

Dunman Secondary School
4NA Social Studies Preliminary Examinations 2019
Section A SBCS
Suggested Answer Scheme

1(a) Study Source A.

What does the source reveal about the Sri Lankans' responses to the Easter Sunday bombings? Explain your answer. [5]

L1	<p>Invalid inference (Lifting / description of source / literal understanding) <i>E.g. Source A reveals that the Sri Lankans gathered at the blood centre wanting to donate blood.</i></p> <p><i>E.g. Source A reveals that the Sri Lankans wanted to help the victims of the blast.</i></p> <p><i>E.g. Source A reveals that the Sri Lankans donated blood.</i></p>	1
L2	<p>Sub-Inference (no link to Sri Lankans' responses; answers may link to the impact / aftermath of the incident / characteristics of the Sri Lankans) Award higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</p> <p><i>Eg. Source A reveals that harmony is achievable in Sri Lanka after the Easter Sunday bombings. This is evident in "Everyone just had one intention, and that was to help victims of the blast, no matter what religion or race they may be". This suggests that harmony can be maintained, and the bombings did not divide the Sri Lankans further.</i></p> <p><i>Eg. Source A reveals that the Sri Lankans were kind / caring. This is evident in "Everyone just had one intention, and that was to help victims of the blast, no matter what religion or race they may be". This suggests that the Sri Lankans cared for the victims and wanted to help in any way possible.</i></p>	2 – 3
L3	<p>Main Inference (link to Sri Lankans' responses, focus on what the Sri Lankans did) Award higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</p> <p><i>Eg. Source A reveals that the Sri Lankans responded with unity / were united / with empathy / harmonious / in helping the victims of the Easter Sunday bombings. This is evident in how "huge crowds and roads [were] congested as people tried to park wherever and enter the blood centre" and "Everyone just had one intention, and that was to help victims of the blast, no matter what religion or race they may be". This suggests that even though the attacks were made against the Christians on Easter Sunday by Islamist extremists, instead of dividing society further, the bombings revealed that the Sri Lankans were able to see beyond their differences and came together to provide assistance in any way possible to the victims of the attack.</i></p> <p><i>Also accepted: Sri Lankans responded with kindness / Sri Lankans responded and acted with a big heart</i></p>	4 – 5

1(b) Study Source B.

How useful is the source as evidence about ethnic and religious harmony in Sri Lanka? Explain your answer.

[7]

L1	Provenance <i>E.g. Source B is useful because it is an article published on an international website about the Easter Sunday bombings.</i>	1
L2	Typicality <i>E.g. Source B is not useful as the article only presents one view from the perspective of only two Sri Lankans; it does not represent what the other non-Muslims in Sri Lanka think about the Easter Sunday bombings and the Muslims within their community. Thus, the source cannot be used to represent that there is ethnic and religious harmony in Sri Lanka.</i>	2
L3	Useful OR Not Useful, Source Content <i>Award 3 marks for source content, unsupported</i> <i>Award 4 marks for source content, supported</i> <i>E.g. Source B is useful because it tells me that ethnic and religious harmony is present / achievable in Sri Lanka. This is evident in how the Tamil women shared that “she would stand by the Muslims because they stood by the Tamils during the civil conflict” which suggests that the support given and understanding between the Tamils and Muslims show that despite the Easter Sunday bombings, the harmony in society will not be rattled.</i>	3 – 4
L4	Cross-Reference <i>Award the higher mark for more developed answer</i> <i>E.g. Source B is useful because it is supported by Source A which also suggests that ethnic and religious harmony is present in Sri Lanka. This is evident in “Everyone just had one intention, and that was to help victims of the blast, no matter what religion or race they may be.” This suggests that the people in Sri Lanka are able to come together and put aside their ethnic and religious differences to help the victims of the bombings, showing that harmony is present in Sri Lanka. Since Source B is supported by Source A, Source B is reliable and hence useful.</i>	5 – 6
L5	Purpose explained <i>Award the higher mark for more developed answer</i> <i>E,g, Source B is useful because it does not have a hidden motive. The Tamil woman said this because she wanted to convince the Sri Lankans that despite the Easter Sunday bombings which had caused instability in Sri Lanka’s society, ethnic and religious harmony was still present / achievable. The Tamil woman hoped that the Sri Lankans could see that they were able to come together to tackle the problem of extremist terrorism, and to urge them to provide support to the Muslims if possible. This is because the Easter Sunday bombings had just occurred a few days before this source was published, and some suspicions have arose against the Muslims.</i>	6 – 7

