

## Section A: Source-based Case Study

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

### 1 Living in a diverse Society

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

You may use any of the sources to help you 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 you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1a. Study Source A.

What is the message of the cartoon? Explain your answer. [5]

b. Study Source B.

Is the cartoonist supportive of the French assimilation policy? Explain your answer. [6]

c. Study Sources C and D.

Both sources have different conclusions about the burkini ban. Does this mean one of them is wrong? Explain your answer. [7]

d. Study Sources E and F.

Which of these two sources is more useful as evidence about the Laïcité policy? Explain your answer. [7]

e. Study **all** the sources.

'The Laïcité policy has failed to achieve its aims.' How far do the sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [10]

## Was the Laïcité policy necessary for France to assimilate immigrants in the society?

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Laïcité is France's principle of secularism, which is a clear separation between religious affairs and governance. In place since 1905, Laïcité has gone further by prohibiting religious expression in the public sphere. The aim is to assimilate different immigrants to achieve harmony in society.

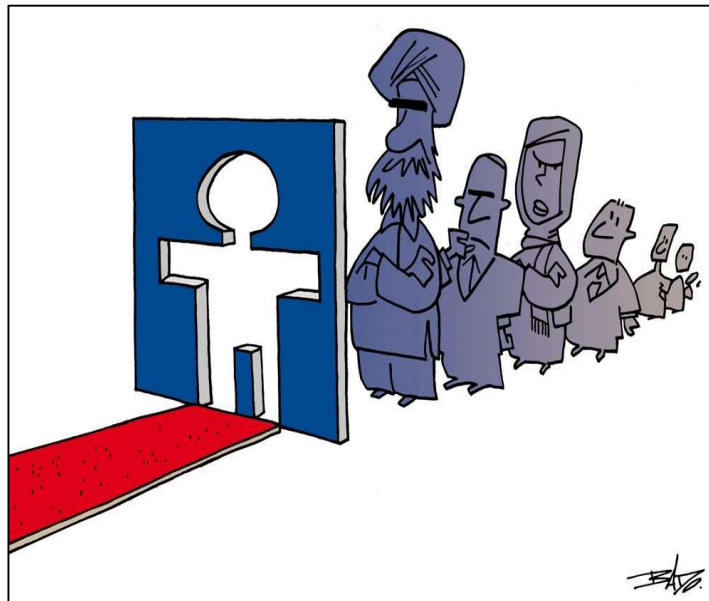
In response to the behaviour of the immigrants, the French government has strengthened their resolve in upholding the Laïcité policy by introducing the law to ban the wearing of burqas\*, crosses and most recently in 2016, the burkinis\* for Muslim women.

With the increase in the number of immigrants coming to France over the years, the French government faces a great challenge in enforcing the adoption of the French identity by the immigrants. Study the following sources to find out the extent to which Laïcité is necessary for assimilation in France.

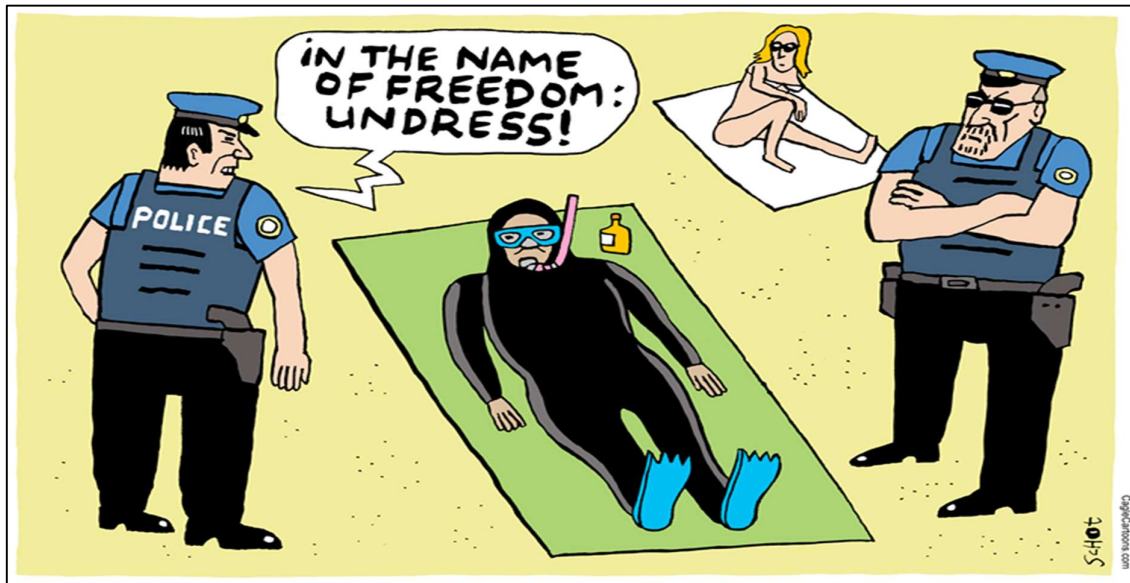
*\*burqas - a long, loose garment covering the whole body from head to feet, worn in public by women in many Muslim countries*

