



**ST JOSEPH'S INSTITUTION
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2022
(YEAR 4)**

CANDIDATE
NAME

CLASS

INDEX
NUMBER

HUMANITIES

2272/01

Paper 1 Social Studies

2273/01

Additional Materials : Writing Paper

23 August 2022

**1 hour 45 minutes
(11:15 – 13:00)**

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Section A

Answer **all** questions.

Section B

Answer **both** questions.

Begin Section B on a fresh piece of writing paper.

At the end of the examination, fasten Section A and Section B separately.

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

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

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

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

- 1 Study Source A.
Why do you think the infographic was published? Explain your answer. [6]
- 2 Study Sources B and C.
How far does Source B agree with Source C? Explain your answer. [6]
- 3 Study Source D.
How useful is Source D as evidence about the efforts to reduce food waste in Singapore? Explain your answer. [6]
- 4 Study Sources E and F.
Does Source E make Source F surprising? Explain your answer. [7]
- 5 Study all sources.
'The responsibility of tackling food wastage lies with the individuals.'
Using the sources in the case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

This document consists of 7 printed pages including this cover page.

[Turn Over]

How can Singapore's interests be protected while tackling food waste?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Singapore generated 665,000 tonnes of food waste in 2020, equivalent to the weight of about 46,000 double-decker buses — even as a National Environment Agency (NEA) survey in 2019 found that more consumers are adopting environmentally conscious food habits such as having no leftovers on their plates when eating out. Increasing amount of food waste puts pressure on our resources. When food is wasted, so are all of the resources used to grow and deliver the food to our tables, as well as to dispose of it. This increases our carbon footprint, contributing to global warming and climate change.

The causes of food waste have often been attributed to individuals purchasing more than what is needed, rejecting food with slight imperfections, and food retailers throwing away edible food that are close to expiring, instead of donating them to those who need them most. There have been calls for the government to take more drastic actions against food waste and organisations have adopted innovative solutions to tackle food wastage, while others have also questioned whether Singapore is doing enough to tackle the problem of food waste as a society.

Study the following sources to find out how Singapore's interests can be protected while tackling food waste.

Source A: An infographic taken from a Singapore newspaper.



Source B: A letter from a member of the public, published in a Singapore newspaper forum page on 29 December 2020.

France, for example, has become a global leader in reducing supermarket waste, with its law on food waste that prohibits supermarkets from throwing away unused foods. Countries like Norway, Denmark, and South Korea have instituted legal curbs to similar effect. It's about time that something is done. If not, the beautiful and green Singapore we know will cease to exist due to the harsh environmental impact food waste brings about.

The thousands of food and beverage outlets across the island, as well as supermarkets, are major contributors to food waste. They frequently dispose unsold or ugly-looking items. These forms of industrial food waste can be curbed with top-down legislative measures. Why aren't there harsher regulations for these offenders?

Source C: An excerpt from a statement by Ms Grace Fu, Minister for Sustainability and the Environment in response to a question about overcoming food wastage habits, 2021.

Addressing food waste is a priority for my Ministry and the National Environment Agency (NEA). We are driving nationwide measures to reduce and recycle food waste because we recognize the long-term damage it can do to our environment. To encourage consumers to avoid food wastage, NEA has been running a campaign to promote good habits, such as buying and cooking only what you can finish and asking for smaller portions of food. In addition, since 2017, all hawker centers are installed with a food waste digester, reducing the amount of waste. From 2024, industrial premises that generate large amounts of food waste must segregate it for treatment or face fines and penalties. My Ministry will continue to work closely with our partners in this issue.

Source D: From an extract of a commentary that was published online, titled "Reduce waste by redistributing food surplus to those in need" by a strong advocate of issues that impact sustainable living in Singapore.

Time is not on our side. We must urgently encourage food-loss-reducing behaviours through food labelling policies. Currently, the Singapore Food Agency does not distinguish between "use by" or "best before" and "expiry date", resulting in huge food wastage because products are not allowed to be sold or distributed beyond expiry dates.

We must be clear in our policy on different date labels and begin to educate consumers on the meaning of each to reduce waste. Studies have shown that when consumers are clearly shown on the food label that "use by" and "best before" means lower food quality but not food safety, and how food waste results in negative environmental impact, they are more willing to pay for food that is past its use-by / best-before dates.