As the Tamil woman is a neutral party, she had nothing to gain from it and only hoped that Sri Lanka would be able to recover from this incident and maintain peace and harmony. Thus, Source B is reliable and thus useful.

OR

*E.g, Source B is not useful because it has a hidden motive. The article was published by the Sri Lankan newspaper **because** it wanted to **convince** the Sri Lankans that the Easter Sunday bombings had not caused instability to Sri Lanka's ethnic and religious harmony. The publisher hoped that by exaggerating inter-racial harmony, the Sri Lankans would see that they were able to come together to tackle the problem of extremist terrorism. This would help the government to ensure the security of the country and prevent future racial / religious conflicts. If the country was peaceful, the government would receive lesser criticisms from the Sri Lankans. This was because many had questioned the Sri Lankan government for their lack of security measures following the incident, despite receiving information of a possible terrorist attack on Easter Sunday. By undermining the effects of the attack, the government would receive fewer backlash. Thus, as Source B has a political agenda, it is unreliable and not useful.*

1(c) Study Sources C and D.

How far would Source C agree with Source D? Explain your answer.

[6]

L1	Comparison based on Provenance <i>E.g. The novelist in Source C will agree with Source D as they were both articles published on The New York Times.</i>	1
L2	False Matching/ evidence match/vague comparison <i>E.g. The novelist in Source C will not agree with Source D because Source D tells me that violence was used against the Muslims but Source C does not.</i>	2
L3	Agree or Disagree in Source Content Award 3 marks for agree or disagree, unsupported Award 4 marks for agree or disagree, supported <i>E.g. The novelist in Source C will agree with Source D as they are similar in telling me that following the Easter Sunday bombings, some Muslims faced hostility from the Sri Lankan community. This is evident from Source C which says “that the day before, someone he had known for 35 years, a man from Sri Lanka’s Sinhala majority, had said he could no longer be his friend” This suggests that after the Easter Sunday bombings, some Sri Lankans wanted to dissociate themselves from the Muslims in the community despite having been friends for many years. The increased suspicion following the incident caused the Muslims to feel ostracized. Similarly, Source D says “that a mob of Sri Lankan men [were] carrying iron bars” and “delivered a harsh beating” on Mr Zabi. After the incident, “Muslims in some areas of Sri Lanka were facing a rising backlash”. This suggests that the accusations and suspicions following the bombings caused the Sri Lanka community to display outright hostility and violence against the Muslims.</i> Other accepted similarities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Easter Sunday bombings had a negative / detrimental effect on the Muslims in Sri Lanka.</i> • <i>The reactions towards the Muslims following the Easter Sunday bombings were negative.</i> • <i>The negative impact of the Easter Sunday bombings on the Muslims.</i> • <i>Bombings affected Sri Lankans – unity versus fear in Sri Lankans towards the Muslims/unity versus volatile environment</i> OR <i>e.g. The novelist in Source C will disagree with Source D as they are different in telling me the Christians’ reactions to the Muslims following the Easter Sunday bombings. Source C tells me that the Christians showed understanding /</i>	3 – 4

