Hello JC people!

So, GP... the enemy of all JC students.

Small self introduction – I'm Prisca, a '24 graduate from TMJC. GP was my biggest worry in JC, scoring mid Cs and a B being the highest grade I received in school exams. Thankfully, I eventually scored an A in the A Levels!

(If curious, I did the education question for the 2024 A Levels. It was probably one of the more common questions people did because our year's questions were horrible.)

These were the notes I used from prelims to A Levels. I'm sharing these notes as I hope it can help simplify the GP learning process for y'all, and help condense what you need to know!

DISCLAIMERS

- 1. These notes come from my cumulative JC journey from teachers, seniors, friends where I find a good phrase and put it in. I suggest you do the same, as it does help!
- 2. **Different schools demand different formats when it comes to writing.** If your school is more particular, the formats I put here may not be accepted. Keep that in mind if you're using any of these formats here! On that note, (I believe) these formats should be acceptable in TMJC's exams, since I learnt almost everything from them.
- 3. While I didn't have GP tuition from J1-J2, I attended a few pre-A Level crash courses by @/gpmylaststraw on Instagram. Their resources are useful and they have free trial lessons, so if you'd like, do check them out!
- 4. DO NOT claim these notes as your own. 👹 I own the original doc, and can prove my ownership.

I'll include some of my (kinda messy) example banks below. For GP, many teachers recommend choosing 3 topics to focus on, with just some good knowledge on other topics. For me, I enjoy reading about societal issues (it's very wide-ranging), digitalisation and the environment; hence I have more in-depth example banks for those topics.

I hope these will be of use to you! All the best, you'll do just fine! -Prisca

EXAMPLE BANKS - Use the sidebars on every doc to navigate!!

- Digitalisation -
 - $\underline{https://docs.google.com/document/d/1cg7nsqEYdqf9OIXOBOI59xYwXy_5r54Z1_62uXMxOSA/e}\\ \underline{dit?usp=sharinq}$
- Environment
 - https://docs.google.com/document/d/16gVjqjkmypSBBTmJnZBD568BvZ-Wz7tkX2iqX 1kKus/edit?usp=sharing
- Society
 - https://docs.google.com/document/d/1EfbAYrlbhGUy1cC2TY0NKSmzb27nfTsP6PDDnd8-LI0/edit?usp=sharing
- Misc. examples (more for AQ) https://docs.google.com/document/d/1MLhNPjssIR3uKPPhNSGkcyM-3j0pPNg0vxA7S5XuYWc/edit?usp=sharing

GP REVISION

USE SIDEBAR TO NAVIGATE

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Fancy words + link to word bank 3		

Good luck atb (ง'-')ัง

GENERAL

Perspectives / lens

TIPPS	Time	 LR vs SR Past → present → future 	
	Impact	Scale, extent, frequency	
	Perception	- Ideal vs reality - Perception vs reality	
	People	- Minority vs majority - Collective vs individual	
	Status Quo	Change over time vs no change	
SPECTRAM	 Social / Science / Sports Political / Prejudice / Poverty / Philosophy Economic / Environmental / Ethics / Education Culture / Crime / Communications / Conflict Technology / Terrorism Religion / Race / Rights Arts / Aesthetics Media / Military / Medicine / Marriage 		
PESTLE	 Political Economic Social Technological Legal Environmental 		
Levels	1. Global 2. Region 3. Nation 4. Comm 5. Family 6. Individ	ional onal nmunity ily	
Stakeholders	CorpoGoversNon-gInter-g	Individuals Corporations / firms Governments Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) (e.g. Red Cross, Salvation Army) Inter-governmental organisations (e.g. ASEAN, NATO) Criminal organisations / syndicates (e.g. Triad, Mafia)	
Context	· ·	oday VS the past? the future? "Since time memorial" isation, technology, digitalisation	

	PLACE 'in your society' = SG - Rich vs poor: GDP, distribution of wealth - Big vs small: Land and population size - Young vs old: Age of civilisation, govt, population - East vs West: Geography, culture, ideology - Religious vs secular: State, people - Free vs controlled: Politics, economy
CLAMS	 Context LR / SR Alternatives Magnitude / Severity
IONG	 Individual / domestic Organisation / group National Global / international
Types of governance (relevant today / more impt)	Democratic - 'rule by the people' - e.g. People can vote their elected representatives into Parliament - e.g. SG Populist - Society is separated into 2 groups at odds with each other - 'the people' juxtaposed with 'the elite' - e.g. USA Authoritarian / Dictatorship / Totalitarian - Enforcing strict obedience at the expense of personal freedom - Demanding complete compliance - e.g. North Korea
	Communist - Classless society; everyone is equal - e.g. China
Personal perspectives	Humanitarian - Concerned with the welfare / well-being of ALL humans - 'If one suffers, this plan is no good'
	Utilitarian - 'For the greater good' – greatest good for the greatest number - Maximises societal well-being - Whether an action is moral depends on the outcome
	<u>Deontology</u> - Rules to distinguish right and wrong – universal moral laws 'Don't lie, don't

