



**Preliminary Examination 2019
Secondary Four Express/ Five Normal (Academic)
Combined Humanities
Paper 1 Social Studies
(2272/01, 2273/01, 2274/01)**

Date of Examination: 27 August 2019

Duration: 1 hour 45 min

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Name: _____ ()

Class: _____

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your answers on the writing paper provided.

Write in dark blue or black pen

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **both parts** of Question 2.

Hand in the question paper, Section A and Section B separately.

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

Set by: Mdm Sharifah Beevi and Ms Josephine Yee

Vetted by: Ms Ibaidah binte Ibrahim

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Section A (Source-Based Case Study) [35m]

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

1 Being Part of a Globalised World

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

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

(a) Study Source A.

Why do you think this cartoon was published? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

How useful is this source as evidence about the effort to manage cyberattacks in Singapore? Explain your answer. [7]

(c) Study Source C.

Are you surprised by the source? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Sources D and E.

Can Source D prove Source E wrong? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) “The government is responsible for keeping Singapore safe against cyberattacks.”

Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

How safe is Singapore against cyberattacks?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In recent years, cybersecurity threats have become a growing concern, as cybercriminals exploit the speed, convenience and anonymity of the Internet to commit crimes that transcend borders. Attacks on Singapore's cyber infrastructure such as the hacking of local government websites and the stealing of personal data have raised concerns among Singaporeans about the safety of Singapore's cyber infrastructure.

In response to such threats, the Singapore government has reviewed its measures to ensure the safety of Singapore's cyber infrastructure. These include collaborating with other countries in matters of cybersecurity, and the proposed Cybersecurity Bill which spells out proactive measures to be taken by the Cybersecurity Agency (CSA) to manage and respond to cybersecurity threats.

However, the slew of cyberattacks against Singapore has not reduced. With the growing spate of cyberattacks, some are questioning if there can ever be enough done to manage cybersecurity challenges.

Study the following sources to assess how safe Singapore is against cyberattacks.

Source A: *A cartoon published in the Straits Times. The people holding the umbrellas represent the government while the umbrellas itself act as shields against cyberattacks.*



Source B: *From a speech by Mr Tin Aung Win, Vice-President of the Singapore Computer Society Infocomm Security Chapter during a press-conference after personal information of 1.5 million SingHealth patients, including PM Lee, were stolen in Singapore's worst cyberattack.*

In most offices across the island, it is a common sight to see employees not taking fire drills as seriously as they should, with some even lamenting that these are a waste of time as they take their time to leave their desks and go to the assembly areas. This, despite the fact that fires are a very real threat and could have disastrous consequences in high-rise office buildings. It's the same for cyber security. People will always feel it will never happen to them, or it will never happen to their company.

Singapore has one of the best infrastructure, technologies and legislation in place to deal with cyber threats, yet this happened. We can continue to blame the government and security industry for such lapses. But, isn't it obvious who our weakest link is?

Source C: *From Health Minister Gan Kim Yong speaking to reporters after it was announced that the HIV-positive status of 14,200 people were leaked online.*

I am sorry that one of our former staff who was authorised to have access to confidential information in our HIV registry appears to not have complied with our security guidelines. We have been working with police and other groups to disable the access to this data online since the data breach and we are continuing to monitor the situation. We take a serious view of this matter. We will not hesitate to take stern action against staff who violate security guidelines, abuse their authority or abuse access to information.

Source D: *From Brigadier General Doron Tamir, a founding member of the Israeli National Cyber Bureau in the Prime Minister's Office, during a sharing session with delegates from Singapore.*

There are only two types of people in the world: those that have been attacked, and those that don't know that they have been attacked. Israel has tackled this challenge by making cybersecurity an attractive subject for students and teenagers. It has to be popular. The country has done this by making cyber security a part of the education system at a much earlier stage than other countries – starting from sixth grade. It is the only country in the world which has cybersecurity as an elective for high school entry exams. High scorers are recruited into the military's cybersecurity unit during compulsory national service. Israel is the world's first country to offer a PhD in cybersecurity. With the best minds working alongside the government, we have a bulletproof cyber ecosystem!

