



**QUEENSWAY SECONDARY SCHOOL**  
**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2021**  
**SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS / 5 NORMAL (ACADEMIC)**

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**Humanities**

Paper 1 Social Studies

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

**2272/01, 2273/01**

**2 September 2021**

**1 hour 45 minutes**

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**Levels of Response Marking Scheme (LORMS)**  
**MAXIMUM MARK: 50**

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This document consists of **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Setter: Mr Ng Ching Siang

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**QUEENSWAY SECONDARY SCHOOL**  
**SOCIAL STUDIES ANSWER KEY FOR PRELIMS 2021**  
**LORMS FOR SEC 4E5N**

**Target Skill: Inference**

<b>1</b>	<b>Study Source A.</b>  <b>Does the cartoonist agree that the cost of bringing up a baby is high? Explain your answer.</b>	<b>[5]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Describes the source without answering the question OR provides a stand without evidence</b>  <i>e.g. The source shows two parents bringing a child around in a pram and they are saying "Who can afford a baby's necessities?" [1]</i>  <i>e.g. The cartoonist agrees that the cost of baby necessities is high. [1]</i>	<b>[1]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Agree, with support from details of cartoon.</b> Award two marks for stand and evidence only. Award three marks for stand and evidence explained clearly.  <i>e.g. The cartoonist agrees that the cost of baby necessities is high. This can be seen in the source where a couple is pushing a pram with a baby in it. They are saying 'Of course births are down!...Who can afford a baby's necessities?' The parents also have a worried look on their face. This suggests that the parents are concerned with being able to afford baby necessities which means that the cost of baby necessities are high. [3]</i>	<b>[2-3]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Disagree, with support from details of cartoon.</b> Award four marks for stand and evidence only. Award five marks for stand and evidence explained clearly to show why purchases are unnecessary.  <i>e.g. The cartoonist disagrees that the cost of baby necessities is high, as it is the parents who are spending unnecessarily for their child. This can be seen in the source where the baby in the pram has a smartphone, TV screen, security camera, premium apple juice and 100% cashmere wool. Meanwhile, the parents are saying 'Of course births are down!...Who can afford a baby's necessities?' This suggests that the parents have chosen to buy expensive luxuries that they consider as necessary, but it is beyond what a baby needs to grow. [5]</i>	<b>[4-5]</b>

### Target Skill: Purpose

<b>2</b>	<b>Study Source B.</b>	
	<b>Why was this source published? Explain your answer.</b>	<b>[6]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Answers based on provenance and/or context</b>  <i>e.g. The poster was published as I Love Children seeks to advocate for having children. [1]</i>	<b>[1]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Literal response to question without addressing the message.</b> Award 2 marks for valid interpretation, unsupported. Award 3 marks for valid interpretation, supported.  <i>e.g. The source was published to tell parents that they can receive free gift from having children. This can be seen in the source where it states at the bottom that if couples 'pledge to have kids', they will 'receive gifts worth up to \$208.' [3]</i>	<b>[2]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Answers based on intended outcome</b> Award 3 marks for intended outcome, unsupported. Award 4 marks for intended outcome, supported <i>e.g. I love Children published this poster to convince couples to have children. This can be seen in the poster with the tagline 'Say YES to Parenthood!' with the words 'Pledge to have kids and receive gifts worth up to \$200'. This suggests that couples can receive attractive incentives for committing to have children.</i>	<b>[3-4]</b>
<b>L4</b>	<b>Message + Purpose, explained</b> Award 4 marks for intended message only, supported. Award 5 marks for intended message only, supported.  Award 5 marks for intended message <b>AND</b> purpose, unsupported. Award 6 marks for intended message <b>AND</b> purpose, supported.  <i>e.g. I love Children (author) published this poster to encourage/convince (intention) couples (audience) that having children will bring joy to a couple's lives (message). This can be seen in the poster with the tagline 'Say YES to Parenthood!' with a picture of a family with children looking very happy. This suggests that being parents is something good and it is a joyful experience. This line at the bottom also encourages to commit to having children by pledging to have kid, so that they will receive free gifts. By doing so, I Love Children hopes that more couples will consider, and eventually start having more children.</i>	<b>[4-6]</b>