- steal, don't cheat' (Philosopher Immanuel Kant)
- Whether an action is moral depends on the nature of the act, not the outcome
- Opposite of utilitarian

Social justice (also a theory)

- Everyone deserves equal rights & opportunities (social, economic, political)
- Human rights, participation, access, equity

Communitarianism

Prioritising collective good over individual good (like in SG)

World characteristics

- VUCA (volatile, uncertain, complex, ambiguous) / capricious / inconsistent / erratic / unstable / irregular / impulsive
- Technologically advanced / digital improvements / groundbreaking innovations
- Capitalist "money makes the world go round" / profit-motivated / business-oriented
- Climate change wow (highly susceptible)
- Westernised

Theories / stuff that we can use to sound smart

Maslow's Understanding the motivations of human behaviour Psychological needs → safety & security → love & belonging → self-esteem → Hierarchy of Needs self-actualisation SELF-**ACTUALIZA-**TION spontaneity, acceptance experience purpose, meaning and inner potential **SELF-ESTEEM** nfidence, achievement, respect of others LOVE AND BELONGING friendship, family, intimacy, sense of connection **SAFETY AND SECURITY** health, employment, property, family and social abilty **PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS** Hofstede's Framework for cross-cultural communication cultural Power distance, indulgence vs restraint, individualism vs collectivism, dimensions masculinity vs femininity, uncertainty avoidance, LR vs SR orientation Shows effects of society's culture on the values of its members & how values theory relate to behaviour

	Indulgence Vs Restraint Hofstede's Cultural Dimensions Long vs Short Term Orientation Uncerntainty Avoidance Individualism Vs Collectivism Masculinity Vs Feminity
Social contract theory	People live together in society in accordance with an agreement that establishes moral & political rules of behaviour - Citizens abide by govt's rules; in t=return, govt takes care of citizens - Consent of people in a society to be subject to legitimate laws - e.g. During COVID-19, we all wore masks - e.g. Paying income tax - lowkey communitarianism
Virtue theory	An individual's ethical behaviour should be measured by trait-based characteristics, rather than consequences of their actions or particular duties they are obliged to obey i.e. courage, honesty, wisdom Emphasis on cultivating good values
Rational Choice theory	Adam Smith → individuals use rational calculations to make decisions that result in outcomes aligned with their own best interests - e.g. NUS's Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASS): drop in undergraduates from 6400 in 2019/20 to 4400 in 2024 – shift in focus to higher job security & potential in STEM - But note that it is a blend of individual preference + societal values
Spiral of Silence Theory	Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann, 1974 → people fear being isolated, as they believe society / their social group might exclude them due to their opinions - People tend to keep quiet when they feel like their views are in opposition to the prevailing norm - Also might be a evolutionary development for survival - Causes a feedback loop → minority opinions "spiral" down towards less visibility - e.g. US elections: "shy Trump voters" reluctant to follow the minority, ends up voting for Trump (2016 elections)
Bystander effect	People do not intervene in a group setting; less likely to offer help to a victim in a group

Nudge Theory

Behavioural economic policy: positive reinforcements & indirect suggestions as ways to influence the behaviour & decision-making of groups & individuals

- Inching someone to make better choices through simple, discreet policies while retaining their freedom of choice
- Power of suggestion
- e.g. LTA's "Thoughtful Bunch", 2014: those mascots like Hush Hush Hannah & Stand Up Stacey

UDHR (the impt bits)

1948: United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

Article 1	All human beings are born 'free and equal in dignity and rights'
Article 3	Every human being has the inherent right to 'life, liberty and security of person'
Article 12	No one shall be subjected to 'arbitrary interference with his privacy'
Article 18	Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion ; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.
Article 19	Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression
Article 19	Every human has the right "to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."
Article 26	Everyone has the right to education.
Article 27	Everyone has the right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

PAPER 1

To state an argument

- I posit that
- I opine that
- I postulate / expostulate that
- I put forth the view that
- I assert that
- I contend that
- I argue that
- I put forth the contention that...

For OVRs

- Naysayers of my point...
- Detractors of my stand...
- Sceptics of my stand...
- Critics of my stand...
- On the other side of the spectrum...
- Seen from another light...
- The staunchest defenders of...
- Proponents of the belief that (opposing view) argue that ...
- Yet, notwithstanding the above arguments, critics... (= 'despite that'...)
- This seemingly impregnable argument is easily broken down by examining the fact that....
- It is myopic to deny that...
- This argument, unfortunately, fails to depict the world in holistic terms...
- However, such a cogent and seemingly impregnable argument rests precariously on the flawed assumption that...