Source E: *From a reformed hacker who now works as an Internal Security Consultant in Singapore.*

At first, a lot of hacking was done for the adrenaline rush, an intense excitement one gets just like going up a skyscraper. Hackers want to be a star in their community. But over time, hackers realised that they could make money off of their e-quests. Why destroy a file, corrupt a program and play cat-and-mouse with the IT team when you can rip off all the *sitting ducks out there and become rich?

One who hacks isn't necessarily bad. It is bad when done by bad people for financial gain or to tarnish the recipient's reputation. All hackers are pretty smart, but is it fair to assume they are all criminals? Isn't it time to rethink our strategy? Should our cybersecurity curriculum restrict talent or inculcate ethics?

**a sitting duck is a person or thing with no protection against an attack or other source of danger.*

SECTION B (Structured-Response Question)

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

2 LIVING IN A DIVERSE SOCIETY

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

In 2018, a global developmental charity agency released the Commitment to Reducing Inequality (CRI) Index, ranking countries' efforts on tackling the gap between the rich and the poor. Singapore was ranked 149 out of 157 countries across the world. Many Singaporeans are concerned about how income inequality will impact the cultural diversity of the country.

Extract 2

New immigrants are integrated into the Singaporean society through community support, in the form of grassroots-organised events and activities.

Extract 3

New immigrants to Singapore are given opportunities to interact and build ties with locals so as to give them a platform to interact outside of their own ethnic communities.

- (a)** Extract 1 illustrates the rising concerns of income inequality in Singapore.

In your opinion, suggest 2 ways of reducing income inequality in Singapore.
Explain your answer. [7]

- (b)** Extracts 2 and 3 reflect the different types of methods used to integrate immigrants into Singapore.

“Community support is more important than common experiences in managing socio-cultural diversity in Singapore.” How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

END OF PAPER

**Social Studies Sec 4E5N
Preliminary Examination 2019
Suggested Answer Scheme**

Section A (Source-Based Question) Suggested LORMS

1(a)	Study Source A.	
	Why do you think this cartoon was published? Explain your answer.	[5]
LORM	Answer	Marks
L3	<p>Supported Inference <i>Award 3 marks for inference supported by examples from the source. Award 4 marks for a 2nd inference supported.</i></p> <p>E.g. I think the cartoon was published to show that <u>there is not enough protection against cyberattacks</u>. This is evident in Source A which shows the amount of virus attacking Singapore outweighing the number of ‘umbrella’ shields being used to protect the people against the raining virus. Some viruses have even leaked and are about to launch cyberattacks on unsuspecting victims.</p> <p>E.g. I think the cartoon was published to show that <u>only the Singapore government is protecting the country and its people from cyberattacks</u>. This is evident in Source A which shows the government represented by the people holding umbrellas and shielding people against cyberattacks.</p> <p>E.g. I think the cartoon was published to show <u>the reliance of Singaporeans on the government to keep the country safe from cyberattacks</u>. This is evident in Source A which shows only the government ‘two men holding up the umbrella shields to protect the people from the cyber virus while the rest of the people, the majority appear oblivious to the attacks’.</p>	[3- 4]
L4	<p>Purpose</p> <p>E.g. I think the cartoon was published in the <u>Straits Times</u> (AUTHOR) in response to the <u>rising cyberattacks</u> (CONTEXT). The cartoonist is saying that <u>the lapse in cybersecurity is due to Singaporeans [AUDIENCE] not playing their part and solely relying on government cybersecurity measures to keep them safe from cyberattacks. [ACTION]</u>. The cartoonist is <u>warning Singaporeans that if they do not take cybersecurity seriously and do their part, the country’s security would be compromised. He hopes that through his illustration, Singaporeans would be encouraged to do their part in strengthening the country’s defence against cyberattacks. [ACHIEVEMENT]</u></p>	5