**Target Skill: Comparison**

<b>3</b>	<p><b>Study Sources C and D.</b></p> <p><b>How far would the author of Source C agree with the author of Source D? Explain your answer.</b></p>	<b>[7]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Agree/Disagree based on provenance/superficial comparison</b></p> <p>Note: Do not award any answer even at L1 level, if students did not address of the questions of how the authors would agree/disagree.</p> <p><i>e.g. The authors would disagree as one source is written by an Australian and the other source is written by an American. [1]</i></p> <p><i>e.g. These authors would agree as both sources talk about overpopulation. [1]</i></p>	<b>[1]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Agreement/Disagreement based on false matching/ Clear match in evidence but without a Basis of Comparison or supporting explanation</b></p> <p><i>e.g. The authors would disagree as the author of Source C talked about women having access to birth control, but the author of Source D did not. [1]</i></p>	<b>[2]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Agreement/Disagreement, based on content, unsupported</b></p> <p>Award 3 marks for identifying agreement <b>OR</b> disagreement based on content, unsupported.</p> <p>Award 4 marks for identifying agreement <b>AND</b> disagreement, unsupported.</p> <p><i>e.g. The authors would agree about overpopulation being a consideration for having a child as <u>both soures are similar in saying that couples do consider the current population levels and concerns in deciding whether they should have children.</u> [3]</i></p> <p><i>e.g. The authors would disagree about whether overpopulation <u>will lead to having enough food for future generations or not.</u> I can infer from Source C that despite the inrease in population, there is actually more food for people. However the author of Source D worries that there will be insufficient food. [3]</i></p>	<b>[3-4]</b>
<b>L4</b>	<p><b>Agreement/Disagreement, based on content, supported</b></p> <p>Award 4 marks for identifying agreement <b>OR</b> disagreement based on content, supported.</p> <p>Award 5 marks for identifying agreement <b>AND</b> disagreement based on content, supported.</p> <p>Note: L4 can be awarded if basis of comparison is unclear but student's answer shows clearly the match in content for similarity and/or difference.</p> <p><i>e.g. The authors would agree about overpopulation being a consideration for having a child as both soures are similar in saying that <u>couples do consider the current population levels in deciding whether they should have children.</u> Source C says 'overpopulation was dubbed the leading</i></p>	<b>[4-5]</b>

	<p><i>environmental crisis and couples began to reconsider whether they would have children'. Similarly, Source D says 'With the world's current population at 7.6 billion...we don't think that it's necessary for us to bring more humans into the world. [4]</i></p> <p><i>e.g. The authors would disagree about whether overpopulation will lead to having enough food for future generations or not. I can infer from Source C that <u>despite the increase in population, there is actually more food for people</u>. Source C says 'Fifty years later, average calories consumed per person have risen in populous countries such as India.' However the author of Source D worries that there will be insufficient food. Source D says 'with the future looking scary with fish-less oceans predicted by 2048...the future for our children and our grandchildren, is not looking bright'. [4]</i></p>	
<b>L6</b>	<p><b>Agreement/Disagreement based on purpose</b>  Award 6 marks if only intended message <b>OR</b> purpose was identified.  Award 7 marks for both intended message <b>AND</b> purpose identified.</p> <p>Note: Accept valid analysis of provenance to show agreement or disagreement. To be credited L6, analysis must show clear evidence of source use that matches with the analysis.</p> <p><i>e.g. The authors would disagree as both authors have different purposes. The scientist in Source C wants to reassure readers of the article/couples that it is unlikely for food shortages to occur due to overpopulation. Source C says 'there would not be enough food to support humans in the coming decades...These dire predictions didn't come to pass. Fifty years later, average calories consumed per person have risen in populous countries such as India.' By doing so, the author hopes that couples do not consider overpopulation as a factor in deciding if they should have children. However the author of Source D wants to convince/warn readers of the post/couples that there may be food shortages for the future generation. Source D says 'with fish-less oceans predicted by 2048, and the degradation of the environment, the future for our children and our grandchildren, is not looking bright'. By doing so, the author hopes that couples will think twice about having children, and eventually decide to not have children. [7]</i></p>	<b>[6-7]</b>