How to choose the right question checklist

- 1. Do you know how to address the **polarity + main variable**?
 - Polarity: words like should, could, does, will
 - Main variable: key term that must be resolved at the end of the argument (e.g. allowed / not allowed)
- 2. Do you know how to address the **constants** in the question, if there are any?
 - Constants: absolute terms (always, never, ever) / qualitative terms (mere)
- 3. Do you have sufficient **knowledge & examples** of the topic?
- 4. How **popular** would this question be amongst the candidates?
 - Less popular = higher chance of A

Essay

→ Format: Intro, 3SV + 2 OVR, Conclusion

Intro

Background: hooks

Hooks

- 1. Referring to an actual event
- 2. Highlighting a key trend / startling statistic
- 3. Apt quote from a renowned figure
- 4. Referring to a work of fiction / popular culture

Foreshadowing: key stakeholders + why they react

Stand: incorporate keywords; decide on the one with more points

Suggested stuff to include in intro

- Event / trends that frame the issue
- Stakeholder (be precise) + reaction
- Stand / thesis

Body paragraph

Things to note while writing

- 1. Clarity: use short & sweet sentences
- 2. Accuracy: factually accurate stuff
- 3. **Relevance**: remember to see if it suits the context

!! Coherency !!

- Reader should not have to question "how did we get from here to here?" ot "why the sudden jump?"
- Show a CLEAR CONNECTION between paragraphs each para should lay the foundation for the next
- Signposts, transitions, connectors are very important

How to arrange points to be coherent

- 1. How **significant / important** is the point?
 - Fundamental points = first point
 - Important opposing points = first address these before moving on
- 2. Does one point lead to another?
- 3. Is the point common, controversial or insightful?
 - Insightful → common → controversial: draw in the reader, hide the common stuff in the middle, be controversial at the end since your credibility is established
 - OR Common → controversial → insightful: make it obvious, hide the controversy, build up to a climatic end
- 4. Is the point an exception or universally applicable?
 - How many contexts / people / cases does it apply to
 - Discuss more universals point first, then minorities

3 SV + 2 OVRs

- PEEL structure
- Topic sentences: be clear, include keywords, no examples stand + WHY
- Note that NOT EVERYTHING IS BLACK & WHITE. There are grey areas so you need qualifiers! (slightly true, mostly true...)

How to incorporate evaluation into SVs Point, Elab, Example, Elab 2, Example 2, Link • "Moreover..." Show how there are more factors + examples that support your statement **OVR** [PEPEEL structure] • TS: Use key terms from the qn (ATQ!) + include reason • Unpack reason – you and someone else think differently • Transition sentence!! • Unpack transition • Example (1) Reiterate TS Concession ONLY when it's an undeniable fact (kinda hard though...) Conclusion 1. Restatement of the thesis / stand - link back to intro 2. Underscore what is ultimately at stake 3. Summary of main points 4. Reflective evaluation: call to action - the way forward NOTE: Cambridge is a sucker for good endings - don't end off on a depressing note; give at least SOME hope for the future

Essay question types

RANGE OF QUESTION TYPES

BASIC	POINT OF CONTENTION	COMPARISON	MATRIX
IS/ARE/DO/ CAN	ABSOLUTE	A > B	
SHOULD	TIME	A, not B	

Basic question	 → yes / no; +ve and -ve impact - e.g. Does it have a positive effect? → To what extent (use a spectrum) 				
	Negative			Positive	
	Highly harmful Quite Beneficial Beneficial Highly beneficial harmful some of the time most of the time				Highly beneficial
'Can'	Given the knowledge, ability, power skill - Possibility to do something				

'Should'

Easy ideal vs reality

- Given the knowledge, ability, power skill
- Must / Ought to be done
- Some obligation; moral duty / necessity / ethical considerations VS legal / legitimate concerns
- Pragmatic or principled argument MORALS VS PRACTICALITY

ISMELLU

- Ideal: is it upheld?
- Sensible?
- Moral?
- Ethical?
- Legal?
- Logical?
- Utilitarian?

e.g.

- 1948: United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) common standard of achievements for all peoples and nations (pg 5)
- Singapore Teachers' Pledge, SG Medical Council Pledge

Point of Contention (PoC)

Basic structure

Intro Highlight the assumption made	
1st body paragraph	Concede how some of the assumption may be true
Rest of essay	Refute the assumption: no longer correct / true

- → <u>Absolutes:</u> never / ever / always / any / none / solely / only / every (extremes)
 - Show exceptions to the 100% rule
 - Usually will have 1 stronger side than the other (still try to think of 2 points for the weaker side; 3-4 for the strong one)
- → <u>Significance:</u> merely / simply / just / anything/nothing more than / too much/little
 - Assumes that something has little / no value previously OR overstepped some limit
 - Consider the misjudgement of the thing (biassed? false? today)
- → <u>Time</u>: still / no longer / increasingly / anymore
 - Value of something changed (usually decreased) from past to today
 - Show that the value has actually remained constant / high / increased + future increase if possible

PAPER 2

SAQs

Types

- 1. Direct Paraphrasing
- 2. Comparisons
- 3. Inferencial: use of vocab / punctuation / illustration / figurative language / stylistic devices / authorial techniques
- 4. Author's attitudes

If you need steps to help you: M.U.L.T.I

2) USE YOUR OWN WORDS:

If there is, answer can be found in passage.