(b)	Study Source B. How useful is this source as evidence about efforts to manage cyberattacks in Singapore? Explain your answer. Para 1- Useful (ATQ+Infer+Expl) + X-refer Para 2- Not Useful (Biased, one-sided, no facts, sarcastic- not reliable) + X-ref Para 3- Useful or Not Useful Purpose (4As)	[7]
LORM	Answer	
L2	Para 1 E.g. Yes, the source is <u>useful</u> as the source shows that <u>the lapses in cybersecurity is caused by Singaporeans' complacency/ the lack of effort by the citizens, individual to combat cybersecurity.</u> This is evident in Source B which states, 'It's the same for cyber security. People will always feel it will never happen to them, or it will never happen to their company.' <i>Yes, cross-refer to Source A or D.</i> E.g. Yes, the source is <u>useful</u> as the source shows that <u>the lapses in cybersecurity is caused by Singaporeans' complacency/ the lack of effort by the citizens, individual to combat cyberattacks.</u> This is evident in Source B which states, 'It's the same for cyber security. People will always feel it will never happen to them, or it will never happen to their company.' This is <u>supported by Source A</u> which also shows <u>that in spite of government measures the lapse in cybersecurity occurred because Singaporeans are complacent/ not vigilant enough/ not playing their part to protect their country from cyberattacks.</u> This is evident in the cartoon which shows the people going about their work on their digital devices unaware of the large amount of viruses raining down on them. Since Source A supports Source B, it is useful. E.g. Yes, the source is <u>useful</u> as the source shows that <u>the lapses in cybersecurity is caused by Singaporeans' complacency/ the lack of effort by the citizens, individual to combat cyberattacks.</u> This is evident in Source B which states, 'It's the same for cyber security. People will always feel it will never happen to them, or it will never happen to their company.' This is <u>supported by Source D</u> which also shows that <u>when citizens are not educated in cybersecurity measures, they would not be prepared to face cybersecurity threats and remain complacent which would result in lapses.</u> This is evident in the source which states, 'There are only two types of people in the world: those that have been attacked, and those that don't know that they have been attacked.' Since Source D supports Source B, it is useful.	
L4	Para 2 E.g. No, the source is <u>not useful</u> as it is <u>biased as the Vice-President appears to be blaming Singaporeans for the lack of effort claiming that it is highly unlikely that Singapore's advance technology could have succumbed to hackers' attack.</u> This is evident in Source B which states "Singapore has one of the best infrastructure, technologies and legislation in place to deal with cyber threats, yet this happened." <i>No, cross-refer to Source C.</i> E.g. No, the source is <u>not useful</u> as it is <u>biased as the Vice-President appears not to take responsibility for the breach, blaming Singaporeans instead for the lack of effort claiming that it is highly unlikely that Singapore's advance</u>	

	<p>technology could have succumbed to hackers' attack. This is evident in Source B which states "Singapore has one of the best infrastructure, technologies and legislation in place to deal with cyber threats, yet this happened." However, this is <u>contradicted by Source C which shows the Minister apologising and taking responsibility for the security breach which resulted in the leak of personal health data</u>. This is evident in the source which states, 'I am sorry that one of our former staff who was authorised to have access to confidential information in our HIV registry appears to not have complied with our security guidelines.' <u>Since, Source C contradicts Source B, it is not useful.</u></p>	
L6	<p>No based on provenance i.e. shifting blame to Singaporeans</p> <p>No, the source is <u>not useful</u> because it is <u>unreliable</u> based on <u>purpose</u>. It is from the <u>Vice-President of the Singapore Computer Society Infocomm Security Chapter</u> [Author]. He is saying this in <u>response to the recent SingHealth cyberattack</u> [Context]. He is <u>blaming Singaporeans</u> for being the 'weakest link' i.e. <u>negligent, claiming that it is Singaporean's fault that the country has succumbed to cyberattacks</u> [Action] He hopes this will <u>avert media attention</u> [Audience] from his organisation which is in charge of <u>ensuring Singapore's cyber networks are secured</u>. [Achievement] Thus, the source is <u>not useful since what he says only serves his vested interest</u>.</p>	

