BEDOK VIEW SECONDARY SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2019

HUMANITIES **2175/01**

Paper 1   Social Studies

Secondary Four Normal (Academic)

Answer

Section A (Source Based Case Study)

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	**Study Source A. What can you learn from this source about the identification of fake news? Explain your answer.**	5
	L1 Surface description of the source but no valid inference [1]	
	e.g. I can learn from Source A that fake news can be identified by whether it is found on the Internet.	
	L2 Inference without valid use of supporting evidence [2-3]	
	Award the higher marks for more than one inference without relevant supporting evidence or valid explanation.	
	e.g. I can learn from Source A that it is challenging trying to identify fake news. [2]	
	e.g. I can also learn from Source A that people easily believe in news that may not be true. [3]	
	L3 Inference with valid use of supporting evidence [4-5]	
	Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers.	
	e.g. I can learn from Source A that it is challenging trying to identify fake news. This can be seen in Source A where there are many sources of fake news, with each of them coming together to form the word 'fake news', and yet claiming that they are real news because they are found on the Internet. With so many sources of fake news claiming that they are all real news, and with many relying on the Internet where fake news are aplenty, it must be a difficult challenge to identify fake news. [5]	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	**Study Source B. Why did the Prime Minister make this comment at this time? Explain your answer.**	**6**
	L1 Answer based on the provenance of the source or lifting from the source [1]	
	e.g. The Prime Minister made this comment at this time due to criticism over the POFMA.	
	e.g. The Prime Minister made this comment at this time to let the public know the POFMA does not prevent people from saying things, and that it actually just requires a correction to be put up.	
	L2 Answer based on context – what was happening at the time OR Answer using evidence from the source. [2-3]	
	Award the higher mark for both.	
	e.g. The Prime Minister made this comment at this time as the POFMA had just been passed in Parliament despite fierce criticisms. [2]	
	e.g. The Prime Minister made this comment at this time to clarify the common misconception over how the POFMA works. In Source B, he states that the POFMA does not restrict free speech because it allows people to say what they think but it will allow a correction to be put up for the public to know the facts. [2]	
	L3 Answer based on what he wanted to say (i.e. his message) [4-5]	
	Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers.	
	e.g. The Prime Minister made this comment at this time to <u>defend</u> the POFMA. He explains why the POFMA is needed by clarifying the common misconception over how the POFMA works. He goes on to explain that by doing so, the law will help to tackle and solve the problem of fake news. In Source B, he states that the POFMA does not restrict free speech because it allows people to say what they think but it will allow a correction to be put up for the public to know the facts. He adds that the law is a step in the right direction because it addresses a very difficult problem. [5]	
	L4 Answer based on valid explanation of purpose [5-6]	
	Award the higher mark for answers which addresses the timing of his comment.	
	e.g. The Prime Minister made this comment at this time to <u>defend</u> the POFMA. He explains why the POFMA is needed by clarifying the common misconception over how the POFMA works. He goes on to explain that by doing so, the law will help to tackle and solve the problem	

of fake news. In Source B, he states that the POFMA does not restrict free speech because it allows people to say what they think but it will allow a correction to be put up for the public to know the facts. He adds that the law is a step in the right direction because it addresses a very difficult problem. In defending the POFMA, he hopes to get <u>Singaporeans to support and trust</u> that the POFMA will achieve its aim of blocking fake news. [5]

e.g. The Prime Minister made this comment at this time to <u>defend</u> the POFMA. He explains why the POFMA is needed by clarifying the common misconception over how the POFMA works. He goes on to explain that by doing so, the law will help to tackle and solve the problem of fake news. In Source B, he states that the POFMA does not restrict free speech because it allows people to say what they think but it will allow a correction to be put up for the public to know the facts. He adds that the law is a step in the right direction because it addresses a very difficult problem. <u>As the law had just been passed in Parliament despite fierce criticisms</u>, he is defending the POFMA and hopes to get <u>Singaporeans to support and trust</u> that the POFMA will achieve its aim of blocking fake news. [6]