4) TYPE:

WHY vs. HOW vs. WHAT require different skills



1) MARKS: 1m = 2 minutes

1m = 2 minutes 1m = 1-2 points 2m = 2-4 points 3m = 3-6 points

3) LOCATION
Line vs. Paragraph

5) INVERTED COMMAS

Paraphrase whatever is in inverted commas



Direct paraphrasing

<u>APT Paraphrasing</u>

- Accuracy: correct connotation captured
- **Precision**: capture intensity + nuance of word don't be vague
- **Thoroughness**: completeness of idea context + relationships (cause-effect / compare-contrast)
- 1. Find the answer
 - Line: +/- 1 line
 - Paragraph: look for keywords, split points up
 - For every mark, 1-2 points are needed
- 2. Paraphrase
 - Split parts if needed: firstly A, secondly B (use signposts!)
 - APT paraphrasing
 - Put answer in context + look out for action words!
- "Why": reasons (because, as a result, for, as, etc) → may come directly before
 or after the question keywords
- "How": methods, processes, techniques (explain steps)
- "What": definitions / meanings (explain clearly)

Comparison	- - <mark>-</mark> 2. Paraphr - -	Line: +/- 1 line Paragraph: look for keywords 1m = 1-2 points USE SIGNPOSTS		
		a MATCHED PAIR for points! ay need to be inferred		
	- [function reader of from mu - [contex	rpose in contrasting crowd membership with a 'muscle''? on] The author uses a metaphor / analogy / comparison so that the can better understand / relate to how crowd membership is different uscles, ot] in the way that our desire to be a crowd member is innate / t / intrinsic / natural to us, and will not disappear / weaken / fade		
Use of vocab	-	ne answer Line: +/- 1 line Paragraph: look for keywords 1m = 1-2 points		
	(a) (b)	FION + CONTEXT Function of vocab Relate function to context of question Paraphrase targeted line if needed		
	Intensifiers	(e.g. significantly, all the more so) Emphasis of a point in context		
	Qualifiers	(e.g. almost, rather) Qualify a point in context		
		e.g. 'few', 'a little less', 'down a notch' - Words of measurement / quantifying words show how small individual efforts in climate change do not bring about much change		
	Even	To emphasise / stress on the great extent of a point in context, such that something unexpected occurs		
	PoC	(e.g. always, never, all, ever, even, merely) [ref. to 'even']		

Punctuation	1. Find the	e answer		
i unctuation	1. Find the answer - Line: +/- 1 line			
	-	- Paragraph: look for keywords		
	-	1m = 1-2 points		
	2. FUNCTI	ON + CONTEXT		
	(a)	Function of punctuation		
		Relate function to context of question		
	(c)	Paraphrase targeted line if needed		
	Brackets / Parentheses	 Provides extra / additional information / a side note to emphasise / support / strengthen / reiterate a point (explain point) 		
	Quotation marks / inverted commas	To question / challenge the suitability / aptness / appropriateness of using a word/phrase to describe something that does not typically meet the expectation of the word/phrase's connotation • Literal + contextual meaning • "The author does not literally mean, but means" • May use to be ironic → implied disagreeing with word usage / word is not valid or true in that context		
	 Emphasises the idea presented in the repeated word Need CONTEXT → convey point made by repetition 			
	Ellipses ()	For dramatic emphasis / show repetition/endless continuation (non-exhaustive list, selective omission) - e.g. The 3 dots are used to represent a pause in speech, particularly when one is hesitant / underwhelmed		
	Italics	Emphasises the words; makes the point clearer/more distinctive		
	Questions	Rhetorical → point made/implied?		
		- To provoke thought in the reader OR		
		- To build/strengthen the author's point/line of reasoning e.g.		
		- [F] The author's use of questions draws our attention to /		
		convinces us of his point / challenges our prevailing		
		notions of pessimism (which is negative), - [C] that hopeful pessimism is the superior alternative to		
		brute optimism / to think of pessimism as an		
		admirable/highly +ve quality/a merit/for the greater good.		
	Dashes	To give additional information; offer their personal opinion as an outsider		
		 e.g. Author wanted to emphasise how passivity in Canadian culture / the aversion to making a scene is not just limited to architecture but also applies to other issues. 		
	Colon (:)	To announce / introduce / define / direct attention to a list.		