(c)	<p>Study Source C. Are you surprised by the source? Explain your answer. Working: - What did the author say about the issue? What is the inference of the source? - Make a stand, do you expect the author to say that? Do you expect the purpose from that author? Para 1- Explain your stand- EXPLAIN!!! Why you are surprised or not surprised when the author says that and why you expected or not expected that purpose from that author. Para 2- X-refer to support your stand in Para 1!</p>	
LORM	Answer	
L3	<p>Para 1- I expected the author to say that and I expected the purpose from that author.</p> <p>E.g. No, I <u>am not surprised</u> as the <u>Health Minister is doing his duty to rectify the situation</u>. It is <u>expected</u> of him <u>to apologise and appease the public</u> as the <u>HIV information leaked out was an extremely sensitive issue</u>. He had to <u>assure the public that the government was doing everything in its power to control the situation</u>. This is evident in Source C which states 'We have been working with police and other groups to disable the access to this data online since the data breach and we are continuing to monitor the situation. We take a serious view of this matter.'</p> <p>E.g. No, I <u>am not surprised</u> that the <u>Health Minister is doing his duty to rectify the situation</u>. [AUTHOR] It is <u>expected</u> of him <u>to apologise and appease the public</u> as the <u>HIV information leaked out was an extremely sensitive issue</u>. [ACTION] He had to <u>assure the public that the government was doing everything in its power to control the situation to regain public trust</u></p>	

	[ACHIEVEMENT]. Since the <u>breach</u> would have marred the government's reputation in managing cybersecurity, it is <u>expected</u> that he would <u>try to repair whatever damage done</u> by this breach <u>such as apologising and publicising the counter-measures</u> the government has taken to control the situation in order to <u>gain public confidence</u> , hence I am <u>not surprised</u> . [LINK]	
L5	<p>Para 2 – X-ref to a source which supports the idea that government responses to cyberattacks were apt.</p> <p>E.g. No, I am not surprised as <u>there has been a security breach</u> and the <u>Health Minister is doing his duty to rectify the situation</u>. It is <u>expected</u> of him to <u>apologise and appease the public</u> as the <u>HIV information leaked out was an extremely sensitive issue</u>. He had to <u>assure the public</u> that the <u>government was doing everything in its power to control the situation</u>. This is evident in Source C which states 'I am sorry that one of our former staff who was authorised to have access to confidential information in our HIV registry appears to not have complied with our security guidelines.' This is also supported by Source B which shows <u>there had been other incidents of security breaches in spite of government efforts to keep the country safe</u>. This is evident in Source B which states, 'Singapore has one of the best infrastructure, technologies and legislation in place to deal with cyber threats, yet this happened.'</p>	[5]

(d)	<p>Study Sources D and E.</p> <p>Can Source D prove Source E wrong? Explain your answer.</p>	
L3	<p>Para 1</p> <p>E.g. Source D <u>can prove</u> E is wrong because it <u>differs</u> from what source D says in terms of <u>who to educate to manage cybersecurity</u>. Source E claims in order to manage cybersecurity it is important to <u>educate tech-savvy individuals with the right values so that they would not turn to cybercrime</u>. This is contradicted by Source D which says it is in order to manage cybersecurity, it is important to <u>educate the population so that they will be tech-savvy and outwit cybercriminals</u>.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>E.g. Source D <u>cannot prove</u> Source E is <u>wrong</u> because <u>both</u> the reformed hacker and the General in Source D mentions that <u>dealing with cybercrimes require a highly intelligent and skilled population</u>.</p>	[7]
	<p>Para 2</p> <p>Source D <u>cannot prove</u> E is <u>wrong</u> because Source D's author who is a General in-charge of managing Israel's cybersecurity is <u>merely sharing his country's strategy</u> whereas the author in Source E is a reformed hacker so he is <u>speaking from experience</u>.</p> <p>The General is at a <u>sharing</u> where the <u>delegates from Singapore [audience]</u> are there to <u>learn from Israel's experience</u>. He seems one-sided/biased in his account <u>boasting</u> that <u>Israel's cyber ecosystem is impenetrable 'bulletproof'</u> because his <u>country has focused on developing minds and talents in dealing</u></p>	