Source E: *From an interview conducted by a Singapore newspaper with Mr Tristram Stuart, a food-waste campaigner who was in Singapore in 2017 to share about his food-wastage journey.*

According to the National Environment Agency, the amount of food waste here has surged by about 40 per cent in the past decade to 791 million kg last year. During a bin-inspection visit at a FairPrice supermarket outlet, Mr Stuart found boxes of fresh, yellow peppers that "look perfectly good to eat", but are seen as ugly food that do not appeal to consumers.

"Singaporeans spend a lot of money on food and love eating, so there is good reason not to waste it. Most people here know that food wastage is a bad idea and are using their consumer power to voice their concerns," he says. "Furthermore, Singapore's efforts in upcycling food waste - the idea of turning food waste into animal feed - is much better than converting it to compost. The scientists at Nanyang Technological University have discovered a yeast to ferment grain sludge to make it into chicken feed that can be used in farms here. This is indeed a good progress."

Source F: *Adapted from an online article by a Food Bank volunteer on 06 October 2019.*

Currently, eight in 10 Singaporeans will avoid buying 'ugly' vegetables and fruits. The main reason is because Singaporeans feel that 'ugly food' is not as fresh and nutritious as other food. However, this is not true. 'Ugly food' is exactly the same as any other food that is 'beautiful' and taste just as good. One of the other reasons why 'ugly food' wastage remains very high in Singapore is because it is impossible for us to buy them in the first place as they are being thrown away before they reach the consumers.

These ugly food wastage then becomes excessive food wastage as they are generated when consumers stop buying perishable goods such as fresh fruits and vegetables that lack shelf life descriptions. Supermarkets would not display these items if they fail to meet the quality mark because no customers would want to buy them. Hence, to prevent sheer waste, supermarkets should hand these food items to needy families so they do not grow hungry and are assured of food security.



SECTION B (Structured-Response Questions)

Answer both questions.

Being Part of a Globalised World

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1



Extract 2

Communication technologies has undergone great technological advancements which has allowed for a more efficient exchange of ideas and information globally.

Extract 3

Multinational Corporations (MNCs) are big companies that usually have their headquarters in one country and their operations in several countries. Over the years, MNCs have spread to all corners of the world and are a key part of the global economy.

- 6 Extract 1 shows an image taken during a simulated terrorist attack, Exercise Northstar 10. It is a multi-agency counter-terrorism exercise held in Singapore.

In your opinion, how can Singapore benefit from the regular conduct of such exercises? Explain your answer with reference to **two** benefits. [7]

- 7 Extracts 2 and 3 reflect on how there have been advances in technology and a growth of MNCs.

Do you agree that advances in technology is a more significant reason than the growth of MNCs in leading to the positive economic impact on individuals? Explain your answer. [8]

END OF PAPER

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A: <https://www.starfishlearningjourney.com/reducefoodwaste.html>

Source B: <https://www.straitstimes.com/opinion/forum/forum-enact-laws-to-tackle-the-problem-of-food-wastage>

Source C: <https://www.mse.gov.sg/resource-room/category/2021-02-24-written-reply-to-pg-on-food-sustainability-habits/>

Source D: <https://antheaindraong.medium.com/more-urgency-needed-in-zero-waste-masterplan-and-solving-food-insecurity-is-a-climate-change-action-34cca589d0f09>

Source E: <https://www.straitstimes.com/lifestyle/food/talking-trash-seriously>

Source F: <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/how-supermarkets-fight-food-waste-in-singapore>

SJI SS 2022 Prelim LORMS

(1) Study Source A.

Why do you think the infographic was published? Explain your answer.

[6]

Question target: Inference purpose

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Answers based on provenance/issue. E.g. The infographic is published to highlight about food wastage in Singapore.	1
2	Because of the significance of mass media. E.g. The infographic is published because it would be an efficient way to educate many Singaporeans about food wastage in Singapore.	2
3	Message of infographic based on content (face value) / Submessage: Food wastage is a problem in Singapore E.g. This infographic is published to highlight to Singaporeans that food wastage is a problem in Singapore	3
4	Main message of infographic : convince Singaporeans that individuals must take responsibility in reducing food wastage in Singapore <i>Award 4m for answers without explanation. Award 5m for answers with explanation.</i> Source A is an infographic that is published <u>to convince</u> Singaporeans / all Singapore households / individuals <u>that we all have a part to play / buy what we need or use in curbing food wastage</u> . This is evident from how much food we have wasted in a year and the methods that individual respondents have taken to reduce food wastage. As evident in Source A, "A more staggering amount of Singapore wasting \$342 million of food each year and 68,400,000 plates of Nasi Lemak thrown away in Singapore annually. But 1 in 5 are smart consumers who do not throw away their food with much planning and being clear about what they want to buy in supermarkets. This suggests that individuals are not doing enough and hence individuals should / must play a key role in reducing food wastage in Singapore. (5m)	4-5
5	L4 message + Outcome L4 + This was published so that more Singaporeans would be incentivised / encouraged to do their part to stop food wastage in Singapore.	6