Illustrations • The author uses an example/analogy/statistic/survey of X to... Paraphrase relevant parts of the question, put in context Capture point being underscored/emphasised Explain illustration / example Link example + author's point (theme, feelings, etc.) Author's final argument → paraphrase the point made by the illustration **Figurative** Metaphor, analogy, paradox, irony language SIMILARITY: LINK LITERAL + CONTEXTUAL MEANING metaphor & Visualise to understand the quality conveyed Connotations: 'just as', 'similar to' analogy CONTRADICT: **EXPECTATION + REALITY** paradox & Contradictory ideas/notions/concepts; opposing intention vs action irony <u>Paradox</u> 2 possibly contradictory valid feelings/emotions e.g. The greatest paradox in life is the nature of satisfaction; achieving our goal should make us feel happy / content but it does not. Irony Expected outcome + real actual outcome is guite different e.g. Given that BP is in the business of selling oil, it is expected that it would seek means to encourage the consumption of oil. Instead, in reality, it was promoting the reduced consumption of oil. **Stylistic** Any organisational patterns serve to bring reader back to author's claim devices RMB: Purpose/reason/basis to do so → what is their point? Link function explanation to contextual claim / argument + paraphrase • Pay attention to main line of argument/reasoning + links bt intro & conclusion Intro: Establish relevance / significance of main argument Choice of opening is to interest + engage reader, while contextualising the topic / claim Conclusion: How does the author summarise, reiterate, strengthen the claim + convince the reader? (i.e. call to action? question to ponder over?) Some functions to know: Acts as a frame to the intro • Circles back to their hook in the intro • Reinforces / Reiterates the author's point • Gives a call to action / Prompts people to take action by...

Authorial techniques

Personal pronouns

- Makes it more relatable to readers
- Includes / directly addresses the reader to show we have a role to play
- Shows how the impact/implication of the point affects the reader / everyone / relevant audience
- RMB: CONTEXTUALISE + LINK BACK TO AUTHOR'S POINT
- Be VERY **SPECIFIC** about context!

e.g. 'you'

- To show that the sad state to which the elderly have been reduced to is a common sight that the reader has seen to draw attention to the plight of the elderly
- To make the reader consider/face the possibility that the reader may eventually become frail / weak / reliant / non-functioning
- Could also show how we are observers pitying the old people who have declined in health and vitality

e.g. 'we' in the conclusion

- Saying that we all have a role to play // As readers, we feel personally involved/stand along with the author to take action to preserve languages

Language

- CONTEXTUAL POINT + EVERY WORD: Unpack meaning → how does it serve to bring you to the author's point?
- Literary features could be used (analogy, metaphor, irony...)

Exaggerated language, emotionally charged language, hyperbole, figurative language, metaphorical expression, parallels, repetition, words that suggest a certain connotation...

- Unpack purpose + link to point being conveyed

In some contexts, remember that **INTENSIFIER** is needed; e.g.

- 'subtle terror': describes socmed's influence as menacing / insidious / tacitly causing extreme fear
- 'regime': its oppressive force / authoritarian hold / outsized influence /control / stronghold over people

<u>Attitude</u>

- Know the author's stand/claim → ascertains if the author's attitude is generally +ve / -ve
- Note use of language + author's position on the issue + understand context

Attitude bank (more useful/common ones higher up)

Positive	Negative	Others
optimistic/hopeful	critical	detached
approving	sceptical/doubtful	indifferent
philosophical/reflective	pessimistic	ambivalent

frank/honest/candid forgiving admiring/laudatory supportive amused compassionate joyful judicious modest/unassuming/humble thoughtful respectful earnest sincere factual humorous

informative

cynical condescending

arrogant
bitter/angry/resentful/hostile
brusque
callous/insensitive
cautionary
world-weary
confused/befuddled
concerned/worried
disparaging
disapproving
disdainful
disheartened
dejected

sarcastic

tolerant
impassioned
aloof
defensive
disbelieving
dispassionate
ironic
joking
nostalgic
pensive
remorseful
evasive
grudging
impartial/unbiased
witty/humorous/ironic

Summary

- 10-12 points to be safe, 120-122 word limit
- Rmb APT paraphrasing! (pg 11)

Don't

- Don't need to rephrase proper nouns / commonly used words (earth, sun, world, man)
- Don't need to paraphrase main concept / topic of summary (e.g. discrimination)
- Don't over-summarise: some require specific subjects (women, teenagers)
- Don't include examples (unless a point to be extracted)

Do

- Continuous writing + appropriate connectors (furthermore, despite, however, and)
- Show relationship between ideas
- Paraphrase ideas using own words

<u>NITs</u>

Possible strategy

- 1. Break idea A into similar parts
- 2. Find idea B from Passage 3 to support / undermine idea A
- 3. Structure response to answer NIT

How to answer

Undermine	One does not necessarily but instead
Support	it illustrates

OR

Supports - how does B support A	'B supports Passage 2's idea because [justification], reinforcing how [part of idea A it supports].'
Undermines - how does B undermine A	'B undermines Passage 1's idea because [justification], and challenges the notion that [part of A that is challenged].'