	<p>with cybersecurity. [Action] He is saying this in the hope of <u>getting other countries like Singapore to emulate his country's strategy</u>. [Achievement] This makes Source D <u>less reliable</u>.</p> <p>On the other hand, the reformed hacker in Source E is now part of the cybersecurity team. He <u>seems more reliable</u> as he has <u>experienced being on the other side of the law and being a hacker himself</u>, he is <u>sharing the psyche of a hacker to warn governments not to underestimate the intelligence of hackers</u>. [Action] He appears more <u>objective</u> reminding governments [audience] to <u>continue to develop talents while not neglecting the 'heart' i.e. inculcating values and morals so that less people will turn to cybercrime which is a more lasting strategy</u>. [Achievement] This makes Source E <u>more reliable</u> thus D cannot prove E <u>wrong</u>.</p>	
L4	<p>Para 3</p> <p>E.g. Source D <u>cannot prove</u> E is wrong because Source D <u>focuses only on educating the minds of the people so that they can be tech-savvy</u> while Source E <u>mentions the importance of moral education in addition to being tech-savvy</u>. This can be cross-referred to source C where there was a <u>breach of trust from within the organisation</u>. The <u>staff who had access to confidential records had acted unethically by leaking it out despite knowing the guidelines</u>. This means that Source C supports Source E that <u>moral education is an important strategy in managing cybersecurity</u>. Since C supports E, D cannot prove E wrong.</p>	[5 - 6]

(e)	<p>"The government is responsible for keeping Singapore safe against cyberattacks."</p> <p>Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.</p>	
LORM	Answer	[10]
L2	<p>Yes / No, supported by valid source use</p> <p>1 source: 2m 2 sources: 3m, not well-supported 2 sources: 4m, well-supported</p> <p><u>Yes, the Government is responsible for keeping Singapore safe against cyberattacks. This is supported by Sources C, D and E.</u></p> <p>E.g. Source C claims <u>government is responsible</u> in keeping Singapore safe from cyberattacks as the government has <u>access to confidential data</u> such as HIV records and it is their duty to ensure <u>such data are not compromised or leaked</u>. This is evident in Source C which states 'We have been working with police and other groups to disable the access to this data online since the data breach and we are continuing to monitor the situation. We take a serious view of this matter.'</p> <p>E.g. Source D claims <u>government is responsible</u> in keeping Singapore safe from cyberattacks because <u>more can be done by Singapore government</u> to strengthen our cybersecurity measures. This includes <u>learning from Israel's cybersecurity strategy</u> and <u>making cybersecurity a subject in schools</u> so that <u>Singaporeans are trained/educated from young to be technologically-savvy</u> to manage cybersecurity issues. This is evident in Source D which states</p>	

	<p>'There are only two types of people in the world: those that have been attacked, and those that don't know that they have been attacked. Israel has tackled this challenge by making cybersecurity an attractive subject for students and teenagers.'</p> <p>E.g. Source E claims <u>government is responsible</u> because they <u>should not underestimate hackers who are extremely smart and work on imparting values/ morals/ ethics in schools so that hackers do not turn to cybercrime</u>. This is evident in Source E which states 'Isn't it time to rethink our strategy? Should our cybersecurity curriculum restrict talent or inculcate ethics?'</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>No, the individual/citizens is/are responsible in keeping themselves and the country safe from cyberattacks. This is supported by Sources A, B and D.</u></p> <p>E.g. Source A <u>disagrees</u> and claims it is the <u>individual who should be responsible</u> because their <u>lack of vigilance/ complacency would make Singapore more vulnerable to cyberattacks</u> i.e. they <u>cannot depend totally on government to shield them from cyberattacks</u>. As shown in the source the number of umbrellas used by the government to shield Singaporeans from the downpour of cyber virus is not enough/ insufficient when compared to the large amount of viruses.</p> <p>E.g. Source B <u>disagrees</u> and claims the <u>cybersecurity breaches could have been avoided if the Singapore citizens themselves are responsible and serious in defending the country against cyberattacks</u>. This is evident in Source B which states 'It's the same for cyber security. People will always feel it will never happen to them, or it will never happen to their company.'</p> <p>E.g. Source D <u>disagrees</u> and claims that <u>citizens should share this responsible as only well-trained citizens in cybersecurity can counter cyberattacks</u>. This is evident in Source D which states 'With the best minds working alongside the government, we have a bulletproof cyber ecosystem!'</p>	
L3	<p>Yes + No, supported by valid source use <i>i.e. Both elements of L2</i> Award 5 marks for the use of 2 sources, not well-supported Award 6 marks for the use of 2 sources, well-supported Award 7 marks for the use of 4 sources, not well-supported Award 8 marks for the use of 4 sources, well-supported</p>	[5 – 8]
L4	<p><i>*To score additional 2 marks, candidates can take any one of these 3 routes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility or sufficiency;</i> <p>E.g. Source C is <u>reliable</u> based on its <u>purpose</u>. The source which is from the Minister of Health <u>admits there was an internal breach and appears to take responsibility for the security lapse which resulted in the leakage of highly confidential HIV records</u>. Despite this being a <u>national emergency</u>, the Minister was able to <u>calm the situation and regain public confidence</u>, by <u>apologising for the lapse, remaining objective and stating in a matter-of-fact manner the how the government has taken control of the situation to prevent further breach and</u></p>	[9 – 10]