*\*burkinis – modest swimwear that covers the whole body, worn by Muslim women*

**Source A:** A cartoon published in *Le Droit*, a leading newspaper in Canada in 2012, showcasing immigrants lining up to take on French citizenship.



**Source B:** A cartoon by an online American Magazine on 31 August 2016.



**Source C:** Adapted from an interview with a French feminist\* on the burkini ban published in a French news blog, August 2016.

We live in a materialistic society where people are very shallow and conscious about a woman's look. The ban on the burkini is actually forbidding a wet suit with a hood. Furthermore, it is not worn in a government building but on a beach. As a muslim, I wear a burkini regularly and would describe myself as a feminist. I choose to dress this way because it gives me freedom. I don't have to worry about strange men looking at my figure or judging my looks. At the same time, I feel that these measures, especially the ban on burkini, are isolating France's muslims. Little by little, muslim women are being pushed back indoors where it is harder for them to integrate with the French population.

*Feminist\* - a person who tries to achieve change that helps women to get equal opportunities and treatment*

**Source D:** Adapted from an interview given by a French Minister for women's rights to *Le Parisien*, French daily newspaper in 2016.

The burkini is not some new line of swimwear, it is the beach version of the burqa and it has the same logic: hide women's bodies in order to better control them. It is not just the business of those women who wear it because it is the symbol of a political protest that is hostile to diversity and women's liberation.

**Source E:** *Results of a study published by a French researcher, called “Laïcité in Practice: the Representations of French Teenagers’ for the British Journal of Religious Education on 18 Feb 2011.*

Question: There are people from different religions living in every country. What do you think would help them to live together in peace?			
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Without opinion (%)
If they do something together	82	9	9
If they know about each other’s religion	74	16	10
If everybody keeps their own religion in private	46	24	28
If the state has strong laws about the role of religion in society	29	28	41

**Source F:** *A poster created by the French Government. The poster is about the principle of laïcité and the word ‘Laïcité’ is formed using one letter from the different religions. The words in French read Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Catholicism, Buddhism, Protestantism, Atheism. ‘Pour Vivre Ensemble’ means living together.*



## SECTION B (Structured-Response Question)

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

### 2 BEING PART OF A GLOBALISED WORLD

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

#### **Extract 1**

As a globalised city, Singapore has one of the highest Internet penetration rates. Singapore has also developed its infrastructure, technologies and legislation to deal with threats from cyber-terrorism. Despite these developments, Singapore is not free from such threats due to the human factor — long seen as the first line of defence. This had contributed to some of the recent cyber attacks such as hackers breaking into SingHealth's I.T. systems to steal the data of 1.5 million patients due to the complacency of the people managing the system as they ignored the warning signs before the data was stolen.

#### **Extract 2**

Singapore has been facing threats from homegrown radicalisation. This was most vividly seen through the case of Abdul Basheer Kader, a 28-year-old Singaporean lecturer with a background in law. He was about to make contact with a terror group in Pakistan to train for “militant jihad” at the time of his arrest in Singapore in February 2007. According to Singapore’s Ministry of Home Affairs, Abdul Basheer was influenced by radical jihadists’ websites from the Internet.

#### **Extract 3**

The Singapore government ensures the Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) and our homeland agencies protect key installations in Singapore. For example, Jurong Island is protected by the SAF troops working closely with the Singapore Police Force and the Police Coast Guards to guard the sea and land access to the island.