**Target Skill: Comparison + Proving**

<b>4</b>	<b>Study Sources E and F.</b>	
	<b>Does Source E prove that Source F is right? Explain your answer.</b>	<b>[7]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Prove/Does not prove based on unexplained provenance.</b>  <i>e.g. Source E proves that Source F is right, as Source E is by Manpower Minister Josephine Teo. [1]</i>	<b>[1]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Prove/Does not prove based on valid interpretation of Source E only</b>  Award 2 marks for valid interpretation, unsupported. Award 3 marks for valid interpretation, supported.  <i>e.g. Source E proves that Source F is right. I can infer from Source E that the government is putting in a lot of resources to provide support for child-raising. Source E says 'Parents now benefit from greater support for child-raising. When their first child is born, they receive up to \$18,000 through the MediSave Grant for New-borns, Baby Bonus Cash Gift, and the Child Development Account (CDA).' [3]</i>	<b>[2-3]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Prove/does not prove based on valid interpretation of Sources E and F, unsupported</b>  <i>Source E proves that Source F is right as both sources agree on governments spending a large amount of resources to support parents for child-raising.</i>	<b>[3]</b>
<b>L4</b>	<b>Prove based on valid interpretation of Sources E and F, supported</b>  <i>e.g. Source E proves that Source F is right as <u>both sources agree that having a child is a personal choice for women</u>. Source E says 'marriage and parenthood are personal decisions, shaped by the values that each person holds dear.' Similarly, Source F says 'For many married women, they mostly fear that they would be forced to sacrifice their careers if they choose to have children'. This suggests that many women value their personal career, and may not choose to sacrifice their career to have a child. [4]</i>  <b>OR</b>  <i>e.g. Source E proves that Source F is right as both source agree that governemnt spending has not worked to increase the fertility rate. Source E says 'Our efforts over the last 5 years are significant, even if they may take more time to work.' This suggests that the policies have not yet produced any significant increase in birthrates. Slmliarly, Source F says 'improving the childcare environment and expanding cash-based support for married couples has not encouraged people to marry or have children as the continued decreasing birth-rate shows'. [4]</i>  <i>e.g. Source E does not prove that Source F is right as both sources disagree on whether government spending will work to increase the fertility</i>	<b>[4]</b>

	<p>rate. I can infer from Source E that the author is optimistic that it will work. Source E says 'Our efforts over the last 5 years are significant, even if they may take more time to work.' However, I can infer from Source F that government spending will have little to no impact in increasing the fertility rate. Source F says 'improving the childcare environment and expanding cash-based support for married couples has not encouraged people to marry or have children as the continued decreasing birth-rate shows'. [4]</p>	
<b>L5</b>	<p><b>Prove/does not prove, based on reliability of Source E or F through cross-referencing to other sources or background knowledge</b></p> <p>Note: The cross-referencing needs to match the initial argument of Source E or Source F. In this case, cross-referencing to Source E or F would also mean that the other source is checked as well.</p> <p>e.g. (L4+) Furthermore, Source E is reliable as Source D supports Source E. I can infer from Source D that the author thinks it is a personal choice to not have kids. Source D says 'we don't think that it's necessary for us to bring more humans into the world'. Thus Source E is reliable, and can prove that Source F is right. [6]</p> <p>Note: Linked to the first sample answer in L4</p> <p>e.g. (L4+) Furthermore, Source E is reliable as the background information supports source E. The background information clearly shows Singapore's fertility rate in 2020 to be at 1.1, suggesting that the effort and resources the government has put in is at least not working yet. Thus Source E cannot prove that Source F is right. [6]</p> <p>Note: Linked to the second sample answer in L4</p>	<b>[5]</b>
<b>L6</b>	<p><b>Prove/does not prove, based on considered evaluation of one or both sources.</b></p> <p>Note: Accept any valid evaluation, including analysis of provenance, context or cross-reference to relevant contextual knowledge.</p> <p>e.g. (L4+) Source E does not prove that Source F is right as Source E is unreliable. Source E is a speech by Manpower Minister Josephine Teo, who is responding to concerns raised about costs of raising children. She is defending the government's efforts in increasing the fertility rate, by stating what the government has done, such as 'MediSave Grant for New-borns, Baby Bonus Cash Gift, and the Child Development Account (CDA)'. As she is responding to concerns raised, it is likely that Minister Teo will only focus on the positives that the government has done, and paint the government effort in a good light. The source focuses on the financial efforts made by the government, but does not show how the government intends to tackle the 'cultural and societal factors at play' to improve the fertility rate, which may suggest that the government has no good strategy for that yet. Therefore, the source is biased, thus unreliable in showing that government effort will work even in the future, and cannot prove that Source F is right (or not). [7]</p>	<b>[6-7]</b>