	<p>acceptance towards the Muslims but Source D tells me that the Christians were not understanding / unaccepting / discriminating / using violence against the Muslims. This is evident from Source C which says that “In the hours and days after the attacks, I sent text messages to my Christian friends, apologising for what the attackers had done.” And “My friends responded, in true Christian spirit, that I had no need to apologise, and sent messages of concern for my safety”. This suggests that despite the attacks carried out by Islamic extremists were inflicted on the Christians on Easter Sunday, it did not specifically affect the friendships between the Christians and Muslims, as the Christians were able to understand that the extremists do not represent the entire Muslim community. On the other hand, Source D says that “gangs of Christian men moved from house to house, smashing windows, breaking down doors, dragging people into the streets, punching them in the face and then threatening to kill them”. This suggests that after the Easter Sunday bombings which angered the Christians, they decided to take revenge on the Muslims in their community cause the Muslims to fear for their lives.</p> <p>Other accepted difference(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The intensity / extent to which the Muslims were being discriminated by the Christians after the bombing. Source C tells me that the Christians were understanding towards the Muslims, while Source D tells me that the Christians showed outright discrimination / hostility towards to the Muslims . 	
L4	<p>Agree and Disagree in Source Content</p> <p>Award 5 marks for agree and disagree, unsupported</p> <p>Award 6 marks for agree and disagree, supported</p>	5 – 6

1(d) Study Sources E and F.

Does Source E prove that Source F is wrong? Explain your answer.

[7]

L1	Answers based on source content but fails to address what is wrong / not wrong/ infer only 1 source <i>E.g. Sources E and F are different in telling me the impact of the Easter Sunday bombings on the harmony between the different religious groups in Sri Lanka.</i>	1
L2	Answers based on undeveloped provenance / vague comparison <i>E.g. Source E is a tweet from Sri Lanka's Finance Minister for a call for Sri Lankans to come together but Source F is photograph of a Muslim shop being destroyed. Since they are capturing two different situations / scenarios following the bombings, they are bound to be different, Source E does not prove that Source F is wrong.</i> <i>E.g. Source E is mere words about unity in Sri Lanka but Source F is the real situation of how the Sri Lankans feel about the Muslims.</i>	2
L3	Source E Proves Source F is wrong based on content difference / Comparison of provenance explained Award the higher mark for answers with supporting evidence <i>E.g. Source E proves that Source F is wrong because they are different in telling me the impact of the Easter Sunday bombings on the harmony between the different religious groups in Sri Lanka. Source F tells me that the Easter Sunday bombings had a negative impact on harmony in Sri Lanka as the Muslims were targeted as a group / Muslims were discriminated against / treated with hostility. This is evident in how following the bombings, shops belonging to Muslims in Sri Lanka were destroyed as seen in the photograph of the shattered glass of a shop front. This suggests that due to the bombings conducted by Islamist extremist groups, some Sri Lankans started to associate all Muslims with these extremist groups, and hold them culpable for the acts of the bombers. Hence, they decided into incite hatred and violence towards the Muslim community. However, Source E tells me that the Easter Sunday bombings did not have a negative impact / had a positive impact on harmony in Sri Lanka as the various religious groups were united in helping the victims of the bombings. This is evident in "Buddhist, Christian, Hindu, Muslim and others are donating [blood] because we are humans with the same blood and same spirit of compassion" which suggests that despite the attacks carried out by Islamist extremists, it did not shatter the harmony in the Sri Lankan community as people came together regardless of religion to help one another. Since Source E contradicts Source F, it proves that Source F is wrong.</i> <i>E.g. Source E does not prove Source F wrong because Source E is a tweet that came from Sri Lanka's Finance Minister. This would naturally seem like a cover up for the country. The Finance Minister does not want the public to know that after the attacks, Sri Lanka has changed for the worse. Everyone is out to bully the Muslims and racism is prevalent. The Minister is trying to portray his own</i>	3 – 4