AQ

Cool format

- Passage _, paragraph _ states that "[COPY SENTENCE / OPINION; rmb that it MUST be an opinion]"
- I agree / disagree with this statement to a large extent;
- Given [SG characteristic]
- Explain your stand + example
- EVALUATE Furthermore/However, this point may be even more relevant / may not be as relevant because... [SG characteristic]
- Link

Stuff to remember

SG CONTEXT + PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

- SG characteristics that enhance / undermine the point
- From my POV, as a Chinese female JC student living in SG... (my demographic)
- Try 2 disagree 1 agree / 2 agree 1 disagree
- Evaluate w TIPPS contrast / emphasise (ref. Pg 2)

Some notes / fun facts

- Always ask "WHY" and "HOW"
- Can show nuance / show both sides in the same paragraph for eval
- Even in SG context, you can compare with other countries BUT link back to SG
- Can use example to support example (selective cases) i.e. plastic bag charge (example) aligning with SG's Green Plan (context example) → WHY? Because sustainability is the way to survive in the world now

Some SG context

- 1. Local situation (e.g. multi-cultural society is so fragile...)
- 2. Local characteristic
- 3. Local reputation (SG's status)

General	hyper-modern / technologically-advanced
Government	cosmopolitan / meritocratic / democratic / conservative / utilitarian / authoritarian / draconian / paternalistic / pragmatic / well-planned / strategic / efficient / oppressive of minorities / adaptable
Society	multicultural / multiracial / Confucian / more accepting now I guess / self-absorbed / selfish / materialistic / busy / stressed / multireligious / pragmatic / sensible / hyper-competitive / very expensive / Kiasu culture / FOMO

SG STUFF!

SOURCE: SG Department of Statistics (unless stated)

SG SIZE: approx. 750km2 SG POPN: 6.04mil (June 2024)

Society & demographics

GLOBAL RANKS

Metric	Rank	Year	Source	Trend	Previous rank
Human Development Index (health, access to knowledge, SOL)	12th of 191	2021	2021/2022 Human Development Report	Worsened	5th of 188 (2015)
World Happiness Report (GDP per capita, life expectancy, social support, generosity, corruption, freedom)	30th of 143 (1st in Asia)	2024	2024 World Happiness Report	Worsened globally, constant in Asia	25th of 137 (2022)
Gender Inequality Index	8th of 166 (1st in Asia-Pacific)	2024	United Nations Gender Inequality Index	Improved	12th of 191 (2023)
Global Gender Gap Index	49th of 146	2023	Global Gender Gap Report	-	49th of 146 (2022)

SG FACTORS

↑ = net increase, ↓ = net decrease

Metric	Figure	Year	Trend	Previous
Total population	6.04m	2024	1	5.92m (2023)
Resident population	4.15m	2023	1	3.82m (2012)
Total population growth rate	2.0%	2024	+	5.0% (2023)
Population density (persons / sq km)	8325	2024	↑	8058 (2023)
Fertility rate	0.97%	2023	↓ (record low)	1.05 (2023)

Old age support ratio	3.5%	2024	ţ	4.3 (2020)
Gender wage gap (adjusted for human capital, labour market factors, etc)	6.0%	2024	+	14.3% (2018)
Gender wage gap (unadjusted)	14.3%	2024	ţ	16.8% (2018)
Marriage rate (men, women) (per 1000 unmarried)	44.3, 43.1	2023	†	40.5, 36.9 (2013)
Median age for first marriage (men, women)	31.0, 29.5	2023	1	30.2, 28.1 (2013)
Divorce rate (men, women) (per 1000 married)	6.0, 5.5	2023	†	7.3, 6.9 (2013)
Projected life expectancy at birth	83.0	2023	↑	82.1 (2012)
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births)	1.389	2024	1	1.415 (2023)

Government, economy, inequality

GLOBAL RANKS

Metric	Rank	Year	Source	Trend	Previous rank
Corruption Perception Index	5th of 180	2023	Transparency International	-	5th of 180 (2022)
Democracy Index	70th of 167	2022	Economist Intelligence Unit	Worsened	66th of 167 (2021)
Press Freedom Index	129th of 180	2023	Reporters Without Borders	Improved	139th of 179 (2022)
Edelman Trust Barometer (in govt)	4th of 28	2024	Edelman	Improved	5th of 28 (2022)
Edelman Trust Barometer (in media)	9th of 28	2024	Edelman	Worsened	5th of 28 (2023)
Soft Power 30 Index	21st of 30	2019	Portland	-	21st (2018)
Worldwide Cost of Living	1st of 173	2023	Economist Intelligence Unit	-	1st of 172 (2022)
No. of millionaires	22nd of 56	2024	UBS Global Wealth Report	-	-
GDP per capita (PPP adjusted)	2nd	2024	International Monetary Fund	Improved	5th in 2023
Business Environment Ranking	1st of 82	2024	Economist Intelligence Unit	-	1st for 15 years
World Competitiveness Ranking	1st of 67	2024	International Institute for Management Development (IMD)	Improved	4th of 64 (2023)
Global Social Mobility Index 2020	20th of 82	2020	WEF	-	-