	<p>OR</p> <p><i>e.g. (L4+) Source E does not prove that Source F is right as the context of both sources are different. Source E is by Singapore's Manpower Minister Josephine Teo who is explaining the situation of having a child in Singapore, while Source F is an article explaining the situation of having a child in Korea. While both sources did talk about the government effort and resources put into increasing the fertility rate, it is likely that Singapore and South Korea will have different contexts when it comes to child raising. For instance, the healthcare system, working environment, paternity and maternity leave system and the education systems will likely be governed by each country's respective policy brought about by the needs of each country. Thus, Source E cannot prove that Source F is right as both countries have different contexts to consider for having a child. [7]</i></p> <p>Note: Award 6 marks if only vague reference to context of Source F (Korea) is made.</p>	
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**Target Skill: Assertion**

<b>5</b>	<p><b>“The cost of raising a child is the main reason for low fertility rates in developed countries.”</b></p> <p><b>Using sources in the case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.</b></p>	<b>[10]</b>																					
<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Writes about statement, no valid source use</b></p> <p><i>e.g. There are high costs involved in providing quality care to a child, which is why many couples do not want to have children. [1]</i></p>	<b>[1]</b>																					
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Yes / No, supported by valid source use</b>  Award two marks for one source used correctly.  Award three marks for two sources used correctly.  Award four marks for three or sources used correctly.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td><b>Yes, cost of raising a child is the main reason for low fertility rates in developed countries.</b></td><td><b>No, cost of living is not the main reason, AND / OR another reason is the main reason for low fertility rates in developed countries.</b></td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Source A</b></td><td>Parents are worried about paying for the baby's necessities.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Source B</b></td><td>Couples can be motivated by financial help to raise a child.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Source C</b></td><td></td><td>Improvement of healthcare has led to less need to have more children.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Source D</b></td><td>Parents are worried about the high amount of money needed to raise a child.</td><td>Couples are worried about the effects of overpopulation.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Source E</b></td><td>Government is providing various financial assistance to support child-raising.</td><td>Personal values / societal norms help couples decide if they want to have a child.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Source F</b></td><td>Government is providing various financial assistance to support child-raising.</td><td>Financial assistance has not improved the fertility rate.  Good childcare system is the main reason.  Women focusing on their career is the main reason.</td></tr> </table> <p><i>e.g. I agree that the cost of raising a child is the main reason for low fertility rates in developed countries, because Sources A, B, E and F agree.</i></p> <p><i>This can be seen Source A where a couple is pushing a pram with a baby in it. They are saying ‘Of course births are down!...Who can afford a baby’s necessities?’ The parents also have a worried look on their face. This suggests that the parents are concerned with the cost of raising a child. [2]</i></p>		<b>Yes, cost of raising a child is the main reason for low fertility rates in developed countries.