

4E5N SS Prelims 2019
Setter: Cheng YT
LORMS

Section A: Source-Based Case Study “What is the impact of WikiLeaks?”

1(a)	Study Source A. What is the intent of this cartoon? EYA. Skill: Inference with Purpose	6m
Level	Descriptor and Suggested Answer	Marks
L1	<i>Describes the source without valid inference/impact or misinterpretation or NATQ.</i> E.g. The intent of the cartoon shows that the US engages in Afghanistan corruption and Pakistan collusion.	1m
L2	Valid Inference, unsupported or weak inference, supported.	2-3m
L3	Valid Inference(s) OR Impact without inference, supported. <i>Award 3m for weak inferences based on superficial interpretations.</i>	3-4m
L4	L3 + Purpose <i>Award 5m for L3 + Purpose without context.</i> <i>Award 6m for L3 + Purpose with context.</i> E.g. The intent of this cartoon is to praise WikiLeaks for making public the crimes of the US government. Source A depicts an object labelled “WikiLeaks” and there is a big outpouring of papers named “Afghanistan Corruption” and “Pakistan Collusion” and President Obama trying to block the papers from coming out. This suggests that the papers are proof of the US government’s wrongdoings and that the public can finally know about them thanks to WikiLeaks. This cartoon is published in a US political blog in 2010 to support WikiLeaks for publishing documents leaked by former US intelligence analyst Chelsea Manning, so that WikiLeaks will continue to publish such sensitive documents to expose government wrongdoings. (6m) OR Since this source was published in a US political blog in 2010, it is in response to the US government’s attempts to prosecute Julian Assange and whistle-blowers like Chelsea Manning and Edward Snowden. The intent of this cartoon is to mock the US government for its futile attempts to stop WikiLeaks from publishing its secret criminal and unethical actions. Source A depicts an object labelled “WikiLeaks” and there is a big outpouring of papers named “Afghanistan Corruption” and “Pakistan Collusion” and President Obama trying to block the papers from coming out. This suggests that the US government is trying to prevent its secret crimes from getting out to the public but is failing as WikiLeaks is spreading the documents far and wide. This is so that the Americans will criticise and oppose the government for its attempts to hide and justify its wrongdoings by prosecuting Assange and whistle-blowers. (6m)	5-6m

1(b)	Study Source B. Does the journalist approve of WikiLeaks? Explain your answer. Skill: Direct Inference	5m
Level	Descriptor and Suggested Answer	Marks

L1	Describes the source without valid inference/impact or misinterpretation or NATQ.	1m
L2	Valid Inference(s), unsupported, or without specific reason. E.g. The journalist approves of WikiLeaks. Source A states "Today, these details are laid out for everyone to read, digitised and accessible." This suggests the journalist supports WikiLeaks. (3m)	2-3m
L3	Valid Inference, supported. <i>Award 4m for valid inference (with reason), supported with evidence, without explanation.</i> <i>Award 5m for valid inference (with reason), supported with evidence and explained.</i> E.g. The journalist approves of WikiLeaks because it provides the media with valuable primary sources quickly and easily. Source A states "I found recaps of blunt conversations between American ambassadors and foreign diplomats describing their thoughts on this geopolitical tug-of-war in the Arctic." This suggests that WikiLeaks has enabled the journalist to investigate a political news story and report the truth more effectively through its leaked documents. (5m)	4-5m

1(c)	Study Sources C and D. How far do these two sources agree with each other? Explain your answer. Skill: Comparison	7m
Level	Descriptor and Suggested Answer	Marks
L1	Describes sources without valid comparison. False matching.	1m
L2	Valid similarity or difference, without evidence from both sources. NATQ.	2m
L3	Agree and/or Disagree in content. <i>Award 3m for weak comparison.</i> <i>Award 4m for Agree or Disagree in content.</i> <i>Award 5m for Agree AND Disagree in content.</i> E.g. Source C agrees with Source D in saying that other countries and their citizens will now be careful in what they share with the United States government. Source C states "This confidence was completely undercut by the leak and will be undercut for a long time." Source D states "made their foreign contacts think twice about what they told the diplomats." Both sources suggest that other states now trust the US diplomats and the government less and will not share information so easily as a result. (4m) AND/OR Source C disagrees with Source D in terms of whether the impact of the release of diplomatic cables was positive or not. Source C implies that the impact was negative because the US government lost a valuable source	3-5m