(2) Study Sources B and C.

How far does Source B agree with Source C? Explain your answer. [6]

Question Target: Comparison

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	Agree/Disagree based on Provenance. / Respecting question (RQ) E.g They would disagree because Source B is a comment from a member of the public and Source C is by a Minister.	1
L2	Agree/Disagree based on topic / Falsenatching / no match E.g. They agree because they both talk about food wastage in Singapore. Or E.g. They disagree because Source B mentions another method to prevent food wastage while Source C does not mention any.	2
L3	Agree/Disagree based on Content <i>Award 3m for comparison with unclear overarching idea. Award 4m for comparison with clear and valid overarching idea.</i> e.g They agree because both sources show that <u>food wastage is a serious problem with negative effects to the environment</u> . According to Source B, <u>food wastage has a negative impact on Singapore</u> . This is evident from Source B, "the beautiful and green Singapore we know will cease to exist due to the harsh environmental impact food waste brings about". Similarly, according to Source C, <u>food wastage has negatively affected Singapore</u> . This is evident from Source C, "we are driving nationwide efforts to reduce and recycle food waste because we recognize the long-term damage it can do to our environment." OR e.g They disagree on <u>whether the Singapore government is doing enough to tackle food wastage problem in Singapore</u> . According to Source B, <u>the government is not doing enough to tackle food wastage problem in Singapore</u> . This is evident in Source B "Why aren't there harsher regulations for these offenders? It's about time that something is done." However, according to Source C, <u>the government is putting in effort to prevent food wastage in Singapore</u> . This is evident in Source C, 'we are driving nationwide efforts.'	3-4
L4	Both Agree AND Disagree <i>Award 4m for comparison with unclear overarching idea. Award 5m for comparison with clear and valid overarching idea.</i> Both parts of L3.	4-5
L5	Disagree in viewpoints/perspectives in managing food wastage. L3 + Source B is critical of government efforts toward managing food waste while Source C is supportive of government efforts towards managing food waste .	6

- 3) Study Source D.
How useful is Source D as evidence about the efforts to reduce food waste in Singapore?
Explain your answer. [6m]

Question target: Utility

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Answers based on provenance. e.g. Useful as it is from an article from a strong advocate of issues that impact sustainable living in Singapore.	1
L2	Useful – content (sub message – not focusing on efforts to reduce food wastage in Singapore) / Misinterpretation / Typicality E.g. According to Source D, there are other ways to prevent food wastage in Singapore. As evident in Source D 'We must urgently encourage food-loss-reducing behaviours through food labelling policies.' (Sub-message) OR e.g. Source D is useful because the strong advocate highlighted the challenges that prevented the efforts of eliminating food wastage in Singapore. Source D is credible as the strong advocate seems to be well aware of the food wastage issues as she identified the challenges that we face in Singapore. Hence Source D is useful as it is reliable. (Typicality)	2
L3	Useful / Not useful – [Basis of Source D – focused on the efforts to reduce food wastage in Singapore are unsuccessful due to poor information on food labels] Award 3m for answers without clear reason in basis. Award 4m for answers with clear reason in basis. e.g According to Source D, it states that <u>the efforts made to reduce food waste in Singapore have not been successful (3m) due to unclear food labels. (4m)</u> As seen in Source D 'Currently, the Singapore Food Agency' does not distinguish between "use by" or "best before" and "expiry date, resulting in huge food wastage because products are not allowed to be sold or distributed beyond expiry dates.' This suggests that efforts have been unsuccessful because of the consumers' lack of understanding about food labelling has led to food loss and waste.	3-4
L4	Useful, based on reliability Supported by Source F – efforts made to reduce food wastage was unsuccessful. Note: Check Basis Failed CR = L3 (without reliability – did not address reliability /and utility) Useful According to Source D, it states that <u>the efforts made to reduce food waste in Singapore have not been successful due to unclear food labels.</u> As seen in Source D 'Currently, the Singapore Food Agency' does not distinguish between "use by" or "best before" and "expiry date, resulting in huge food wastage because products are not allowed to be sold or distributed beyond expiry dates.' This suggests that efforts have been unsuccessful because of the consumers' lack of understanding about food labelling has led to food loss and waste Supported by Source F Source D is useful because it is supported by Source F. Source F states that efforts made to reduce food waste in Singapore have not been successful due to unclear food labels. As evident in Source F, 'These ugly food wastage then becomes excessive food wastage as they are generated when consumers stop buying perishable goods such as fresh fruits and vegetables that lack shelf life descriptions.' (5m) This suggests that the efforts to reduce food wastage was unsuccessful as consumers lack of understanding behind food labelling. Hence Source D is reliable as it is supported by Source F and therefore useful. (5m)	5