- (a) Extract 1 states that Singaporeans take the threat of cyber-terrorism lightly.

In your opinion, what can be done to make individuals play a more active role to combat the threat of cyber-terrorism? Explain your answer using **two** strategies.

[7]

- (b) Extract 2 and Extract 3 reflect how Singapore is vulnerable to transnational terrorism and some measures taken by the government to tackle this threat.

Do you agree the preventive measures are more effective than the protective measures to counter the threat of transnational terrorism in Singapore? Explain your answer.

[8]

**End of Paper**

**Suggested Answers**  
**Sec 4E5N SS Elective Prelim 2019**

<b>(1a)</b>	<b>Study Source A.</b> <b>What is the message of the cartoon? Explain your answer.</b>	<b>[5m]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Answers based on provenance/Describing source</b>  This cartoon was published to show immigrants getting French citizenship	<b>[1]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Answers based on source details/issue question/Misinterpretation of source/literal interpretation</b>  This cartoon was published to show that the immigrants are unhappy/This cartoon was published as Laïcité policy was not necessary.  The message of the cartoon is to convince Canadians that the immigration policy is good as it helps immigrants to overcome their differences to take on the French identity.	<b>[2]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Answer based on message of the source – unexplained/using issue without explanation (no mention of French govt/policy/citizenship)</b>  The message of the cartoon is to convince Canadians that the immigration policy was <b>bad/negative</b> as the source shows immigrants unhappy as they wait to take on French citizenship.  The message of the cartoon is to convince Canadians that the Laïcité policy was not necessary as it made immigrants unhappy.	<b>[3]</b>
<b>L4</b>	<b>Answer based on main message of the source – explained/using issue with explanation (give reasons why the Laïcité policy is not necessary)</b> <i>4m for unsupported; 5m for supported answers</i>  The message of the cartoon is to criticise the French immigration policy being <b>unfair/flawed for expecting every immigrant to be the same and not being accepting of their differences</b> . I can tell as the cartoon shows the French mould to be fixed and it clearly doesn't cater to the different immigrants who may have their turbans or hijabs.  The message of the cartoon is to convince them that the Laicite policy was unfair for forcing people to give up their religion.	<b>[4-5]</b>

<b>(1b)</b>	<b>Study Source B.</b> <b>Is the cartoonist supportive of the French assimilation policy?</b> <b>Explain your answer.</b>	<b>[6m]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Answers based on provenance/or simple answer (not supportive) without any explanation or evidence.</b>  This source was written by an American, so he would support the French	<b>[1]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Cartoonist supportive of the French assimilation policy/ Cartoonist unsupportive based on literal interpretation without context of assimilation policy</b>  The cartoonist is supportive of the French policy as he shows the French police officer rightfully asking the muslim to remove her burkini to help her get her freedom. I can tell as the source shows the French officer asking the French muslim to remove her burkini 'In the name of freedom, undress.'	<b>[2]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Cartoonist NOT supportive of the French assimilation policy</b> <i>3m for unsupported message; 4m for supported message</i>  The cartoonist is not supportive of the French policy as it shows the French officer discriminating the French muslim by asking her to remove her burkini in an authoritarian manner. By doing so, he is not respecting her freedom of wearing what she is comfortable in. I can tell as the source shows the French officer asking the French muslim to remove her burkini 'In the name of freedom, undress.'	<b>[3-4]</b>
<b>L4</b>	<b>Cartoonist NOT supportive of the French assimilation policy – detect sarcasm</b> <i>6m for supported message</i>  The cartoonist is not supportive of the French policy as it shows the French officer asking a citizen who is wearing the scuba suit meant for scuba diving to undress. This is to show the cartoonist sarcasm in mocking the French ban on the burkinis as the burkinis are similar to the scuba diving suit and to ban that while allowing scuba diving suits show that the policy is flawed and out to discriminate the Muslims.	<b>[5-6]</b>