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	**Study Sources C and D. Do you think the Member of Parliament in Source C would have agreed with the member of the public in Source D? Explain your answer.**	**7**
	L1 Difference, based on provenance [1]	
	e.g. The Member of Parliament in Source C would have agreed with the member of the public in Source D Source C happened during the Parliamentary debate while Source D was published in the newspaper.	
	L2 False matching [2]	
	e.g. The Member of Parliament in Source C would not have agreed with the member of the public in Source D as Source C is about how the POFMA restricts free speech by citizens but this isn't mentioned in Source D.	
	L3 Difference or similarity without sufficient evidence / explanation [3]	
	e.g. The Member of Parliament in Source C would have agreed with the member of the public in Source D as both of them do not support the POFMA. Source C states that 'the government have absolute power to decide what are falsehoods'. Source D states that 'Singaporeans are smart enough to know what is real and what is fake in the media'.	
	L4 Difference or similarity in content (i.e. must be valid match) [4-5]	
	Award the higher mark for clear similarity or difference, supported from both sources.	
	e.g. The Member of Parliament in Source C would have agreed with the member of the public in Source D as both of them do not support the POFMA. The lack of support by the Member of Parliament is apparent in Source C when he questions the use of the POFMA by the government. Source C states that 'the government have absolute power to decide what are falsehoods'. It goes on to suggest no one can prevent the government from using the law to influence public opinion to benefit the ruling party in the government. Source D states that the POFMA is not needed as Singaporeans are smart enough to know what is real and what is fake in the media. It goes on to suggest that the government may not take action against fake news which benefits the government. Hence, the Member of Parliament in Source C would have agreed with the member of the public in Source D that the POFMA is not needed and does not support the POFMA. [5]	
	e.g. However, the Member of Parliament in Source C may not agree with the member of the public in Source D about whether Singaporeans are able to distinguish fake news from real news. The Member of Parliament states in Source C that 'it won't be easy for the general public to tell the truth from the fake news' but the member of the public states	

in Source D that 'Singaporeans are smart enough to know what is real and what is fake in the media'. This is the opposite of what Source C says about not being able to tell the truth from fake news. Hence, the Member of Parliament in Source C would not have agreed with the member of the public in Source D that Singaporeans are able to distinguish fake news from real news [5]

L5   Both aspects of L4   [6]

L6   L5 + Difference in purpose of the sources   [7]

e.g. In conclusion, the Member of Parliament in Source C would agree with the member of the public in Source D as their purposes are similar. The Member of Parliament (MP) may be criticising the POFMA so that other MPs can see his point of view and also not support the passing of the law. It is his role to question the value of any laws passed in Parliament. While in Source D, the member of the public may be expressing his views to convince other Singaporeans to also not support the POFMA.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	**Study Source E. How surprised are you by this source? Explain your answer.** **L1 Useful source content but no statement of surprise** [1] *e.g. The poster explains that two in three Singaporeans have difficulty recognising online falsehoods.* **L2 Identifies what is and/or is not surprising, but no** [2] **explanation of why** *e.g. I am surprised by Source E as it states that two in three Singaporeans have difficulty recognising online falsehoods.* **L3 Surprise/Not surprised: common sense reasoning** [3-4] Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers. *e.g. I am surprised so many that two in three Singaporeans have difficulty recognising online falsehoods. I would expect some Singaporeans to have difficulties recognising fake news but for there to be as many as two out of three, this is surprising due to the high percentage. [3]* *e.g. I am not surprised so many that two in three Singaporeans have difficulty recognising online falsehoods. This is possibly due to how it is not easy to tell fake news apart from the truth, especially when there are quite a lot of news being covered on the Internet nowadays. [4]* **L4 L3 + Surprise/Not surprised: explained through cross-** [5-6] **reference** Award the higher mark for more fully developed answers. *e.g. When I cross-check Source E to Source C (also A and B), Source C supports the view that there are a majority of Singaporeans who is unable to recognise falsehoods. Source C states that 'it won't be easy for the general public to tell the truth from the fake news.' Since Source C also supports Source E, I am not so surprised by Source E saying that two out of three persons are unable to recognise falsehoods. [5]* *e.g. When I cross-check Source E with Source D, Source D contradicts the view that a majority of Singaporeans are unable to recognise falsehoods. In Source D, the member of the public says that Singaporeans are able to know what is real and what is fake in the media. If Singaporeans in general are able to tell fake news apart for the truth, this makes me surprised at Source E which says that two of three*	7