	<p>country as a harmonious one. However, Source F is a photograph of Muslim shops being destroyed after the attacks. This shows that the Sri Lankans have a growing hate for the Muslims. Unlike what the Minister said, the photograph shows what was truly going on in Sri Lanka. As Source E is a biased source, it cannot prove Source F wrong.</p>	
L4	<p>Critical analysis of Source F: X-reference Award the higher mark for more developed answer.</p> <p><i>E.g. Source E does not prove that Source F is wrong as Source F can be supported by Source D which also tells me that the Easter Sunday bombings had a negative impact on harmony in Sri Lanka as the Muslims were target as a group / Muslims were discriminated against / treated with hostility. This is evident in how Mr Zabi had to suffer a “harsh beating” and following the bombings, “Muslims in some areas of Sri Lanka were facing a rising backlash” as seen in how “gangs of Christian men moved from house to house, smashing windows, breaking down doors...” This suggests that the bombings led to increased suspicions on the Muslim community by the general Sri Lanka population and the Muslims became a targeted group of contempt following the bombings. Since Source D supports Source F, Source F is reliable and hence Source E does not prove that Source F is wrong.</i></p>	4 – 5
L5	<p>Critical analysis of Source E: X-reference or/and Provenance Award the higher mark for more developed answer.</p> <p><u>Cross-reference to other sources</u> <i>Eg. Source E does prove that Source F is wrong as Source E is reliable. Source E is supported by Source A which also tells me that the Easter Sunday bombings did not have a negative impact / had a positive impact on harmony in Sri Lanka as the various religious groups were united in helping the victims of the bombings. This is evident in Source A which says that “Everyone just had one intention, and that was to help victims of the blast, no matter what religion or race they may be” which suggests that in the aftermath of the bombings, the ties within the Sri Lanka community remained tight, and the Muslims were not targeted as a group, instead they worked together to provide any assistance possible. Since Source E is supported by Source A, Source E is reliable and can be used to prove that Source F is wrong.</i></p> <p><u>Analysis of Provenance (Purpose)</u> <i>Eg. Source E proves that Source F is wrong as Source E is reliable as it does not have a hidden motive. Source E was published on Twitter by the Finance Minister Mangala Samaraweera because he wanted to assure / convince the Sri Lankans that the Easter Sunday bombings did not have a negative impact on harmony in Sri Lanka as the various religious groups were united in helping the victims of the bombings. This is so that the Sri Lankans will continue to believe in the harmony maintained within the Sri Lankan community and will collectively rally even more support to help the victims in the bombings. This is because collective efforts will eventually help to minimise the possibility of backlash on certain religious communities in Sri Lanka, especially the Muslims since suspicions may rise</i></p>	6 – 7

following the bombings by Islamist extremists. The Finance Minister has nothing to gain from making this tweet, and hope that Sri Lanka will be able to cope with the incident calmly and rationally and for the Sri Lankans to simply remain harmonious despite the bombings, hence Source E is reliable and can prove that Source F is wrong.

OR

Eg. Source E does not prove that Source F is wrong as Source E is unreliable. Source E has a hidden agenda. Source E was published on Twitter by the Finance Minister Mangala Samaraweera because he wanted to assure / convince the Sri Lankans / international community that the Easter Sunday bombings did not have a negative impact on harmony in Sri Lanka as the various religious groups were united in helping the victims of the bombings . This is so that the Sri Lankans / international community will focus more on the importance of maintaining harmony in Sri Lanka, and less on blaming / criticising the government for allowing the attacks to happen. This is because during the aftermath and investigations into the bombings, the government had been criticised for not following up on intelligence information provided to them as early as January 2019. By painting a positive picture of the harmony maintained following the bombings, he will be able to distract the people from the lack of security measures and reduce the amount of criticism the government will receive from the public. Since the Finance Minister has a political agenda, Source E is not reliable and cannot be used to prove that Source F is wrong.

1(e) Study all the sources.

[10]

How far do the sources in the case study show that the Easter Sunday bombings had a negative impact on the Muslims in Sri Lanka? Explain your answer.