(1c)	<b>Study Sources C and D.</b> <b>Both sources have different conclusions about the burkini ban. Does this mean one of them is wrong?</b>	<b>[7m]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Yes/No: Based on the provenance without explanation.</b>  Both of them are correct as they are written by women.	<b>[1]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Yes – one of them is wrong (without stating which one is wrong/reason)</b> <b>L2/2 - based on typicality (Source C is credible as she is a French Muslim speaking as someone who has been impacted by her experiences)/false matching</b> <i>2m for unsupported; 3m for supported answers</i>  Sources C and D are different as Source C tells me that the burkini ban is beneficial for women while Source D states that it is not. Source D states that the burkini ban is not good/not beneficial for women as it limits women's freedom. I can tell as the source states, 'I wear a burkini regularly and would describe myself as a feminist. I choose to dress this way because it gives me freedom.' This shows that the ban on the burkini is limiting women and their choice of dressing. However, Source C states that the burkini ban is beneficial for women as it helps to free them from a religion that tries to control them. Source C states, '...hide women's bodies in order to better control them'. Therefore one of them is wrong.	<b>[2-3]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>No – because they show different perspectives.</b>  Sources C and D are different in that Source C states that the burkini ban is beneficial for women while Source D states that it is not. Source C states that the burkini ban is a way of limiting women and their freedom. I can tell as the source states, 'I wear a burkini regularly and would describe myself as a feminist. I choose to dress this way because it gives me freedom.' This shows that the ban on the burkini is limiting women and their choice of dressing. However, Source D states that the burkini ban is to beneficial for women as it helps to free them from a religion that tries to control them. Source D states, '...hide women's bodies in order to better control them'. It does not mean one of them is wrong as they are just different perspectives.  Sources C and D are different in the intention of the burkini ban by French. Source C shows that the burkini ban was just a form of discrimination by the French government against the Muslims while Source D shows that the ban was a way of protecting Muslim women from their own religions and to help them integrate better in the society.. Source C states 'At the same time, I feel that these measures especially the ban on burkini, are isolating France's Muslim.' Source C, however, states 'It is not just the business of those women who wear it, because it is the symbol of a political project that is hostile to diversity and women's emancipation.' Hence, it does not mean one of them is wrong as they are just different perspectives.  Difference – symbol of oppression vs symbol of discrimination	<b>[3]</b>
<b>L4</b>	<b>Yes, one of them is correct / wrong based by cross-reference to other sources (only source D or BI) / contextual knowledge</b>	<b>[4-5]</b>



	<p><i>4m for unsupported; 5m for supported answers</i></p> <p>Source C is correct as it is reliable. Source C is supported by Source B that shows the French officer asking a citizen who is wearing the scuba suit meant for scuba diving to undress. This is to show the French ban on the burkinis was to discriminate the Muslims as the burkinis are similar to the scuba diving suit and to ban that while allowing scuba diving suits shows that the policy is flawed and out to discriminate the Muslims. Hence, this shows that the French government were not respecting women's rights and were, instead, discriminating the Muslims based on their religion.</p>	
<b>L5</b>	<p><b>Yes, one is more biased, based on developed provenance</b></p> <p>Source C is correct as it was written by a French Muslim who was a feminist herself, sharing her views on a public French news blog. She seems to be sharing her views based on her experiences and does not seem to have an agenda of trying support to the Muslims.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Source D was written by a French minister for women's rights on a French daily newspaper. I believe and expect the French minister to use her position and background to convince the French that the burkin ban is justified as it is just a symbol putting the religion above the states, supporting the assimilation policy. Hence, source D is more biased and wrong. Furthermore, this was written in 2016 when the French government banned the burkini and it would be a response to all the backlash the French government must have received.</p>	<b>[6]</b>
<b>L6</b>	<p><b>Yes as source C is more biased, based on developed provenance</b></p> <p><i>*Must deal with both sources</i></p> <p>Source C is correct as it was written by a French Muslim who was a feminist herself, sharing her views on a public French news blog. She seems to be sharing her views based on her experiences as a feminist and a muslim and does not seem to have an agenda of trying to support the Muslims. However, source D was written by a French minister for women's rights on a French daily newspaper. I believe and expect the French minister to use her position and background to convince the French that the burkin ban is justified as it is just a symbol putting the religion above the states, supporting the assimilation policy. Hence, source C is more biased and wrong.</p>	<b>[7]</b>

