and location. These cyber security threats make the country vulnerable to cyberattacks due to the speed, convenience, and anonymity of the Internet to access information.</p> | | | | | | |

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| | | | <p>e.g., Source B supports the socio-cultural benefits of globalisation to individuals because the advances in telecommunications technology can bring individuals from different parts of the world closer together. Source B states that "TikTok was a source of joy for India's users especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. India's TikTok users received millions of followers worldwide by mimicking Bollywood* entertainment." Thus, globalisation facilitates cultural exchanges that expose the TikTok users to foreign cultures leading to cultural appreciation and understanding.</p> | <p>e.g., Source B does not show that globalisation brings about benefits because it shows economic loss when countries see foreign companies as a threat to their security and respond adversely. Source B states that "India banned TikTok in June 2020" and "Subsequently, TikTok's company left India, retrenching local employees." The pullout of TikTok's company from India resulted in loss of investment and revenue for the country as well as loss of jobs and income for the locals.</p> | |
| | | | <p>e.g., Source E supports the cultural benefits of globalisation because it can connect different cultures together with cultural hybridisation. Source F states that "Its bubble tea is customised according to local flavours: Japanese matcha flavours are popular with Chinese whereas sweeter concoctions are what North Americans enjoy more." The acceptance of foreign cultures reduces discrimination amongst countries.</p> | <p>e.g., Source D does not support the cultural benefits of globalisation because it implies that globalisation can be a threat to national identity and local cultures. Source D states that "None of these large fast food multinational corporations (MNCs) prepare matcha in the traditional Japanese tea ceremony setting" and "When cultures are blended together, it is questionable whether or not they are able to retain their authenticity and unique national identity." In this case, cultural hybridisation can result in changes to local cultures and the loss of essential elements.</p> | |

| | | | <p>e.g., Source E supports the economic benefits of globalisation to companies. Source E states that Presotea Global, the bubble tea company “is an innovative and adaptable company that is determined to expand beyond China, Canada, and the United States. Its bubble tea is customised according to local flavours: Japanese matcha flavours are popular with Chinese whereas sweeter concoctions are what North Americans enjoy more.” Thus, companies can benefit from increasing access to larger market share and higher profits when there is a global demand for bubble tea.</p> | <p>Source F does not support the cultural benefits of globalisation because of the negative impact of the bubble tea culture on the community. Source F states that “the herd junkie mentality amongst bubble tea fanatics feeds the mindless consumption of bubble tea. Right before the nationwide partial lockdown to contain the pandemic, these young people formed long queues around these bubble tea shops for a final fix” and “In this cycle of addiction where the needs for sugar and identity feed and justify each other, bubble tea poses as much of a poison as it does a pleasure.” All these point to the social ills of foreign cultures on individuals in the local community in terms of consumerism, conformity, and addiction that can result in health hazards and violation of public safety.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|---|--|-------------------|----------------------|-------|-----|--|-------|---|-------|---------|---------|---|------|-----|-----|-----|--|
| | | | <table><tr><th>Sources Used: Agree OR Disagree</th><th>Marks</th></tr><tr><td>One</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Two</td><td>3-4 Award the higher mark for more developed answers.</td></tr><tr><td>Three</td><td>4</td></tr></table> | Sources Used: Agree OR Disagree | Marks | One | 2 | Two | 3-4 Award the higher mark for more developed answers. | Three | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sources Used: Agree OR Disagree | Marks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| One | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Two | 3-4 Award the higher mark for more developed answers. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Three | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | L3 | Agree AND Disagree, supported by valid source use | [5-8] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | <p><i>i.e., Both elements of L2.</i></p> <p>Note: Consideration on number of valid sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding marks in L2 and L3.</p> <table><tr><th>Sources used</th><th>Sources: Agree</th><th>Sources: Disagree</th><th>Marks</th></tr><tr><td>Two</td><td>One</td><td>One</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Three</td><td>One/Two</td><td>Two/One</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Four</td><td>Two</td><td>Two</td><td>7-8</td></tr></table> | Sources used | Sources: Agree | Sources: Disagree | Marks | Two | One | One | 5 | Three | One/Two | Two/One | 6 | Four | Two | Two | 7-8 | |
| Sources used | Sources: Agree | Sources: Disagree | Marks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Two | One | One | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Three | One/Two | Two/One | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Four | Two | Two | 7-8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | | | Award the higher mark for more developed answers |
| Five | Two/Three | Three/Two | 8 |
| Six | Three | Three | 8 |