L1	<p>Writes about statement, no valid source use</p> <p><i>E.g. The Easter Sunday bombings had a negative impact on the Muslims in Sri Lanka because they were discriminated against and treated with hostility. There was increased suspicions amongst the Sri Lankan public towards the Muslims in general.</i></p>	1 – 2										
L2	<p>Yes OR No, supported by valid source use</p> <p>Award 3 - 4 marks for use of one source. Award 4 – 5 marks for use of two sources. Award 5 – 6 marks for use of three sources.</p> <table><tr><th>Agree: Negative Impact</th><th>Disagree: No Negative Impact</th></tr><tr><td>C*</td><td>A</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>C*</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>E</td></tr></table> <p><u>Shows that bombings had a negative impact on Muslims in Sri Lanka</u></p> <p><i>Source C shows that the Easter Sunday bombings had a negative impact on the Muslims in Sri Lanka as <u>it tells me that the Muslims were treated with hostility after the bombings.</u> This is evident in how Ashraff, the greengrocer, was told by “someone he had known for 35 years, a man from Sri Lanka’s Sinhala majority” that “he could no longer be his friend”. This suggests that because the bombings were conducted by Islamist extremists, non-Muslims started to see the Muslims in a different light and did not want to be associated with them anymore. The relationships and ties forged between Muslims and non-Muslims was strained as a result of the attacks.</i></p> <p><i>Source D shows that the Easter Sunday bombings had a negative impact on the Muslims in Sri Lanka as <u>it tells me that other non-Muslims in Sri Lanka started to use violence against the Muslims because of the hatred that developed following the bombings.</u> This is evident in how Mr Zani received a “harsh beating” from “a mob of Sri Lankan men carrying iron bars” and how “gangs of Christian men moved from house to house, smashing windows, breaking down doors, dragging people into the streets, punching them in the face and then threatening to kill”. This suggests that the Muslims were in danger because of the increase in hostility and hatred towards the Muslim community following the bombings, because the perpetrators were Islamist extremists. Hence, the Muslim community being innocent, received backlash that caused their lives to be in danger.</i></p>	Agree: Negative Impact	Disagree: No Negative Impact	C*	A	D	B	F	C*		E	3 – 6
Agree: Negative Impact	Disagree: No Negative Impact											
C*	A											
D	B											
F	C*											
	E											

Source F shows that the Easter Sunday bombings had a negative impact on the Muslims in Sri Lanka as it tells me that the Muslims became targets of hostility within the Sri Lanka community. This is evident in how the shops belonging to Muslims had their glass store fronts smashed. This suggests that the blame placed on the Muslim community as a whole was so great that people within the community saw the need to take “revenge” and show their unhappiness. This shows how even though the Muslims who had no association to the extremists and who were innocent, could not escape the suspicions and discrimination against them following the Easter Sunday bombings.

Does not show that bombing had a negative impact on Muslims in Sri Lanka

Source A does not show that the Easter Sunday bombings had a negative impact on the Muslims in Sri Lanka as it tells me that the Muslims were not being discriminated as the Sri Lankan community remained harmonious. This is evident in Source A which states that “Everyone just had one intention, and that was to help victims of the blast, no matter what religion or race they may be” which suggests that the Sri Lankans were able to put aside their religious and racial differences to come together to deal with the crisis together. There was no hostility towards the Muslims and religious harmony was maintained.

Source B does not show that the Easter Sunday bombings had a negative impact on the Muslims in Sri Lanka as it tells me that the Muslims did not receive any backlash from the non-community and they were treated the same as before. This is evident in how “the woman said she would stand by the Muslims because they had stood by the Tamils during the civil conflict”, she said that “This is not the time for us to give up on them” because when “law enforcement clamped down on the Tamils, Muslims stood by us. We will do the same for them.” This suggests that despite the increase in suspicion due to the perpetrators of the bombings being Islamist extremists, the bonds within the community remained tight, and the non-Muslims were instead supporting their Muslims friends showing that there was no negative impact on the Muslims.