<b>(1d)</b>	<b>Study Source E and F. Which of these two sources is more useful as evidence of the Laïcité policy? Explain your answer.</b>	<b>[7m]</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Useful/Not useful based on undeveloped Provenance</b>  Source E is more useful as it is by a French professor. Source F is less useful as it is by the French government and could be bias.	<b>[1]</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Useful/Not Useful based on content</b> <i>2m for use of one source; 3 m for use of one source supported 3m for use of both sources, 4 m for use of both sources supported</i>  Source E is useful as it tells me that the Laïcité policy does not help to assimilate immigrants as the French teenagers feel that they need to get to know about each other's religion in order to live together harmoniously while Source F tells me that Laïcité policy helps to bring the different races together. I can tell as the source E states that 82% and 74% of students want to do something together and get to know about each other's religion in order to live together in harmony, while on the other hand, Source F tells me that the Laïcité policy is able to bring people to live together in harmony.	<b>[2-4]</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Usefulness of source E or F based on cross reference to contextual knowledge or other sources/developed provenance without quantifying more/less useful</b>  Source E is more useful as it is reliable as it is supported by Source C. Source C tells me that the Laïcité policy doesn't help assimilation policy. Source C tells me that 'Little by little, Muslim women are being pushed back indoors where is harder for them to integrate with the French population'.	<b>[4-5]</b>
<b>L4</b>	<b>Chooses Source E as more useful on basis that it is more objective/balance <u>OR</u> Source F is less useful as it is not objective/biased/one-sided.</b>  Source E is more useful as it was based on research conducted on French students for the British journal. It is probably true and not biased as it was meant for education purposes to study what the teenagers thought was necessary for people of different religions to live together harmoniously. Based on the data provided, I believe this is a true representation of what the teenagers believe and is in no way affiliated to the French government's idea of Laïcité.  OR  Source F is less useful as it is a poster produced by the government with the purpose of convincing the French that the Laïcité policy is the right way for the French government to ensure the different races are able to live together harmoniously. As such, Source F is biased and is expected to show the positive aspect of the assimilation policy without highlighting the negative consequences of the Laïcité policy.	<b>[5-6]</b>

L5	<p><b>Chooses Source E as more useful on basis that it is more objective/balance <u>AND</u> Source F is less useful as it is not objective/biased/one-sided.</b></p> <p><b>*Must deal with both sources</b></p> <p>Source E is more reliable as it was based on research conducted on French students for the British journal. It is probably true and not biased as it was meant for education purposes to study what the teenagers thought was necessary for people of different religions to live together harmoniously. Based on the data provided, I believe this is a true representation of what the teenagers believe and is in no way affiliated to the French government's idea of Laïcité. On the other hand, Source F is less useful as it is a poster produced by the government with the purpose of convincing the French that the Laïcité policy is the right way for the French government to ensure the different races are able to live together harmoniously. As such, Source F is biased and is expected to show the positive aspect of the assimilation policy without highlighting the negative consequences of the Laïcité policy.</p>	[7]
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(1e)	<b>Study all the sources. 'The Laïcité policy failed to achieve its aims' How far do the sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.</b>	<b>[8m]</b>
L1	<b>Writes about hypothesis, no valid source use</b>	<b>[1]</b>
L2	<p><b>Yes OR No, supported by valid source use.</b>  <i>Award 2m for one Y or N supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 3m.</i></p> <p>e.g. I agree as Source A agrees. Source A shows that the Laïcité policy has failed to achieve its aims as it does not look like it will be an effective way to assimilate the different immigrants. This policy will lead to a lot of unhappiness and discontentment among the immigrants as can be seen in the source. The different immigrants lining up to take on citizenship look very unhappy and don't look they will be able to fit into the mould of a French citizen.</p> <p>I agree as Source B agrees. Source B is mocking the French police for getting a scuba diver to undress in the name of freedom which shows that the burkini which was similar to the scuba diving suit is in no way restricting any freedom of the Muslims. Instead, it shows that the Laïcité policy and the burkini ban was out to discriminate the Muslims rather than to get them to assimilate to the French society.</p> <p>I agree as Source C agrees. Source C shows that the Laïcité policy was further discriminating the Muslims and isolating them in the French society instead of integrating them with the others. The policy that results in the burkini ban was making it hard for Muslim women who were forward looking to be able to better engage with the other French, I can tell as the source states, 'Little by little, muslim women are being pushed back indoors where it is harder for them to integrate with the French population.'</p> <p>OR</p> <p>I disagree as Source D disagrees. Source D shows how the Laïcité policy helps to free women who are formerly emancipate by the religion and is able to control the influence of hostile religions in France. I can tell as the source states, 'It is not just the business of those women who wear it, because it is the symbol of a political protest that is hostile to diversity and women's liberation.'</p> <p>I disagree as Source F disagrees. Source F shows that the Laïcité policy was useful to find a common ground among the differences in the immigrant races and this was crucial to ensure harmonious living in the country. I can tell as the source shows the word 'Laïcité' being formed by the letters taken from different races.</p>	<b>[2-4]</b>
L3	<p><b>Yes AND No, supported by valid source use.</b>  <i>Award 4m for one Y AND N supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 7m.</i></p>	<b>[5-7]</b>