	<p>the <u>grave consequences to be meted out to the culprit</u>. Since, his goal is to <u>restore public confidence</u> and <u>does not seem to be averting blame</u>, his words are <u>reliable</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>By sharing example(s) from their contextual knowledge</i> <p>E.g. I remember <u>my parents</u> receiving a <u>personal SMS</u> from <u>SingHealth</u> to <u>inform us of the data breach and what health information of ours the hacker had access to</u>. Such <u>transparency</u> shows that the <u>government is capable of managing cybersecurity</u> as they not only <u>have measures to prevent a security breach</u> but is also <u>prepared to respond incisively when a crisis such as a breach occur</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>By giving a balanced conclusion/resolution</i> <p>E.g. Managing cybersecurity is a <u>challenge</u> that requires the <u>concerted effort of every layer of society</u>. It <u>cannot be solved by the action of one group alone</u>. While the <u>government</u> must <u>legislate and implement preventive measures to combat potential cyberattacks</u>, it is the <u>citizens, Singaporeans themselves</u> that are the <u>front-liners who must remain vigilant and make cybersecurity their personal business</u>. In view of the <u>importance of 'peopleware'</u> the government has in 2019 after 35 years, <u>introduced a sixth pillar Digital Defence to the country's Total Defence</u>.</p>	
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2 (a)	<p>Extract 1 illustrates the rising concerns of income inequality in Singapore.</p> <p>In your opinion, suggest 2 ways of reducing income inequality in Singapore. Explain your answer.</p>	[7]
L1	<p>Describes the topic</p> <p><i>Income inequality is worsening in Singapore. There has been reports of rising inequality in Singapore, where the rich are becoming richer and the poor are getting poorer.</i></p>	[1]
L2	<p>Identifies/Describes methods</p> <p>Award 2 marks for identifying one reason and 3 marks for identifying two reasons. Award 3 marks for describing one reason and 4 marks for describing two reasons.</p> <p><i>e.g. The government can help reduce income inequality in Singapore by improving the education system in Singapore. (2m) By making sure that Singaporean students are on the same level playing field, it can help the poorer students to gain equal opportunities as their richer counterparts. For example, by encouraging financially challenged students to come to school by providing them with food and travel subsidies, these families can feel less burdened by the financial costs of sending their children to school and encourage their children to school. (3m)</i></p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p><i>e.g. Another method to reduce income inequality in Singapore is for organisations to host skill upgrading sessions for Singaporeans to improve their skill sets and to stay relevant in a rapidly changing job market. (3m) For example, SkillsFuture is a one-stop portal that contains job improvement workshops and lessons for Singaporeans to sign up. Singaporeans are then exposed to different types of training opportunities which can help them improve their skills. (4m)</i></p>	[2-4]
L3	<p>L2 + Explains methods</p> <p>Award 5-6 marks for explaining 1 strategy Award 6-7 marks for explaining 2 strategies</p> <p><i>e.g. By providing subsidies for Singaporean students who are financially challenged, students are able to prioritise their education first and foremost. When Singaporean students are able to focus on their education, they will be able to fulfil their potential which can help them to open more doors in pursuing their future. In this way, low income families will not be stuck in the poverty cycle as education can be a means for them to improve their financial situations. By improving the subsidies in the education system, income inequality can be reduced in the long run by allowing low income students to focus on education rather than helping their families make ends meet.</i></p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p><i>e.g. By providing a myriad of courses for Singaporean workers to attend, Singaporeans are able to diversify their skillsets which can come in handy for potential future job prospects. This can help Singaporeans in staying relevant in Singapore's uncertain job market. If a Singaporean worker finds themselves retrenched or unemployed, by having this set of skills learned from SkillsFuture courses, they have a higher chance of staying employed. This can help reduce</i></p>	[5-7]