	<p>of information on North Korea due to China's loss of trust in the USA but Source D implies that the impact was positive because it exposed the corruption of the Tunisian government and led to the Arab Spring. Source C states "We depend upon the Chinese to protect our troops in Korea, and the only real insight we have into North Korea is through China. And now the Chinese are going to be reluctant to talk to us." Source D states "The cables may even have played a part in sparking the Arab Spring* revolt. The colourful accounts of the rich and wasteful lifestyles of the family of Tunisian president Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, spread on Twitter and Facebook." Thus, Source C suggests that the release of the diplomatic cables has weakened the USA government's ability to keep its troops in Korea safe and learn more about North Korea but Source D suggests that the release of the cables enabled the people in Tunisia to see the truth about their president, which is good.</p>	
L4	<p>Disagree in Purpose <i>Award 5m for Disagree in Purpose, supported with evidence from both sources, without valid comparison of content.</i> <i>Award 6m for L3 Agree OR Disagree in content + Disagree in Purpose.</i> <i>Award 7m for L3 Agree AND Disagree in content + Disagree in Purpose.</i></p> <p>E.g. Sources C and D disagree in terms of their purpose. The purpose of Source C is to criticise WikiLeaks for releasing the diplomatic cables in 2010 which negatively impacted USA's relations with China <u>so that Americans would understand the implications of WikiLeaks on national security and oppose the work of WikiLeaks.</u> Source C states "We depend upon the Chinese to protect our troops in Korea, and the only real insight we have into North Korea is through China. And now the Chinese are going to be reluctant to talk to us." This suggests that the damage to US-China relations will endanger US interests and troops in Korea. But the purpose of Source D is to convince the British that WikiLeaks enabled ordinary citizens to see the truth about their corrupted governments, <u>so that the British would support the work of WikiLeaks.</u> Source D states "The colourful accounts of the rich and wasteful lifestyles of the family of Tunisian president Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, spread on Twitter and Facebook, and fuelled the rage of the country's discontented and angry youth." This suggests that WikiLeaks exposed corruption in Tunisia which is positive. (5m)</p>	5-7m

1(d)	<p>Study Sources E and F. Sources E and F highlight different impacts of WikiLeaks. Which source is more useful in its evaluation of WikiLeaks? Explain your answer. Skill: Hybrid (Comparison and Utility)</p>	7m
Level	Descriptor and Suggested Answer	Marks

L1	Describes sources or comparing content of E and F.	1m
L2	<p>Comparison of Utility based on provenance, perspective and/or bias. <i>Award 4m for analysis of provenance and bias supported with evidence from Sources E and F.</i> E.g. Source E is more useful than Source F because Source E is from the Director of CIA so he would have insider/expert information on how the publication of confidential government documents impact the work of his agency and US national security, so he is reliable. Source F is less useful because it is a news network and may not have the same kind of insider knowledge. (2m)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Source F is more useful than Source E. Source F is a report by Associated Press, which is an international news network used by media outlets and broadcasters, so its reports would be verified and reliable since it is a network trusted and used by other media outlets. Moreover, a news network would benefit from the documents released by WikiLeaks and yet the source criticises WikiLeaks so its evaluation of WikiLeaks is objective and reliable. Source E is less useful because it is a critical source from the Director of CIA, who would oppose WikiLeaks from revealing its agency's secrets, and would defend his agency's/government's need to keep things secret from the public, so his evaluation of WikiLeaks is biased. (3m)</p>	2-4m
L3	<p>Comparison of Utility based on cross-referencing <i>Award 4m for cross-referencing Source E OR F to another source.</i> <i>Award 5m for cross-referencing Sources E AND F to other sources.</i></p> <p>E.g. Source E is less useful than Source F because it is unreliable in saying that WikiLeaks has had a negative impact on US national security as it is challenged by Source A. Source E states "it became harder for us in the Intelligence Community to keep Americans safe." This suggests that WikiLeaks is harmful because it endangered American lives. This is challenged by Source A which implies that WikiLeaks is beneficial because it showed the wrongdoings of the US government to the public. Source A depicts an object labelled "WikiLeaks" and there is a big outpouring of papers named "Afghanistan Corruption" and "Pakistan Collusion" and President Obama trying to block the papers from coming out. This suggests that the US government is trying to prevent its secret crimes from getting out to the public but is failing as WikiLeaks is spreading the documents far and wide. Since Source A challenges Source E and suggests that Mike Pompeo is yet another government official trying to discredit WikiLeaks because it is publicising government wrongdoings, it makes Source E less useful than Source F in its evaluation of WikiLeaks. (4m)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Source F is more useful than Source E because it is supported by the Background Information, making it more reliable. Source F says that WikiLeaks has endangered individuals by releasing sensitive information about them. Source F states "the site published the name of a Saudi</p>	4-5m