L4	<p><b>L3 + evaluation of the extent of which the sources agree or disagree, based on purpose or/and contextual knowledge</b>  <i>For L2 + L3, award a bonus of up to 2 marks for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency, etc. the total mark should not exceed 8.</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="337 331 1222 583"> <thead> <tr> <th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>Marks</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>1</td><td>5-6m</td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>6m</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>1</td><td>6m</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>2</td><td>7-8m</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>3</td><td>8m</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>2</td><td>8m</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>By analyzing source relation to its reliability, utility or sufficiency</b>  E.g. Source E is insufficient to draw conclusions about the Laïcité policy as it is a study done on French teenagers. The French teenagers are a part of the French society but they do not represent all French. Their views could be seen as myopic as it is subjected to the little years they have spent in the society. Lacking in maturity, the study and their views may not be sufficient to draw relevant conclusions about the Laïcité policy and its aims in France.</p> <p><b>By sharing examples from their contextual knowledge;</b>  Eg. I agree that the Laïcité policy has failed to achieve its aims. In Source C it mentions that if the French Government continues to push for assimilation through policies like the burkini ban, the Muslims will feel that the government is unfair and they will retreat into their own communities rather than try to assimilate and be more 'French'. This will lead them to be isolated and other problems may result like anger and resentment towards the government and rest of the society. From what I know, some of the terrorist attacks carried out in Western countries were due to the minority (Muslims) feeling discriminated and unfairly treated. Because they were left out and discriminated, they might be unemployed and disgruntled and may turn to religion to seek justice.</p> <p><b>By giving a balanced conclusion/resolution</b>  Eg. The Laïcité policy has achieved some of its aims. It is good that non-French people/immigrants assimilate so that the society is more cohesive, united and share the same values and feel a sense of belonging. It is true that if people try to be more 'uniform', differences are less noticeable and people can see themselves as one. Being secular could be good because it means that people are not segregated according to their faiths and background. They are being seen as 'French'. However, to completely ban people from expressing their faith or to behave as if they had no religion or culture could be a little harsh for some, especially if they were immigrants who cling on to their beliefs and traditions. Such people would need more time before they can be more 'French'. Perhaps they could be given time to assimilate and as long as they do not impose their beliefs on others and causing discomfort, I think it is fine for them to wear certain clothing or reveal religious symbols. After all, being too strict may cause certain communities to feel even more left out and resentful. This may lead to more problems in future. The segregation may be more severe and the ethnic French may also resent the immigrants.</p>	Yes	No	Marks	1	1	5-6m	1	2	6m	2	1	6m	2	2	7-8m	2	3	8m	3	2	8m	[8]
Yes	No	Marks																					
1	1	5-6m																					
1	2	6m																					
2	1	6m																					
2	2	7-8m																					
2	3	8m																					
3	2	8m																					

## Section B: Structured Response Question

- (a) Extract 1 states that Singaporeans take the threat from cyber-terrorism lightly.

In your opinion, what can be done to make individuals to play a more active role to combat the threat of cyber-terrorism? Explain your answer using two strategies. [7]

**L1 Describes the topic i.e.** [1]

e.g. Singapore is trying its best to deal with the threat of cyber-terrorism etc.