L5	Not useful as it is not reliable due to Provenance (due to the strong advocate pushing for agenda – there is a hidden agenda) L4 + Source D is not useful because it is not reliable. Source D is by a strong advocate of issues for sustainable living in Singapore to convince Singaporeans of the importance of public education in the date labels of food items. <u>In doing so, there is strong advocacy in coming up with measures to reduce food waste. The strong advocate of issues for sustainable living has a hidden agenda</u> of wanting Singaporeans to further her intention / desire to support the cause to reduce food waste, therefore, the source is not reliable hence not useful.	6
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- 4) Study Sources E and F.
Does Source E make Source F surprising?
Explain your answer. [7]

Question target: Comparison and surprise

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	No mention of Surprise or Not Surprised / Respecting Question	1
L2	False matching / Misinterpretation / no match	2
L3	Surprised / Not surprised based on agreement OR disagreement of Sources D and E Award 3m for not explaining the evidence NOTE: No marks for no overarching idea Not surprising – based on agreement of content of Sources E and F E.g. Source E does not make Source F surprising because <u>both sources are similar in the reason that ugly food being thrown leads to food wastage.</u> Source E states <u>the supermarket threw out ugly food in one of his checks and this contributed to food wastage.</u> As evident in Source E, "During a bin-inspection visit at a FairPrice supermarket outlet, he found boxes of yellow peppers that "look perfectly good to eat", but are seen as ugly food that do not appeal to consumers. Similarly, Source F states <u>ugly food is thrown away and hence contribute to food wastage.</u> As evident in Source F, "it is impossible for us to buy them in the first place as they are being thrown away before they reach the consumers."	3-4
L4	OR Surprised – based on disagreement of content of Sources E and F E.g. Source E makes Source F surprising because <u>they differ in the methods to overcome food wastage.</u> Source E states <u>there are efforts to turn food waste to good use.</u> As evident in Source E "Furthermore, Singapore's efforts in upcycling food wastage – the idea of turning food waste into animal feed – is much better than converting it to compost." While Source F states <u>there are other ways to prevent food wastage by giving the food that are near expiry to families who need them.</u> As evident in Source F "Hence to prevent sheer waste, supermarkets should hand these good items to needy families so they do not grow hungry."	5-6
L5	L3+ Not surprised based on Cross Reference (main source – Source E) with another source Note: Check Basis - > See relevance to CR	6

	<p>Source B to support</p> <p>Cross referenced to Source B, it states that <u>ugly food were thrown out and this contributed to food wastage</u>. As evident in Source B where the source states 'The thousands of food and beverage outlets across the island, as well as supermarkets, are the major contributors to food wastage. They frequently dispose unsold or ugly looking items.' This implies that supermarkets contribute to food wastage. <i>Since Source B supports Source E, I am not surprised.</i></p>	
L6	<p>L3 + Not surprised in Provenance - Provenance, knowledge and outcome</p> <p>Because food waste campaigner brought a different insight to overcome food waste</p> <p>e.g. I am not surprised at Source E because Mr Stuart who is a food waste campaigner had brought a different insight to overcome food waste. This insight focuses on how overcoming a current global issue with technological innovations that will turn a negative issue to one with positive impact. For a person of his background, it is not surprising that he brings such insights to overcome food wastage.</p>	7

- 5) Study all sources.
'The responsibility of tackling food wastage lies with the individuals.'
Using the sources in the case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.
[10]