Source C does not show that the Easter Sunday bombings had a negative impact on the Muslims in Sri Lanka as it tells me that the Muslims were not discriminated against / treated fairly / with dignity by their non-Muslim / Christian friends. This is evident in how when the author “sent text messages to my [his] Christian friends, apologising for what the attackers had done”, his friends responded that that was “no need to apologise, and sent messages of concern for my [his] safety”. This suggests that there was the ties between the Muslims and their non-Muslim Sri Lankans continue to remain strong. There was mutual understanding and so the Muslims were not negatively affected.

Source E does not show that the Easter Sunday bombings had a negative impact on the Muslims in Sri Lanka as it tells me that the Muslims were not being discriminated as the Sri Lankan community remained harmonious. This is evident in how “Buddhist, Christian, Hindu, Muslim and others are donating because we are humans with the same blood and same spirit of compassion” which suggests that religious harmony is maintained in Sri Lanka following the bombings, and that

	<i>Sri Lankans still came together to help in any way possible to help the country cope with the crisis. This suggest that since there was harmony, the Muslims were treated fairly / not discriminated against and hence, not negatively impact.</i>	
L3	Both aspects of L2 Yes <u>AND</u> No, supported by valid source use Award 7 marks for use of two sources. Award 8 marks for use of three sources / four sources unbalanced (e.g. 1A3D / 3A1D). Award 9 - 10 marks for use of 4 sources.	7 – 10

Dunman Secondary School
4NA Social Studies Preliminary Examinations 2019
Section B Structured Response Question
Suggested Answer Scheme

2(a)	<p>Extract 1 highlights the problems faced by Singapore during the Global Financial Crisis in 2008.</p> <p>In your opinion, how can the government in Singapore help affected Singaporeans during global financial crises? Explain your answer using <u>one</u> strategy.</p>	[7]
L1	<p>Describes the topic i.e. problems faced by Singapore in the Global Financial Crisis in 2008.</p> <p><i>E.g. Singapore SMEs are threatened by larger MNCs who monopolise profits. This is because MNCs have larger capital, more manpower and advanced technological expertise than SME.</i></p>	1 – 2
L2	<p>Identifies / Describes strategy Award 3 marks for identifying a strategy. Award 4-5 marks for describing a strategy.</p> <p><i>E.g. One strategy the Singapore government can help affected Singaporeans during a global financial crisis is by helping Singaporean workers who lost their old jobs to find new jobs [IDENTIFY]. For example, the government can organize job fairs in various parts of Singapore, where there will be booths, talks and exhibitions promoting available job positions in Singapore [DESCRIBE]</i></p> <p>Other accepted answers:</p> <p><i>E.g. One strategy the Singapore government can help affected Singaporeans during a global financial crisis is by giving assistance to lower income families such as rental rebates.</i></p>	3 – 5
L3	<p>L2 + Explains strategy Award the higher mark for more developed answers</p> <p><i>E.g. One strategy the Singapore government can help affected Singaporeans during a global financial crisis is by helping Singaporean workers who lost their old jobs to find new jobs. For example, the government can organize job fairs in various parts of Singapore, where there will be booths, talks and exhibitions promoting available job positions in various sectors of the economy in Singapore. During these sessions, the organizers will assist to match the educational levels, experiences, skills of the retrenched Singaporeans with relevant job positions available. For those finding it difficult to quickly find a new job, they will even be provided opportunities to be retrained with new skills such as technology, management, etc. Such government-initiatives will help Singaporeans survive the global financial crisis because they will feel</i></p>	6 – 7

motivated and hopeful to take advantage of these opportunities to clinch a new job and a source of financial income. Moreover, the retrenched Singaporeans will be empowered with brand new skill-sets that will make them more marketable to companies who in turn will value them as useful assets in the long-run. Therefore, one strategy the Singapore government can help affected Singaporeans during a global financial crisis is by helping Singaporean workers who lost their old jobs to find new jobs.