	citizen arrested for being gay, an extraordinary move given that homosexuality can lead to social exclusion, a prison sentence, or even death in the ultraconservative Muslim kingdom.” This suggests that WikiLeaks’ violation of privacy can result in a loss of lives. This is supported by the Background Information which states “There are also concerns that WikiLeaks violate the personal privacy of individuals and may endanger some people as a result.” Source F provides a specific case demonstrating this concern that WikiLeaks’ violation of personal privacy can endanger people, so it is more useful than Source E in its evaluation of WikiLeaks. (5m)	
L4	(L2+ L3) Comparison of Utility based on cross-referencing and analysis of provenance and bias. <i>Award 6m for cross-referencing Source E OR F and analysis of provenance and bias.</i> <i>Award 7m for cross-referencing Sources E AND F and analysis of provenance and bias.</i>	6-7m

1(e)	Study all sources. “The impact of WikiLeaks is positive.” How far do the sources support this view? Explain your answer. Skill: SAS	7m										
Level	Descriptor and Suggested Answer	Marks										
L1	Writes about statement/topic, no valid source use.	1m										
L2	Yes/No, supported by valid source use. <i>Award 2m for the use of 1 source or for accurate categorisation of sources.</i> <i>Award 3m for the use of 2 sources.</i> <i>Award 4m for the use of 3 sources.</i> E.g. Sources A, B, D support the view that “The impact of WikiLeaks is positive” but Sources C, E, F do not support the view. (2m) <table border="1"><tr><th>Positive</th><th>Negative</th></tr><tr><td>Source A</td><td>Source C</td></tr><tr><td>Source B</td><td>(Source D)</td></tr><tr><td>Source D</td><td>Source E</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Source F</td></tr></table>	Positive	Negative	Source A	Source C	Source B	(Source D)	Source D	Source E		Source F	2-4m
Positive	Negative											
Source A	Source C											
Source B	(Source D)											
Source D	Source E											
	Source F											
L3	Yes and No, supported by valid source use. <i>Award 5m for 1Y + N.</i> <i>Award 6m for 1Y + 2N or 2Y + 1N.</i> <i>Award 7m for 2Y + 2N.</i> <i>Award 8m for 3Y + 2N or 2Y + 3N.</i> E.g. Source A supports the view that “The impact of WikiLeaks is positive” because it made public the crimes of the US government. (evidence) Source A depicts an object labelled “WikiLeaks” and there is a big outpouring of papers named “Afghanistan Corruption” and	5-8m										