SG FACTORS ↑ = net increase, ↓ = net decrease

Metric	Figure	Year	Trend	Previous
Real GDP growth	1.2%	2023	+	3.6% (2022)
GDP per capita	\$113,779	2023	1	\$69,420 (2012)
Gini coefficient (lower is better)	0.433	2023	+	0.463 (2013)
Gini coefficient (after govt taxes & subsidies)	0.371	2023	+	0.409 (2013)
Residents' median household income from work	\$10,869	2023	1	\$7870 (2013)
Total unemployment rate	1.9%	2023	-	1.9% (2013)

Education, Environment, Tech

GLOBAL RANKS

Metric	Rank	Year	Source	Trend	Previous rank
Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) rankings for science, maths, reading literacy	1st of 81	2022	PISA	Improved	2nd of 80 (2018)
Collaborative Problem Solving	1st of 52	2017	PISA	-	-
CO2 Emissions per capita	21st of 155	2021	International Energy Agency	-	-
Ecological Footprint (sustainable 1.73)	8th	2021	York University	-	-
Mobile Penetration Rate	7th	2023	Digital in 2023 Report	-	-
Social Media Penetration Rankings	7th	2023	Digital in 2023 Report	-	-
Smart City	5th	2024	IMD Smart Cities Index	-	-

SG FACTORS

\uparrow = net increase, \downarrow = net decrease

Metric	Figure	Year	Trend	Previous
Total household expenditure on tuition	\$1.4bn	2018	↑	\$1.3bn (2013)
Digital penetration rate	96%	2024		
Internet access	99%	2024		
Smartphone ownership	97%	2024		
GHG emissions	57.7 mil tons	2021	1	52.8mil tons (2020)
Ecological Footprint (sustainable 1.73)	7.97 gHa	2021	-	-

Carbon Tax	\$25 per ton	2024-25	↑	\$5 per ton
				(2013)

^{*}tax aims to be \$45 by 2026, \$50-80 by 2030

SG Masterplans

SG Green Plan 2030

(2021) Sets targets on sustainability for SG

- City in nature
 - Each household to be 10min away from a park by 2030
 - Add 1000 ha of green spaces by 2035
 - Plant 1 mil more trees
- Sustainable living
 - Consuming & wasting less: reduce waste to landfill per capita per day by 20% in 2026 to 30% in 2030
 - Green commutes: achieve 75-80% mass public transport (2030-40), 9 in 10 public transport as main transport in 2040
 - Strengthen green efforts in schools: 20% of schools to be carbon neutral by 2030
- Energy reset
 - Green energy: increase solar energy to 3% of our energy needs by 2030
 - Greener infrastructure & buildings: green 80% of SG's buildings by 2030
 - Sustainable towns & districts: reduce energy consumption in HDBs by 15% by 2030
 - Cleaner energy vehicles: all HDBs to have EV chargers by 2025, all vehicles run on clean energy by 2040
 - Sustainable aviation: all Changi vehicles to run on clean energy by 2040
 - Sustainable maritime
- Green economy
 - Jurong Island to be a sustainable energy & chemicals park
 - SG as a sustainable tourism destination
- Resilient future
 - Complete coastal protection plans for vulnerable areas like Jurong Island, North-west coast
 - Produce 30% of SG's nutritional needs by 2030 (see 30 by 30)

https://www.greenplan.gov.sg/targets/

Has it been achieved?

Yes

- SG to hit 1mil tree target by 2027 already planted over 540,000 in 2020
- Reduced plastic consumption by 80%
- 1000 more solar panels installed on HDBs & schools in 2024; hit

	more than half its solar deployment in 2023 • SG invested \$100bn in flood protection in 2024
	 SG has land constraints for solar panels – BUT we use rooftops & floating spaces https://www.channelnewsasia.com/commentary/singapore-energy-electricity-trade-renewable-solar-malaysia-indonesia-australia-net-zero-2274791
30 by 30	(2021) Goal to produce 30% of our nutritional needs by 2030
	https://www.channelnewsasia.com/commentary/singapore-food-securit y-30-30-local-vegetable-expensive-4394411 https://www.channelnewsasia.com/singapore/vegetables-seafood-singapore-food-price-cost-farmers-security-4442626
Zero Waste Masterplan	To reduce waste sent to landfills by 30% in 2030 • Pulau Semakau landfill to be filled by 2035 • To increase recycling rates to 70% by 2030
	 What has been done Reduce e-waste: e-waste bins in schools since 2017, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Scheme in 2021 Mandatory Packaging Reporting Scheme (MPR) in 2022: companies have to report materials used in packaging to the NEA By 2025: Beverage container return scheme – 10 cents refundable deposit for plastic / metal drink cans & containers via reverse vending machines Success: pilot launch of 50 bins across SG collected 16 mil beverage containers (2023) SG uses 1bn beverages yearly BUT given it is a pilot scheme, there is some success
	 Our recycling rates declined from 62% to 52% over the last 10 years: societal attitudes, unwillingness to recycle, change affluent lifestyles, rise of food delivery (convenient) Contamination rate of recyclables at 40%: foods, liquids in the bins (lack of awareness, consideration) = hard to recycle

Our SG Arts Plan

2023-2027: Roadmap guiding SG's arts & culture policies for the time period (National Arts Council)