</b>	<b>No, cost of living is not the main reason, AND / OR another reason is the main reason for low fertility rates in developed countries.</b>	<b>Source A</b>	Parents are worried about paying for the baby's necessities.		<b>Source B</b>	Couples can be motivated by financial help to raise a child.		<b>Source C</b>		Improvement of healthcare has led to less need to have more children.	<b>Source D</b>	Parents are worried about the high amount of money needed to raise a child.	Couples are worried about the effects of overpopulation.	<b>Source E</b>	Government is providing various financial assistance to support child-raising.	Personal values / societal norms help couples decide if they want to have a child.	<b>Source F</b>	Government is providing various financial assistance to support child-raising.	Financial assistance has not improved the fertility rate.  Good childcare system is the main reason.  Women focusing on their career is the main reason.	<b>[2-4]</b>
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	<p><i>This can be seen in Source B where it states at the bottom that if couples 'pledge to have kids', they will 'receive gifts worth up to \$208.' This suggests that couples can be motivated by financial help to raise a child, suggesting that couples are worried about the cost of raising a child [2]</i></p> <p><i>Source E says 'Parents now benefit from greater support for child-raising. When their first child is born, they receive up to \$18,000 through the MediSave Grant for New-borns, Baby Bonus Cash Gift, and the Child Development Account (CDA)' This suggests that the Singapore government is actively supporting parents to pay for the cost of raising a child [2].</i></p> <p><i>Source F says 'This has led to...the provision of childcare allowances', suggesting that the Korean government thinks the cost of raising a child is an issue, which is why they are supporting their citizens in doing so [2].</i></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><i>Source C says 'Scientific innovations like antibiotics and vaccinations have also families healthier, so families do not have to worry about child mortality', suggesting that the couples do not want to have many children as it is likely that their children will survive past their childhood years. [2]</i></p> <p><i>Source D says 'with the future looking scary with fish-less oceans predicted by 2048, and the degradation of the environment' suggesting that the concerns of the effects of an overpopulated world is the reason why couples do not want to have children. [2]</i></p> <p><i>Source E says 'marriage and parenthood are personal decisions, shaped by the values that each person holds dear. But they are also influenced in no small part by social norms, our families, employers and the wider society.' This suggests that it is not just the cost of raising a child, but personal values and societal norms that influence couples to decide if they want to have a child. [2]</i></p> <p><i>Source F says 'For many married women, they mostly fear that they would be forced to sacrifice their careers if they choose to have children'. This suggests that the reason for not having children is because women in Korea prioritise their career over having a child. [2]</i></p>	
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Yes + No, supported by valid source use</b> i.e. Both elements of L2.</p> <p>Award 5 marks for two sources used correctly, one source identified under 'yes', <b>AND</b> one source identified under 'no'.</p> <p>Award 6 marks for three sources used correctly, with at least one source identified under 'yes', <b>AND</b> one source identified under 'no'.</p> <p>Award 7 marks for four sources used correctly, with at least one source identified under 'yes', <b>AND</b> one source identified under 'no'.</p> <p>Award 8 marks for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four or more sources used correctly, with at least two sources identified under 'yes', <b>AND</b> two sources identified under 'no'. Sources used should</li> </ul>	<b>[5-8]</b>