	<p>“Pakistan Collusion” and President Obama trying to block the papers from coming out. (Explain) This suggests that the papers are proof of the US government’s wrongdoings and that the public can finally know about them thanks to WikiLeaks.</p> <p>Source C opposes the view that “The impact of WikiLeaks is positive” because the US government lost a valuable source of information on North Korea due to China’s loss of trust in the USA. Source C states “We depend upon the Chinese to protect our troops in Korea, and the only real insight we have into North Korea is through China. And now the Chinese are going to be reluctant to talk to us.” This suggests that the release of the diplomatic cables has weakened the USA government’s ability to keep its troops in Korea safe and learn more about North Korea, so the impact of WikiLeaks is negative.</p> <p>Source B supports the view that “The impact of WikiLeaks is positive” because WikiLeaks provides the media with valuable primary sources quickly and easily. Source A states “I found recaps of blunt conversations between American ambassadors and foreign diplomats describing their thoughts on this geopolitical tug-of-war in the Arctic.” This suggests that WikiLeaks has enabled the journalist to investigate a political news story and report the truth more effectively through its leaked documents.</p> <p>Source E opposes the view because WikiLeaks has had a negative impact on US national security. Source E states “it became harder for us in the Intelligence Community to keep Americans safe.” This suggests that the impact of WikiLeaks is negative because it endangered American lives.</p> <p>Source D supports the view that “The impact of WikiLeaks is positive” because it exposed the corruption of the Tunisian government and led to the Arab Spring. Source D states “The cables may even have played a part in sparking the Arab Spring* revolt. The colourful accounts of the rich and wasteful lifestyles of the family of Tunisian president Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, spread on Twitter and Facebook.” This suggests that the WikiLeaks release of the cables enabled the people in Tunisia to see the truth about their president, which is good.</p> <p>Source F opposes the view because WikiLeaks has had a negative impact on people’s privacy rights and safety. Source F states “the site published the name of a Saudi citizen arrested for being gay, an extraordinary move given that homosexuality can lead to social exclusion, a prison sentence, or even death in the ultraconservative Muslim kingdom.” This suggests that WikiLeaks’ violation of individuals’ privacy can result negative consequences for the individuals and even cause a loss of lives.</p>	
	<p>To score additional 2m, candidates can take up to two of these three routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of one source in relation to its reliability, utility, or sufficiency. (Can be awarded at L2) <p>E.g. Although Source E opposes the view that “The impact of WikiLeaks is positive”, it is unreliable due to its bias. It is a public</p>	

	<p>speech by Mike Pompeo, the director of CIA in 2017, so he would be aligned with the US government's critical stance on WikiLeaks and defend his agency's need to keep documents secret, so his speech would be biased due to his position, making it less reliable in evaluating the impact of WikiLeaks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing examples from their contextual knowledge. (Can be awarded at L2) <p>E.g. (From textbook) Based on my contextual knowledge, Julian Assange launched WikiLeaks because he believed that citizens had a right to know what their governments were doing, so that governments can be kept accountable. So the impact of WikiLeaks on government accountability would be positive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving a balanced conclusion/ resolution (Only awarded at L3) <p>E.g. The impact of WikiLeaks is both positive and negative depending on which perspective is taken. There is a positive impact in revealing government corruption and wrongdoings to the citizens so that governments can be kept accountable, as seen in Sources A and D. Journalists, such as the one in Source B, also benefit from the access to valuable primary sources so that they can report the truth effectively. However, there is a negative impact on national security and diplomatic ties with other countries as highlighted by the former diplomat in Source C and the CIA director in Source E. People's privacy can also be dangerously violated, such as the Saudi citizen who was outed for being gay by WikiLeaks.</p>	
--	---	--