Question target: Evaluative

Level	Descriptor	Marks				
L1	Writes about statement, no valid source use.	1				
L2	<p>Yes OR NO supported by valid source use. <i>Award 2 marks for the use of 1 source</i> <i>Award 3 marks for the use of 2 sources</i> <i>Award 4 marks for the use of 3 sources</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Agree</th><th>Disagree</th></tr> <tr> <td> <p>The responsibility of tackling food wastage lies with the individuals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What responsibility do the individuals have? How do the individuals tackle food wastage? </td><td> <p>The responsibility of tackling food wastage does NOT lie with the individuals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whose responsibility?. How does the stakeholder tackle food wastage? </td></tr> </table> <p>Sources A , C, D and E agree Sources B, C, D, E and F disagree</p> <p>Agree Source A agrees that the responsibility of tackling food wastage lies with the individuals as <u>there is success in individual responsibility to tackle food wastage</u>. As evident in Source A, the infographic shows that 1 in 5 are smart consumers who do not throw away food and they are efficient and smart shoppers who planned what they want to buy and are not swayed by promotional items. This implies individual empowerment is the best way as suggested by the respondents to the survey.</p>	Agree	Disagree	<p>The responsibility of tackling food wastage lies with the individuals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What responsibility do the individuals have? How do the individuals tackle food wastage? 	<p>The responsibility of tackling food wastage does NOT lie with the individuals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whose responsibility?. How does the stakeholder tackle food wastage? 	2-4
Agree	Disagree					
<p>The responsibility of tackling food wastage lies with the individuals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What responsibility do the individuals have? How do the individuals tackle food wastage? 	<p>The responsibility of tackling food wastage does NOT lie with the individuals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whose responsibility?. How does the stakeholder tackle food wastage? 					