	<p>not have explanations repeated across sources. <b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five or more sources used correctly, with at least two sources identified under 'yes', <b>AND</b> two sources identified under 'no'.</li> </ul> <p><b>To score additional 2 marks, candidates can take any one of these 3 routes:</b></p> <p><b>Route 1: Through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility or sufficiency.</b></p> <p><i>e.g. Source B is unreliable, as the source is biased towards the organisation's own agenda. Source B is by a volunteer welfare organisation whose objective is to advocate for having children and educating parents on fertility wellness. As such, it will portray parenthood in a positive light. This purpose of the poster is to encourage couples to have children, and thus will be biased as it will not share the negative aspects of having a child to suit its purpose. Thus Source B is unreliable.</i></p> <p>Note: Student should not repeat the same argument used in Source E for this route.</p> <p><b>Route 2: By sharing example(s) from contextual knowledge.</b></p> <p><i>e.g. I agree that the cost of raising a child is the main reason for low fertility rates in developed countries. There are many costs involved in raising a child, such as buying necessities like diapers and milk powder. When the child is older, there will also be costs such as paying for education costs and maybe tuition. It is also understandable that parents will want to choose the best for their children, as seen in Source A, which is why to couples, the cost of raising a child seems high. This is also why the Singapore government is assisting with the cost of raising a child by providing monetary support for raising a child, as seen in Source E.</i></p> <p><b>Route 3: By giving a balanced conclusion / resolution.</b></p> <p><i>e.g. There are many reasons associated with why couples do not want to have children. The cost of raising a child is one factor. If couples are worried about paying for the costs of raising a child as seen in Source A, they will likely decide to not have a child. However, many other reasons, such as personal choice, as seen in Source E, and prioritisation of career, as seen in Source F, also factor into the decision of whether a couple should have a child. Thus, for governments to improve the fertility rate of their country, the policies to encourage couples to have a child need to take into account the various concerns that potential parents have, and to address them, so that parents can feel more confident and willing to have a child. [2]</i></p>	
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**Target Skill: Structured-Response Question**

<b>6</b>	<p><b>Extract 1 shows that Singapore's use of Mother Tongue has declined over the years.</b></p> <p><b>In your opinion, how can the use of Mother Tongue be encouraged in Singapore? Explain your answer using two ways.</b></p>	<b>[7]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Describes the topic: Use of Mother Tongue in Singapore</b></p> <p><i>e.g. The use of Mother Tongue in Singapore is declining because many people find it difficult to learn their own Mother Tongue. [1]</i></p>	<b>[1]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Identifies/Describes way</b></p> <p>Award 2 marks for identifying one way and 3 marks for identifying two ways. Award 3 marks for describing one way and 4 marks for describing two ways.</p> <p>Note: The way described should not repeat what has already been done. A clear <b>encouragement</b> in change of attitude/behaviour should also be evident.</p> <p><i>e.g. Parents can encourage their children to use Mother Tongue more often by consciously communicating in Mother Tongue with their children. For example, parents can choose to watch shows or read books and articles in Mother Tongue with their children. [3]</i></p> <p><i>(As above plus) e.g. Schools can also encourage students to use Mother Tongue more often by emphasising on the importance of one's mother tongue to communicate with others in a globalised world. For example, schools can share about Singapore's interconnections with countries that share the same Mother Tongue as us such as China, and Malaysia. Schools can also offer translation courses for interested students to learn how to do translation between English and their Mother Tongue. [4]</i></p>	<b>[2-4]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>L2 + Explains way</b></p> <p>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one way. Award 6-7 marks for explaining two ways.</p> <p><b>Note: An explanation is showing how the way addresses the declining use of mother tongue in Singapore.</b></p> <p><i>e.g. Parents can encourage their children to use Mother Tongue more often by consciously communicating in Mother Tongue with their children. For example, parents can choose to watch shows or read books and articles in Mother Tongue with their children. By doing so, children can have more practice using their Mother Tongue at home. This will make them more confident to eventually communicate with their Mother Tongue with other people. [6]</i></p>	<b>[5-7]</b>