	<i>income inequality as they enable social mobility by providing skills that can be attractive to employers when Singaporeans look for a job.</i>	
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2 (b)	<p>Extracts 2 and 3 reflect the different types of methods used to integrate immigrants into Singapore.</p> <p>“Community support is more important than common experiences in managing socio-cultural diversity in Singapore.” How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.</p>	[8]
L1	<p>Writes about the topic without addressing the question</p> <p><i>Singapore is a multi-cultural society with many ethnicities living in the country. There are different ways Singapore has done in managing socio-cultural diversity in Singapore.</i></p>	[1-2]
L2	<p>Describes the factors</p> <p><i>e.g. Community support is important in managing socio-cultural diversity in Singapore as there needs to be a strong communal bond between the new immigrants and the locals. Community support such as the Community Integration Fund (NIF) launched in September 2009 is meant to support organisations in implementing ground-up integration initiatives. Immigrants are exposed to the locals' way of life, which will help them to relate to locals better.</i></p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p><i>e.g. Common experiences is important in managing socio-cultural diversity in Singapore as opportunities allowing new immigrants and locals interact will help the former to adapt to being part of the local society. One example that can help foster a strong Singapore national identity amongst both Singaporeans and new immigrants is the National Service (NS). All able-bodied male Singaporeans and Permanent Residents from all walks of life are supposed to serve the nation for 2 years.</i></p>	[3-4]
L3	<p>Explains the importance of the factors</p> <p>Award 5-6 marks for explanation of one factor Award 6-7 marks for explaining both factors</p> <p><i>e.g. Community support can help manage socio-cultural diversity as it provides a platform for Singaporeans and immigrants alike to bond and mingle. By giving them a space to interact, they are able to break the ice and understand each other better. By overcoming any differences and prejudices harboured against each other, harmony can be achieved between the locals and immigrants, therefore managing socio-cultural diversity by maintaining the peace and harmony between the differing groups.</i></p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p><i>e.g. Common experiences is important as it provides a common experience amongst the male Singaporeans, which helps to forge a common bond which can help create a harmonious society in Singapore. Singaporean males are expected to put aside their differences and prejudices to work together in protecting Singapore collectively. By going through the same experiences, Singaporeans are more bonded together for they are able to better understand each other more intimately, which helps to improve relationships and</i></p>	[5-7]

	<i>maintains harmony. This therefore helps to manage socio-cultural diversity as Singapore's peace and harmony is maintained.</i>	
L4	<p>Both aspects of L3 + Explains the relative importance of each factor</p> <p><i>e.g. Community support is more important than common spaces in managing socio-cultural diversity in Singapore as it is more targeted towards the new immigrants and the outliers of the Singapore society. By targeting them and creating experiences from the community, by the community, social harmony can be achieved easier. On the other hand, common experiences are dictated by government policies. While they can help in managing socio-cultural diversity, it is a by-product of the policy, such as NS. Common experiences are more widespread across Singapore and it fails to target key areas of concern, thus allowing potential problems to slip past the cracks.</i></p>	[8]