		Singaporeans are unable to recognise online falsehoods, which is a significant majority of Singaporeans. [6]	
	L5	**L4 + Not surprised: explained through purpose** [7] *e.g. As Source E is a poster put up on a website to inform and inspire citizens to tackle social issues, the information it puts up must be worrying enough for it to be considered difficult. Hence I am not surprised by Source E which states that two of three Singaporeans, which is a significant number, and hence a difficult challenge in recognising online falsehoods.*	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)	**How far do the sources in the case study show that it is necessary for Singapore to have a law to combat fake news? Explain your answer.**	**10**
	L1 **Writes about statement, no valid source use** **[1-2]**	
	e.g. It is necessary for Singapore to combat fake news due to the difficulty in telling fake news from the truth. [1]	
	e.g. It is necessary for Singapore to combat fake news due to the difficulty in telling fake news from the truth. But at the same time, it may also not be necessary as it may provide the government with too much authority in the area of free speech. [2]	
	L2 **Yes / No, supported by valid source use** **[3-6]**	
	e.g. Sources A, B and E show that it is necessary to have a law to combat fake news.	
	e.g. Source A show that it is necessary to have a law to combat fake news because it is difficult to distinguish fake news from real news. This can be seen in Source A which depicts four characters all coming together to form the phrase 'fake news' and saying in one voice that whatever is on the Internet must be true. The characters represents the multiple sources of fake news and their unity in spreading fake news on the Internet makes it difficult for people to distinguish fake news from the truth. This difficulty in distinguishing fake news shows how it is necessary to have a law in place to combat fake news.	
	e.g. Source B show that it is necessary to have a law to combat fake news because of how difficult it is to tell fake news from the real news. Source B states that the problem of fake news is very difficult and explains that the POFMA directly addresses fake news so it definitely show that it is necessary to have a law to combat fake news.	
	e.g. Source E show that it is necessary to have a law to combat fake news because many people are unable to recognise fake news. The Source E states that two out of three have difficulty recognising falsehoods and this figure represents a majority so it means that a law is required to deal with the problem of fake news.	
	OR	
	e.g. Sources, C and D show that it is not necessary to have a law to combat fake news.	
	e.g. Source C show that it is not necessary to have a law to combat fake news the law may make matters worse. Source C points out that any law to deal with fake news, such as the POFMA, is open to abuse by the government. Hence, due to the negative impact of having such a law, Source C shows that such a law is not necessary.	
	e.g. Source D show that it is not necessary to have a law to combat fake news as it may be abused by the government. Source D states that Singaporeans are able to differentiate fake news from the truth and	

having such a law may actually lead to more fake news as the government may not consider false information which are favourable to them as fake news. Hence it is better not to have nor is it necessary to have a law to combat fake news.

L3   Yes + No, supported by valid source use   **[7-10]**

Possible scenarios of sources (Support versus Challenge)	Marks
1v1	7m
2v1 **OR** 1v2 **OR** 3v1	8m
2v2	9m
3v2	10m