- Inclusivity: connected society
- Vibrancy: distinctive city
- Opportunity: creative economy

e.g. Catch: one-stop digital platform that aggregates all arts and culture content in SG

- Limitation: most people use other platforms like Sistic to book tickets... it's still not widely known, even amongst SGreans

Limitations

 SG has strict censorship (pretty contradictory): e.g. URA wanting to cover up the Samsui woman mural by Mr Dunston because she was painted to be smoking a cigarette = limits creative freedom in SG

Our SG Heritage Plan 2.0

For 2023-2027: To shape the future of SG's heritage sector

- Based on the 2018 original plan
- Gathered feedback from over 650 stakeholders, 72000 suggestions
- Focused on identity, community, industry, innovation

Success: e.g. Katong-Joo Chiat precinct: first community-run initiative

Design 2025 Masterplan

Upgrade infrastructure in SG; innovation-driven economy and liveable city vision – to showcase SG as a leading city of design



- e.g. Bishan-AMK park: focus on connecting houses to nature and water

Land Transport Master Plan 2040

LTMP 2040: Long term policies and decisions to shape our land transport system by 2040

- Based on responses by 7400 SGreans
- Shortening transport times: 20-min towns, 45-min SG
- Inclusive transport for all
- Environmental sustainability

Progress:

- Thomson East-Coast Line, building Cross Island Line
- Invested \$4.5bn total in renewing train infrastructure
- Developing autonomous buses

Limitations: construction noises near neighbourhoods

Enabling Masterplan 2030

2022: Empowering people with disabilities (PWDs)

- Target of 40% employment of the disabled by 2030: 30% in 2021, 32% in 2023 – improving!
- Adjusting job options via the Enabling Mark: recognises organisations with inclusive practices
- 5 new special education schools, 2 new early intervention childcare centres
- Enabling Services Hubs: reach out to those with disabilities
- New task force: more design housing & caregiving options
- More 24/7 audible traffic signals
- Greater digital accessibility: increase free-to-air TV programmes
 & govt websites with sign language interpretation from 48% and
 61% respectively to 70% each
- GP course to care for disabled

Progress: (2024) WSG and SG Enable launched a pilot test to match PWDs with gig jobs – over 100 found employment, 40% transitioned to stable jobs

Limitations: difficult for the post-18 group who have troubles integrating from school life to worklife; also due to societal mindsets who still are not used to accepting PWDs

2023 Action Plan for Successful Ageing

2023: Charted out further shifts in response to greater & changing needs of seniors

 Based on 2015's first plan by the Ministerial Committee of Ageing (MCA)

Aims of the plan (within the next 5 years)

Increase number of active ageing centres to 220 by 2025 (208 in 2024)

	 Increase participation of "Live Well, Age Well" programme to 550,000 A programme that encourages physical activity for those aged 50 and above By HPB and PA Set 25 therapeutic gardens by 2027 Equip more than 2500 seniors with grandparenting skills (Positive Parenting Programme) by 2027 Dementia management Scale up the Happy Ageing Promotion Programme for You (HAPPY): focuses on physical and cognitive health Increase Community Response Engagement and Support Teams (CREST) from 61 to 73 Implement 50 silver zones by 2025 (areas with speed limits of 30-40km/h) (30 in 2023) Promote senior volunteerism in 750 corporations Reach more than 50,000 senior learners
EdTech Masterplan 2030	 Reduce hospital deaths from 51% to 61% 2023, MOE: To use technology in education and to improve students' digital literacy Focus on Al literacy To strengthen cyber wellness in CCE lessons as well Complemented by a \$64mil School White Area and Canteen Grant to develop areas of a school
Research, Innovation & Enterprise 2025 Plan	To sustain investments in RIE at 1% of SG's GDP over 2021-2025 (idt ill use this much)
SG National Al Strategy 2.0	2023: To promote a thriving Al industry and sustain it via infrastructure and research so that Al can serve the public good - Based on the 2019 plan, which focused on healthcare, security, education in Al - Now, they want to focus on adult education & training to upskill and reskill workers - Desires to triple Al talent pool to 15,000

Random stats I find

- (YouGov, 2024) 21% of Singaporeans are on 5h or less sleep
- (Statista, 2016) SG gets the least amount of sleep amongst 16 countries in terms of 8h of sleep and below, we are -36.23min below

Fancy words

Prima facie	at first sight / first impression
Extraneous factors	Fancy way to say external factors
Ameliorate	Make something unsatisfactory better - e.g. the reform did much to ameliorate living standards
Evinces	Signify (e.g. xx evinces)
Sonorous	Using imposing language / condemning
Mollified	Appease / placate / pacify the anger or anxiety of someone
Guileless	Naive, innocent
Contingent	"Just in case", subject to chance

WORD BANK:

 $\underline{https://docs.google.com/document/d/1jzhJO9QOvChdpBj5DSRfGyfXco7lKfjJxMq4speDlss/edit?usp=drive_link}$