	<p><i>(As above plus) e.g. Schools can also encourage students to use Mother Tongue more often by emphasising on the importance of one's mother tongue to communicate with others in a globalised world. For example, schools can share about Singapore's interconnections with countries that share the same Mother Tongue as us such as China, and Malaysia. Schools can also offer translation courses for interested students to learn how to do translation between English and their Mother Tongue. By doing so, students can be more motivated to use their Mother Tongue more often as they realise that it is necessary to be good at one's Mother Tongue to capitalise on opportunities brought about by globalisation in the future. [7]</i></p>	
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<b>7</b>	<p><b>Extracts 2 and Extract 3 reflect on the positive and negative impacts of cultural homogenisation and hybridisation in a globalised world.</b></p> <p><b>How far do you agree that the positive impact is more significant than the negative impact? Explain your answer.</b></p>	<b>[8]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Writes about the topic (i.e. cultural homogenisation and hybridisation) but without explaining the question</b></p> <p><i>e.g. The economic exchanges in a global economy have increased access to and consumption of goods and services, facilitating the exchange of cultures in areas such as entertainment and food. This has led to cultural homogenisation and hybridization. [2]</i></p>	<b>[1-2]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Describes the impacts</b></p> <p>Award 3 marks for describing positive <b>OR</b> negative impact Award 4 marks for describing positive <b>AND</b> negative impact</p> <p><b>Note: To be awarded this level, students need to identify at least one specific positive OR/AND negative impact, AND describe with a relevant example for the impact(s) identified. Non-cultural impact raised (e.g. economic impact) should still be clearly linked to the effects of globalisation on culture.</b></p> <p><i>e.g. One positive impact of cultural homogenization and hybridization is that it provides greater access to food and entertainment options from other cultures. Due to globalization, many foreign entertainments have proliferated across the world. For example, many Singaporeans enjoy watching movies from Marvel Studios, such as Avengers: End Game, which is produced in America [3].</i></p> <p><i>(As above plus) e.g. One negative impact of cultural homogenization and hybridization is that it can reduce cultural diversity in one's country. Due to globalization, many food outlets have also established branches overseas. When these branches become popular, local food outlets may lose their customers. For example, fast food chains such as McDonalds and KFC are popular in Singapore due to their low price, good food and quick preparation time. As such, some Singaporeans choose to eat fast food over local food. [4]</i></p>	<b>[3-4]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Explains the impacts</b></p> <p><b>Note: An explanation for positive impact is showing the significance, benefits or favourable outcomes of the examples cited. An explanation for negative impact is showing the dangers, drawbacks or unfavourable outcomes of the examples cited.</b></p> <p><i>e.g. One positive impact of cultural homogenization and hybridization is that it provides greater access to food and entertainment options from other cultures. Due to globalization, many foreign entertainments have</i></p>	<b>[5-7]</b>

	<p><i>proliferated across the world. For example, many Singaporeans enjoy watching movies from Marvel Studios, such as Avengers: End Game, which is produced in America. Many Singaporeans also enjoy watching Korean dramas such as Crash Landing on You. Singaporeans are able to watch these shows in their own country. Thus, Singaporeans have more choices for entertainment beyond locally produced movies and dramas, and Singaporeans who enjoy shows produced overseas are able to watch them easily. [6]</i></p> <p><i>(As above plus) e.g. One negative impact of cultural homogenization and hybridization is that it can reduce cultural diversity in one's country. Due to globalization, many food outlets have also established branches overseas. When these branches become popular, local food outlets may lose their customers. For example, fast food chains such as McDonalds and KFC are popular in Singapore due to their low price, good food and quick preparation time. As such, some Singaporeans choose to eat fast food over local food. This may cause local hawkers and restaurants to lose customers and close down eventually. Thus, some Singaporeans worry that this will cause a permanent loss in local food culture eventually. [7]</i></p>	
<b>L4</b>	<p><b>Both aspects in L3 plus explains the relative importance of the impact</b></p> <p><i>(Both examples above plus) e.g. The positive impact of cultural homogenisation and hybridisation is more significant than the negative impact, as societies in general will be able to gain more access, and thus choices in entertainment and food from different cultures. While it is true that local culture can be influenced or even possibly reduced due to cultural homogenization, it is unlikely for one's local culture to be permanently lost. This is because cultural hybridisation, by its very nature, help to preserve local cultures as it is blended with foreign cultures to create something unique but familiar to local cultures. [8]</i></p>	<b>[8]</b>

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