<p>Source C agrees that the responsibility of tackling food wastage lies with the individuals as <u>individuals change their mindset and what they are used to eating</u>. As evident in Source C "To encourage consumers to avoid food wastage, NEA has been running a campaign to promote good habits, such as buying cooking only what you can finish and asking for smaller portions of food." This suggests that individuals can change for the better and be responsible for reducing food wastage.</p> <p>Source D agrees that the responsibility of tackling food wastage lies with the individuals as <u>educating the public is the best way to empower individuals to own the food wastage problem</u>. As evident in the source, "Time is not on our side. We must urgently encourage food-loss reducing behaviours through food labelling policies.' This suggests that the responsibility lies with the individual to tackle food wastage greatly reduces food wastage.</p> <p>Source E agrees the responsibility of tackling food wastage lies with the individuals as <u>individuals found a new and innovative approach to turn food wastage to tackle food wastage</u>. As evident in the source, 'the idea of turning food waste into animal feed – is much better than converting it to compost.' This suggests that the innovative solution by the individuals provides another way to tackle food wastage in Singapore.</p> <p>Disagree: Source B <u>disagrees</u> that the responsibility of tackling food wastage lies with the individuals as <u>the responsibility lies with the government. The government uses law to enforce the right behaviour ensures food wastage</u>. As evident in source, 'Countries like Norway, Denmark, and South Korea have instituted legal curbs to similar effect. Why arent there harsher regulations for these offenders?' This implies that government enforcement by taking a punitive stand against food wastage will tackle food wastage as shown in other countries.</p> <p>Source C disagrees that the responsibility of tackling food wastage lies with the individuals as <u>the responsibility lies with the government. The government leads the way to work with companies to tackle food wastage</u>. As evident in the source 'since 2017, all hawker centers are installed with a food waste digester, reducing the amount of waste. From 2024, industrial premises that generate large amounts of food waste must segregate it for treatment or face fines and penalties.' This implies that the responsibility lies with the government to tackle food wastage as the government works with companies along and government enforcement to tackle food wastage.</p> <p>Source D disagrees that the responsibility of tackling food wastage lies with the individuals as <u>the government should own the food wastage problem by enforcing food labels indicate the best time to consume the food</u>. As evident in the source, 'Currently, the Singapore Food Agency does not distinguish between 'use by' or 'best before' and 'expiry date', resulting in huge food wastage because products are not allowed to be sold or distributed beyond expiry date.' This suggests that the responsibility lies with the government through policy making to tackle food wastage.</p> <p>Source E disagrees that the responsibility of tackling food wastage lies with the individuals as <u>organisations take responsibility through innovative solutions to tackle food wastage</u>. As evident in the source, 'The scientist at Nanyang Technological University have discovered a yeast to ferment grain sludge to make it into chicken feed that can be used in farms here.' This suggests that the responsibility lies in organisations that come up with innovative solutions to tackle food wastage.</p>	
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	Source F disagrees that the responsibility of tackling food wastage lies with the individuals as organisations or companies take the responsibility with more planning and co-ordination amongst supermarkets or self help agencies to re-distribute ugly but edible food to tackle food wastage. As evident in the source 'Hence, to prevent sheer wastage, supermarkets should hand these food items to needy families so they do not grow hungry and are assured of food security.' This suggests that the responsibility lies with organisations or companies to lead the way to tackle food wastage.	
L3	<p>Yes AND No, supported by valid source use <i>i.e. Both elements of L2, support (S) and challenge (C) statements</i> Award 5 marks for the use of <u>2</u> sources (1S + 1C)</p> <p>Award 6 marks for the use of <u>3</u> sources (2S + 1C OR 1S + 2C) Award 7 marks for the use of <u>4</u> sources (2S + 2C) (1S + 3C = 6 marks OR 3S + 1C = 6 marks) Award 8 marks for the use of <u>5</u> sources (3S + 2C OR 2S + 3C) (1S + 4C = 6 marks OR 4S + 1C = 6 marks)</p> <p>Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2 & L3.</p> <p>**To score an additional 2 marks, candidates can take any one of these three routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility, sufficiency. - by sharing example(s) from contextual knowledge. - by giving a balanced conclusion / resolution. <p>(a) Through analyzing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility or sufficiency:</p> <p>E.g. Source C is not reliable as it is by the Minister for Sustainability and the Environment who is <u>justifying the ministry's efforts</u> in tackling food wastage. She was defensive in the ministry's efforts as she listed the different ways that they have embarked to tackle food wastage. As evident in Source B 'We are driving nationwide measures to reduce and recycle food wastage. NEA has been running a campaign.' The source is a biased account of what NEA has done. It is subjective and spoken from the Minister's own point of view. As the source is not objective and only serves to justify / defend the ministry's work so far, it is not reliable.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) by sharing example(s) from contextual knowledge.</p> <p>Eg. Based on my contextual knowledge, I agree that the responsibility in tackling food wastage lies with the individuals. As in Source F, the Food Bank volunteer opines that most Singaporeans will avoid buying 'ugly' vegetables and fruits. This leads to food wastage already at the supermarkets, before the food is sold to the customers / consumers. From what I know / observe, consumers / customers often choose the best looking fruit or vegetables. The supermarkets and markets often discard these ugly vegetables or fruits in order to draw more customers. Hence, the responsibility of tackling food wastage by individuals will bring about a change to the critical situation and ensure that the wasteful behaviour will stop.</p>	5-8

OR	
(c) by giving a balanced conclusion / resolution	
e.g. There are mixed views as to whether the responsibility of tackling food wastage lies with the individuals. As evident in Source A, it highlights the responsibility lies with the individual responsibility as individual empowerment is the key to reduce food wastage. However, there are other stakeholders who can be reined in to tackle food wastage as evident in Source C where the Minister for Sustainability and the Environment shared that the government can bring in companies to tackle food wastage effectively in Singapore.	

Section B Structured Response Question

6. Extract 1 shows an image taken during Exercise Northstar 10, a multi-agency, counter-terrorism exercise held in Singapore. [7]
- In your opinion, how can Singapore benefit from the regular conduct of such exercises? Explain your answer with reference to **two** benefits.

Level	Answer	Marks
L1	<p>Describes the topic i.e. Racist incidents occur in Singapore</p> <p>E.g. In Singapore, the government regularly conducts counter-terrorism drills and exercises. Such events will occur on an annual basis and will involve many agencies such as the Singapore Armed Forces, the Singapore Police Force and the Singapore Civil Defence Force.</p>	1
L2	Identifies/Describes Reasons	2-4