Section B: Structured Response Question

2(a)	<p>Extract 1 describes the lack of support that Singaporeans have for local films.</p> <p>In your opinion, why are Singaporeans not watching local films? Explain your answer using two reasons.</p>	7m
Level	Descriptor and Suggested Answer	Marks
L1	Describes the topic without giving a valid reason	1m
L2	<p>States/ Describes reason(s)</p> <p><i>Award 2m for stating a valid reason without describing.</i></p> <p><i>Award 3m for describing one valid reason.</i></p> <p><i>Award 4m for describing two valid reasons.</i></p>	2-4m
L3	<p>L2 + Explains how the reason(s) led to Singaporeans not watching local films.</p> <p><i>Award 5m for L2 + explaining one reason.</i></p> <p><i>Award 6-7m for L2 + explaining two reasons.</i></p> <p>E.g. (P) In my opinion, Singaporeans are not watching local films because of cultural homogenisation in the film industry. (E) Hollywood is dominating Singapore's box office due to its ability to market to Singaporeans with its huge million-dollar budgets. Movies like the Avengers or the Minions are marketed way before its release on the internet and other media outlets, and with related merchandise like T-shirts or toys. (Exp) So Hollywood films become more well-known by Singaporeans. Children and youths may also be attracted due to the merchandise and would cajole their parents into letting them watch these Hollywood films. This results in more competition for local films which have less resources to market themselves and thus, less known amongst Singaporeans. (Link) Thus, the domination of Hollywood and American homogenisation in the film industry lead to increased and unfair competition for local films, resulting in Singaporeans not watching local films.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>(P) In my opinion, Singaporeans are not watching local films because our film industry is small leading to limited local films to choose from. (E) Singaporean youths are not encouraged to join the film industry and create films as such a career is perceived to have weak prospects and low income potential. (Exp) With fewer people daring to choose a career in film-making, fewer local films get made and our local film industry stay weak. Existing filmmakers will also have fewer peers to work with and learn from, so the quality of local films suffer as a result. The lack of quality local film choices thus result in Singaporeans ignoring local films when they want to watch a movie. (Link) Thus, the small film industry and public perception of a film-making career results in Singaporeans not watching local films.</p>	5-7m

2(b)	<p>Extracts 2 and 3 show that globalisation brings about both economic advantages and disadvantages.</p> <p>Do you think the economic advantages of globalisation outweigh the disadvantages? Explain your answer.</p>	[8m]
Levels	Descriptor & Example	Marks
L1	Writes about the topic or the extracts but without addressing the question	1-2m
L2	<p>Describes the economic advantages and/or disadvantages of globalisation</p> <p><i>Award 3m for describing one advantage/ disadvantage with at least 1 example.</i></p> <p><i>Award 4m for describing both advantage AND disadvantage with at least 1 example.</i></p>	2-4m
L3	<p>Explains the advantages and/or disadvantages</p> <p>E.g. (P) There are economic advantages of globalisation. (E) Globalisation enables companies to earn more profits and increase their market share. Singapore companies like Charles and Keith and TWG earned more profits by expanding their operations overseas and selling to a global market. Globalisation also gives individuals economic advantages by offering them better job prospects and higher income. For example, workers from India and China come to Singapore to work in our construction industry as they can earn higher wages here than back home. Singaporeans may also move to cities like London or Dubai for jobs with better prospects. (Exp) Setting up operations overseas give these companies access to new markets, thus increasing their customer base. They can also hire foreign workers at lower costs and buy cheaper resources overseas, which will lower their costs of production. Individuals also benefit with as the ease of travel to other countries provide them with more job opportunities oversea. (Link) Thus globalisation provides companies and individuals with advantages.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>(P) There are also economic disadvantages of globalisation. (E) A global economy may cause some companies to lose profits and market share due to increased competition. For example, the Borders Group in the US closed down in 2011 due to increased competition from online retailers like Amazon and change in reading habits. Economic globalisation also creates more competition for individuals which may result in a loss of income. For example, in 2013, Uniqlo moved its product operations from China to Vietnam because Vietnam offered lower labour costs. This resulted in a loss of jobs for workers in China. (Exp) A global economy increases trading activities and allow foreign companies to enter a country and compete with local producers and businesses. These foreign companies may have more innovative practices or better brand recognition that give them an edge over local businesses. If local businesses cannot adapt, they will lose profits and market share. People</p>	5-7m

	in countries with higher labour costs may also lose their jobs if MNCs move their operations to another country with lower labour costs. (Link) Thus, globalisation can lead to economic disadvantages for individuals and companies.	
L4	L3 (both factors) + Explains the relative importance of each factor E.g. L3 + I think the economic advantages of globalisation outweighs the disadvantages because globalisation provides companies and individuals with more opportunities and options to earn more profit and income by exploring other countries. These opportunities for growth are only possible due to the interconnected global economy. The economic disadvantages such as increased competition from foreign companies or workers can be managed through innovation and skills upgrading, so the disadvantages are not as significant.	8m

-End of LORMS-