i.e. Both elements of L2

Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in L2 and L3

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	**Extract 1 shows a company expanding its operations overseas.** **In your opinion, what quality is required for companies expanding overseas to be successful? Explain your answer with reference to <u>one</u> quality.** **L1 Describes the topic i.e. companies expanding overseas [1-2]** Award the higher mark for additional details. *e.g. More and more companies are looking to expand overseas. In looking to expand overseas, they are looking to increase it market share and earn higher profits. [2]* **L2 Identifies / Describes a quality for a company to expand [3-5] overseas successfully** Award 3 marks for identifying a quality. Award 4-5 marks for describing a quality. *e.g. One quality which is required for company expanding overseas to be successful is to understand the target overseas market. [3]* *e.g. One quality which is required for company expanding overseas to be successful is to understand the target overseas market. A reason for companies to expand overseas is to increase its market share. But to increase its market share overseas, it will need to understand the needs of the target market. Take for example the Singapore company, Super Group Ltd. It aims to be a world class manufacturer of food and beverage. The key to its success is through understanding the taste of the consumer of the markets it sells its products to. In doing so, Super Group has become a successful company which has expanded overseas. [5]* **L3 Explains quality for a company to expand overseas [6-7] successfully** Award the higher mark for clear explanation of the quality. **Note: An explanation is showing how the quality leads to the success of the company when expanding overseas.** *e.g. One quality which is required for company expanding overseas to be successful is to understand the target overseas market. A reason for companies to expand overseas is to increase its market share. But to increase its market share overseas, it will need to understand the needs of the target market. Take for example the Singapore company, Super Group Ltd. It aims to be a world class manufacturer of food and beverage. The key to its success is through understanding the taste of the consumer of the markets it sells its products to. In doing so, Super Group has become a successful company which has expanded overseas. By understanding the overseas market, the company stands*	**7**

a higher chance of succeeding because it understands what the consumer wants and meets the needs of the consumer, allowing it to capture more market share and become successful. [7]

Other possible qualities could be:
- *Sufficient capital or financial resources*
- *Having a strong brand name*
- *Having strong network with suppliers*

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	**Extracts 2 and 3 are about the economic impacts of globalisation.** **Explain the economic impacts of globalisation on countries and individuals.** **L1 Writes about topic (globalisation) but without addressing question [1-2]** Award 1 mark for describing the topic. Award 2 marks for additional details. *e.g. Globalisation is a process where countries become inter-connected due to economic, cultural and other activities taking place. The world becomes smaller as a result of developments in technology, transport and the growth of multi-national companies. [2]* **L2 Describes the economic impacts of globalisation [3-5]** Award 3-4 marks for describing one response. Award 4-5 marks for describing both responses. *e.g. Globalisation has impacted countries and led to economic growth and at times, economic downturn. Through globalisation, most countries are able to earn more tax revenue and generate more jobs. With more tax revenue, a country can improve its infrastructure and its population becomes more affluent. An example of a country which has experienced significant amount of economic growth is Singapore. From the 1960s to the 21st century, Singapore has actively taken part in globalisation by attracting FDI and signing many FTAs. In doing so, it has led a long periods of economic growth. Economic downturn is another possible consequence of globalisation. An example is that of the 2008 Global Financial Crisis. A slowdown in United States economic activities eventually spread to the rest of the world and many economies, including Singapore was affected. [4]* **L3 Explains the economic impacts of globalisation** **[6-8]** Award 6-7 marks for explaining one response. Award 7-8 marks for explaining both responses. **Note: An explanation is showing how globalisation has impacted countries or individuals.** *e.g. Globalisation has impacted countries and led to economic growth and at times, economic downturn. As globalisation develops, it has increased trading and expanded businesses overseas. Most countries are able to earn more tax revenue and generate more jobs. With more tax revenue, a country can improve its infrastructure and its population becomes more affluent. An example of a country benefitting from globalisation is Singapore. From the 1960s to the 21st century, Singapore has actively taken part in globalisation by attracting FDI and*	**8**

| | *signing many FTAs. In doing so, it has led a long periods of economic growth. Economic downturn is another possible consequence of globalisation. Essentially, an economic downturn occurs as a result of globalisation when the economy of one country is affected by those of other country. An example is that of the 2008 Global Financial Crisis. A slowdown in United States economic activities eventually spread to the rest of the world and many economies, including Singapore was affected. Economic growth is a result of globalisation as the growth was only possible due to the foreign investment from and trade with other countries in the world. An economic downturn is a result of globalisation as it is an event which starts from one country and affects other countries globally. [7]* | |