	Award 2 marks for identifying one benefit and 3 marks for identifying two benefits. Award 3 marks for describing one benefit and 4 marks for describing two benefits.	
L3	<p>L2 + Explains reason Award 5-6 marks for explaining one reason. Award 6-7 marks for explaining two reasons.</p> <p>Note: An explanation in why/how the country benefits → Lower likelihood of a terrorist attack OR Less impact if an attack takes place</p> <p>E.g. One benefit that Singapore is able to obtain from the regular conduct of counter-terrorism exercises is the increased level of vigilance of Singaporeans. Counter-terrorism exercises in Singapore are often held in public spaces such as transport hubs. These exercises often simulate terrorist attacks and allow the authorities and agencies to practice their responses. Additionally, the conduct of these exercises are often publicized in the news and the events are extensively shared with the general public. Singaporeans will be able to easily stay up to date with the exercises that have occurred. As such, they will be more aware of the threats that Singapore faces. <u>As a result, Singaporeans will have an increased awareness of the threats the country faces and a better understanding of how our country safeguards against such threats. Consequently, with the increased awareness, they are likely to be more vigilant and will be more likely to act proactively if the situation ever arises. This increases the level of deterrence towards would-be terrorists as the chances of a successful attack will diminish and thus, Singapore is protected from any terrorist attacks taking place.</u></p> <p>E.g. Another benefit that Singapore is able to obtain from the regular conduct of counter-terrorism exercise is the increased ability to deal with any potential terrorist attacks. During the counter-terrorism exercises, many governmental agencies are given the valuable opportunity to practice their skills and responses in a real-world setting. Agencies such as the Singapore Police Force, the Singapore Armed Forces and the Singapore Civil Defence Force are able to refine their processes and responses to terrorist attacks. Additionally, personnel from these agencies are also able to improve on their ability to manage and deal with such threats. <u>As a result, governmental agencies will have an increased ability to deal with and manage these incidents should a terrorist attack ever occur. Their increased capability and capacity to respond to such incidents will allow them to lessen the amount of damage dealt or lives loss.</u></p> <p>Other acceptable answers: *Markers to note down all the possibilities given by the boys in the markers' report.</p>	5-7

7. Extracts 2 and 3 reflect on how there has been advances in technology and a growth of multinational corporations (MNCs). [8]

Do you agree that advances in technology is a more significant reason than the growth of MNCs in leading to the positive economic impact on individuals?
Explain your answer

Level	Answer	Marks
L1	Writes about the topic (i.e globalisation) but without addressing the question	1-2
L2	Describes the factors	3-4

	Award 3 marks for describing one factor. Award 4 marks for describing two factors.	
L3	<p>Explains factors</p> <p>Note: An explanation is showing how the factor will lead to a specific positive economic impact on an individual. Award 5-6 marks for explaining factor. Award 6-7 marks for explaining two key ideas.</p> <p>E.g. Advances in technology is a factor that has led to individuals being able to earn a higher income and in doing so, enjoy a positive economic impact. In recent years, there have been rapid advances in communications technology. The invention and development of the internet and mobile communications have resulted in an exponential rise in the exchange of information. For example, with advances in technology, the development of smartphones have come about. With smartphones, people are no longer restricted to voice calls. These devices enable people to communicate with anyone from anywhere at any time and even allows people to transmit massive amounts of information via email almost instantaneously. <u>As such, many Singaporeans are able to leverage on technology to enable them to start their own business or even pursue remote work opportunities that would not have been viable. In turn, this provides them with more sources of income or more opportunities to obtain a higher pay. Consequently, they are able to earn more and thus, enjoy a positive economic impact.</u></p> <p>E.g. The growth of multinational corporations is another factor that has enabled individuals to earn more income and enjoy positive economic impacts. Multi-national companies (MNCs) are large corporations that have their operations in multiple countries. These MNCs function on a global scale and greatly facilitates the exchange of goods, services and even information around the world. Many of such MNCs have also ended up investing in Singapore and have some aspect of their operations in Singapore. One such example is Google which has their headquarters in The United States but also have their server facilities and the Asia-Pacific Regional Office in Singapore. <u>When these MNCs invest in Singapore or come to Singapore to set up, they end up creating many job opportunities for local Singaporeans. As such, this provides more employment opportunities for people and they are able to pursue these opportunities that may earn them a higher income. Therefore, the growth of MNCs has brought about positive economic impacts to individuals.</u></p> <p>NOTE: Candidates that are able to provide a consequence of higher income will obtain the higher explanation mark. i.e. Higher income → Greater spending power → Higher standard of living Higher pay → More disposable income → Better quality of life</p>	5-7
L4	Both aspects in L3 plus explains the relative importance of each idea.	8