If the analyses of sources **slant too much to one side at L3**, award a **maximum of 6 marks for more developed answers**. Bonus two marks can still be awarded for the slant at L3 if there is an evaluation:

| Sources used | Sources: Agree | Sources: Disagree | Marks |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-------|
| Four | One | Three | 5-6 |
| Four | Three | One | |
| Five | One | Four | |
| Five | Four | One | |
| Six | One | Five | |
| Six | Five | One | |

****To score additional 2 marks, candidates can take any one of the three evaluation routes. This allows scope for candidates to decide what comes more naturally for them, and will invite meaningful thinking, without making any of the above a direct requirement.**

Evaluation Route:

- through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility, or sufficiency:

e.g., I disagree that globalisation brings about benefits only. Source E shows only the economic benefits of globalisation, it is insufficient because it leaves out the negative impact. As the source is an interview with a Hollywood celebrity who is a bubble tea company brand ambassador, it is a publicity campaign to market the bubble tea brand globally and thus it only shows the positive impact of the global economy. Source E states that Presotea Global, the bubble tea company "is an innovative and adaptable company that is determined to expand beyond China, Canada, and the United States." While being part of the global economy provides access to the larger market share and higher profits, it also exposes companies to higher risks when there is a global crisis and this is not shown in Source E. In a global economy, the COVID-19 pandemic has affected many countries due to interconnection and interdependence of demand and supply of goods and services. For example, the pandemic has negatively affected the global supply chains of bubble tea in the United States in April 2021 and created scarcities of tapioca for bubble tea. The shortage of workers due to COVID-19 cases or quarantine protocols, has also

caused long delays of shipping, resulting in losses and shuttering of shops.

OR

- **by sharing example(s) from their contextual knowledge:**

e.g., I agree that globalisation brings about benefits. Source A shows the economic benefits of individual member states being part of a larger trading bloc such as EU or ASEAN. This integration of economies has become increasingly influential for world trade as member states can reap the benefits of free trade exchange goods with member countries with minimal or no tariffs. Source A shows that the EU and ASEAN continue to grow in bilateral trade with China even after the start of the US-China trade war in 2018. This is evidenced by the bar chart in Source A that shows a significant increase in China-ASEAN bilateral trade where it has grown from about 12% in 2018 to almost 15% by 2020. ASEAN has also overtaken the EU to become China's biggest trading partner by 2020. The ASEAN*-China Free Trade Area brings about the benefits of tariff savings, larger market share, and higher tax revenue. This is true as Singapore, an ASEAN member, signs many Free Trade Agreements (FTA). The ASEAN FTA (AFTA) covers trade in goods, investment, and services. There are bilateral and regional FTAs. Some of the largest combined trade agreements in the ASEAN-China and ASEAN-India provide Singapore-based businesses with access to preferential markets and free or reduced import tariffs. Singapore is also a member in the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) with Mexico, Japan, New Zealand, Canada and Australia, Vietnam. Singapore's extensive FTAs, coupled with a transparent legal system and educated workforce, have been credited with transforming the country to a first-world economy.

OR

- **by giving a balanced conclusion/resolution:**

e.g., Globalisation brings about both benefits and drawbacks. Source B shows that globalisation results in tensions and trade-offs due to the uneven impacts. Source B states that "India, along with the United States (US) was one of its biggest markets out of the 100-plus countries" where TikTok is available and "It aggressively sold advertising space to Indian companies and in 2019 announced plans to invest \$1 billion in India." This positive impact shows that countries can benefit from the global economy by increasing access to foreign markets through free trade agreements and foreign direct investment, leading to economic growth. However, Source B also states that "Indian and US officials are suspicious of TikTok for illegally extracting user data for the Chinese government. India banned TikTok in June 2020. Subsequently, TikTok's company left India, retrenching local employees." There is a trade-off between countries increasing the security level through measures to reduce vulnerability of the country from foreign companies and individual workers being negatively affected when foreign companies leave the host country. This leads to unemployment and loss of income for the locals as well as loss of revenue for the country.