**L2 Identifies / Describes strategies** [2-4]

Award 2 marks for identifying one strategy and 3 marks for identifying two strategies.  
Award 3 marks for describing one strategy and 4 marks for describing two strategies.

e.g. The government can run a campaign to alert Singaporeans of their responsibilities in protecting themselves and their social accounts from cyber-terrorist attacks.

The employers can run a course to educate their employees on ways to protect their cyber-network from being vulnerable to cyber attacks etc . [4]

**L3 L2 + Explains strategy** [5-7]

Award 5-6 marks for explaining one strategy.  
Award 6-7 marks for explaining two strategies.

**Note: An explanation is showing how the strategy can make individuals play a more active role to combat cyber-terrorism**

e.g. The government can run a campaign to alert Singaporeans of their responsibilities in protecting themselves and their social accounts from cyber-terrorist attacks. **When the government runs these campaigns, more Singaporeans would understand the importance of being active in combating the threat of cyber terrorism through taking personal precautionary measures such as changing the password frequently. Through such campaigns, Singaporeans will understand the importance of their role and take the necessary precautionary measures. This would help to prevent cyber-terrorism**

The employers can run a course to educate their employees on ways to protect their cyber-network from being vulnerable to cyber-attacks. **When individuals are aware of the steps they can take to protect their computer system from cyber terrorist attacks, they would actively use these measures to protect themselves from such threats.**

- (b) **Extract 2 and Extract 3 reflect how Singapore is vulnerable to transnational terrorism and some measures taken by the government to tackle this threat.**

**In your opinion, are preventive measures more effective than protective measures to counter the threat of transnational terrorism in Singapore? Explain your answer.** [8]

- L1 Writes about the topic (transnational terrorism) but without addressing the question** [1-2]

e.g. Transnational terrorism is a growing threat for Singapore etc.

- L2 Describes preventive measures or/and protective measures taken in Singapore to protect itself from transnational terrorism.** [3-4]

Award 3 marks for describing one measure.

Award 4 marks for describing both measures.

e.g. Preventive measures are measures enforced by the government to reduce Singapore's vulnerability to transnational terrorist threats. An example of this measure is the effective border controls and collaboration between countries. For example, Singapore uses biometric passports which contain various security measures to make it difficult for our passports to be forged and used by potential terrorists. Singapore also works closely with other countries to share and exchange information of terrorists and potential terrorists' movement to prevent them from stepping into Singapore.

**Or**

Protective measures are measures taken by the government to protect Singapore from any kind of terrorist related activities. Singapore carries out extensive surveillance on suspected terrorists and detain them indefinitely without trial. In Singapore, we have an Internal Security Act (ISA) that enables the government to detain individuals without trial to ensure they are unable to carry out terrorist acts in Singapore.

- L3 Explains preventive measures or/and protective measures taken in Singapore to protect itself from transnational terrorism.** [5-7]

Award 5-6 marks for explaining either one of the measures.

Award 6-7 marks for explaining both measures.

e.g. Preventive measures are measures enforced by the government to reduce Singapore's vulnerability to transnational terrorist threats. An example of this measure is the effective border controls and collaboration between countries. For example, Singapore uses biometric passports which contains various security measures to make it difficult for our passports to be forged and used by potential terrorists. Singapore also works closely with other countries to share and exchange information of terrorists and potential terrorist movement to prevent them from stepping into Singapore and using Singapore as a base recruit more terrorists. **Such measures can deter terrorists and help to prevent loss of lives, destruction of property and disruption society and the economy.**

Or

e.g. Protective measures are measures taken by the government to protect Singapore from any kind of terrorists related activities. Singapore carries out extensive surveillance on suspected terrorists and detain them indefinitely without trial. In Singapore, we have an Internal Security Act (ISA) that enables the government to detain individuals without trial to ensure they are unable to carry out terrorist acts in Singapore. **Through such safeguards, the government has reduced the risk of any terrorist acts taking place in Singapore.**

**L4 Both aspects in L3 plus explains the relative importance of both the measures.** [8]

e.g. Preventive measures are more important than protective measures. If preventive measures are done properly, transnational terrorism could have been prevented and the need to activate protective measure would be unnecessary. Protective measures are thus only necessary to support and ensure the country remains able to defend against transnational terrorism should preventive measures fail.