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| | | | <p><i>Foreign investors also have lower market share and lower profits when countries restrict their access. Nevertheless, some countries manage trade-offs through innovation and adaptability by acquisition and application of knowledge and skills from their competitors. This can be seen when Source B states that “Yet many similar apps have launched in India since the ban.” Thus, countries, companies, and individuals need to come up with pre-emptive and protective measures to mitigate the trade-offs between opportunities and risks when there are conflicting economic needs and security challenges due to diverse stakeholders at various levels.</i></p> | |
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- 6 Extract 1 shows the living conditions of migrant workers in Singapore.

In your opinion, what can we do to improve the living conditions of migrant workers in Singapore? Explain your answer with reference to **two** strategies. [7]

- 7 Extracts 2 and 3 reflect the different approaches of helping immigrants become part of the host society.

Do you agree that integration is a more effective way of maintaining a harmonious society than assimilation? Explain your answer. [8]

Question 6:

| Level | Band Descriptor | Marks |
|-------|---|-------|
| L1 | <p>Writes about topic, unexplained</p> <p><i>E.g., Yes, indeed the living conditions of the migrant workers can be dismaying at times.</i></p> | 1 |
| L2 | <p>Identifies/describes strategies, unexplained</p> <p>Award 2m for identifying one strategy and 3m for identifying two strategies. Award 3m for describing one strategy and 4m for describing two strategies.</p> <p><i>E.g., We can demand that the government enact certain laws to protect the interests of these migrant workers. An example of such a law is the Employment Act. Although the Employment Act is enforced in Singapore, it does not cover migrant workers. The Employment Act protects the interests of workers and they should include the foreign workers too.</i> [3]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><i>E.g., We can encourage companies who hire migrant workers to be more caring towards them. If they are more caring, then they would be more concerned about the interests of their own workers and they would try their best to protect the interests of the migrant workers. These companies can also hold campaigns such as “Care for Migrant Workers Week” in order to show their appreciation and kindness to the migrant workers who have worked so hard and contributed to the well-being of our country.</i> [4]</p> | 2-4 |

| | | |
|----|--|-----|
| L3 | <p data-bbox="325 230 742 264">Explains the two strategies</p> <p data-bbox="325 304 927 376">Award 5-6m for explaining one strategy. Award 6-7m for explaining both strategies.</p> <p data-bbox="325 416 1278 925"><i>E.g., We can demand the government to enact certain laws to protect the interests of these migrant workers. An example of such a law is the Employment Act. Although the Employment Act is enforced in Singapore, it does not cover migrant workers. The Employment Act protects the interests of workers and they should include the foreign workers too. When the interests of the migrant workers are protected by law, companies who provide living quarters/dormitories to these workers will be deterred to an extent in providing the workers cramped and dirty living quarters. As there is a possibility that these companies would get a heavy penalty such as a substantial fine, they would be more incentivised to improve on the living conditions of the migrant workers, such as the provision of well-spaced dormitories with decent facilities, food, etc.</i> [6]</p> <p data-bbox="325 965 1278 1547"><i>(As above plus) e.g., We can encourage companies who hire migrant workers to be more caring towards them. If they are more caring, then they would be more concerned about the interests of their own workers and they would try their best to protect the interests of the migrant workers. These companies can also hold campaigns such as “Care for Migrant Workers Week” in order to show their appreciation and kindness to the migrant workers who have worked so hard and contributed to the well-being of our country. We should advise these companies that it is in their interest to improve on the living conditions of these migrant workers and publicise about these activities as this might improve their social and corporate image. Although companies are not altruistic inherently, they are incentivised to make the living quarters more spacious and well-lit as this can improve their companies’ image in the eye of the public, which is also positive public relations to an extent.</i> [7]</p> | 5-7 |
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Question 7:

| Level | Band Descriptor | Marks |
|--------------|---|--------------|
| L1 | <p>Writes about topic, unexplained</p> <p><i>e.g., Integration and assimilation both have their pros and cons as immigration policies.</i></p> | 1 |
| L2 | <p>Describes the approaches, unexplained</p> <p>Award 2-3m for describing one approach. Award 3-4m for describing two approaches.</p> <p><i>e.g., Integration is an effective way to maintain a harmonious society when tackling the issue of immigration. Integration is an approach where the immigrants keep their existing cultural identities which are unique and different, and yet it also encourages the immigrants to learn more about the cultural norms of the host and to build new common grounds between the immigrants and the locals. For example, Singapore does not prohibit the wearing of religious ornaments or religious-ethnic clothing in public as long as they are decent. Muslim women can wear their tudung or hijab in public without any fear that the government will interfere in such affairs. [3]</i></p> <p><i>(As above plus) e.g. Assimilation is an effective way to maintain a harmonious society when tackling the issue of immigration. Assimilation is an approach where immigrants of a host society are expected to fully adopt the beliefs and practices of the host. This eradicates many different cultural identities within a society and creates a singular identity that is the dominant identity of the host society. For example, the French practises assimilation and adopts the principle of secularism where religion and politics are separated. A single French identity is adopted and immigrants are expected to adopt this identity using French language, learning through French education and adopting a single French identity while eradicating their own cultural identity from their home countries. [4]</i></p> | 2-4 |

| | | |
|------------------|--|-------------------|
| <p>L3</p> | <p>Explains the two approaches and how they can lead to a harmonious society</p> <p>Award 5-6m for explaining one approach. Award 6-7m for explaining both approaches.</p> <p><i>e.g., Integration is an effective way to maintain a harmonious society when tackling the issue of immigration. Integration is an approach where the immigrants keep their existing cultural identities which are unique and different, and yet it also encourages the immigrants to learn more about the cultural norms of the host and to build new common grounds between the immigrants and the locals. For example, Singapore does not prohibit the wearing of religious ornaments or religious-ethnic clothing in public as long as they are decent. Muslim women can wear their tudung or hijab in public without any fear that the government will interfere in such affairs. This helps to foster a sense of belonging while keeping tensions to a low because the immigrants get to keep their own identity but also make headway to understand about the national identity of Singapore and adopt its values. In other words, the immigrant can be loyal to the Singaporean identity but at the same time also be a Muslim who practises Islam. There is no tension and/or conflict between these identities and between groups as well. Without any favouring of one group over another group, this creates and maintains a harmonious Singapore society.</i> [6]</p> <p><i>(As above plus) e.g., Assimilation is an effective way to maintain a harmonious society when tackling the issue of immigration. Assimilation is an approach where immigrants of a host society are expected to fully adopt the beliefs and practices of the host. This eradicates many different cultural identities within a society and creates a singular identity that is the dominant identity of the host society. For example, the French practises assimilation and adopts the principle of secularism where religion and politics are separated. A single French identity is adopted and immigrants are expected to adopt this identity using French language, learning through French education and adopting a single French identity while eradicating their own cultural identity from their home countries. A singular identity will help to reduce conflicts between competing group identities as every French citizen is treated equally regardless of where they came from originally. The strengthened French identity will be more harmonious as the French individuals embrace themselves as “One French” while they put aside their cultural affiliations. It does not matter where you are an immigrant or born in France originally; once you are French, you are considered as one harmonious entity.</i> [7]</p> | <p>5-7</p> |
|------------------|--|-------------------|

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|----|--|---|
| L4 | <p>L3 + Weighing</p> <p>Both aspects of L3 plus explains the relative importance of each group.</p> <p><i>e.g., L3 + Integration is still more effective than assimilation because integration is likely to incur less resentment and tension than assimilation. Integration allows some form of compromise and also allows the migrants to maintain their existing socio-cultural norms, which is important to any groups or communities. However, assimilation is more assertive in compelling the migrant group to give up their own socio-cultural norms, especially in the public domains. Although one can argue that in private, they can still maintain their culture, it is inevitable that some migrants would be resentful of such policies and this will create unnecessary tensions within society and will ultimately create disharmony.</i></p> | 8 |
|----|--|---|