OR

E.g. One strategy the Singapore government can help affected Singaporeans during a global financial crisis is by giving financial assistance to lower income families. For example rental rebates can be given to the lower income groups who are staying in one-room or two-room rented residential flats. During the crisis, some of these Singaporeans might experience a pay-cut or lose their jobs, and having to pay rent and utilities would be a huge financial burden for their families. Giving rebates in the form of reduced payable amount during the global financial crisis can ease the financial strain on these lower income Singaporeans temporarily and ensure their well-being is maintained. It will also allow them to feel assured that the government is helping them to manage. The working adults can worry lesser and focus on their work instead. Therefore, one strategy the Singapore government can help affected Singaporeans during a global financial crisis is by providing financial assistance to the lower income families.

2(b)	<p>Extract 2 and 3 state some positive and negative impacts of globalisation on companies.</p> <p>Explain the positive and negative impacts of globalisation on companies.</p>	[8]
L1	<p>Writes about the topic (i.e. globalisation) but without addressing the question</p> <p><i>E.g. In a globalized world, countries become increasingly more interconnected and more independent on one another. People, products, services and ideas move across boundaries more quickly and in greater volume.</i></p>	1 – 2
L2	<p>Describes the factors</p> <p><i>Award 3-4 marks for describing one impact (positive or negative) Award 4-5 marks for describing two impacts (positive and negative).</i></p> <p><i>E.g. Globalisation has impacted companies positively by increasing their profits. MNCs are companies that set up their headquarters in one country but their manufacturing plants might be located somewhere else. Globalisation has allowed MNCs around the world to widen their market reach by expanding their production and sales of goods in many parts of the world instead of being localized in one country. Some MNCs might also obtain their components from one location but assemble their products in different parts of the world where production costs would be cheaper. By cutting down on costs of production and maximizing revenue through expanding their stores globally, companies are able to reap great profits. Thus, globalisation has impacted companies positively by giving them high profits.</i></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p><i>E.g. Globalisation has impacted companies negatively by increasing competition from rival companies, in particular from MNCs, at the expense of smaller SMEs. Many SMEs are unable to compete with the larger MNCs that offer the same products or services at a lower price. Furthermore, due to the financial constraints faced by many SMEs, they cannot venture abroad to expand their businesses or invest in research and development to introduce new features into its products and services. Many of them find it difficult to compete with the MNCs for a share of profits from local or the global economy, and have had to wind up their businesses or incur losses. For example, many family minimarts had to close down because they could not compete with bigger supermarket chains like Giants or Cold Storage. Thus, globalisation has impacted companies negatively by increasing competition and lowering their profits.</i></p>	3 – 5

L3	<p>Explains the factors</p> <p><i>Award 6-7 marks for explaining one impact (positive or negative). Award 7-8 marks for explaining two impacts (positive and negative)</i></p> <p><i>E.g. Globalisation has impacted companies positively by increasing their profits. MNCs are companies that set up their headquarters in one country but their manufacturing plants might be located somewhere else. Globalisation has allowed MNCs around the world to widen their market reach by expanding their production and sales of goods in many parts of the world instead of being localized in one country. Some MNCs might also obtain their components from one location but assemble their products in different parts of the world where production costs would be cheaper. By cutting down on costs of production and maximizing revenue through expanding their stores globally, companies are able to reap great profits. Thus, globalisation impacts companies positively by expanding their business operations overseas, enabling them to reach a larger consumer base of customers and offer a wider variety of products. This leads to companies gaining larger market share, as compared to companies with activities limited in one country. Moreover, with a larger consumer base, companies who take advantage of globalisation to expand their businesses reap higher profits, as more people patronise them and buy their products. Thus, globalisation has impacted companies positively by giving them high profits.</i></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p><i>E.g. Globalisation has impacted companies negatively by increasing competition for SMEs and lowering their profits. Many SMEs are unable to compete with the larger companies / MNCs that offer the same products or services at a lower price. Furthermore, due to the financial constraints faced by many SMEs, they cannot venture abroad to expand their businesses or invest in research and development to introduce new features into its products and services. Many of them find it difficult to compete with the larger companies / MNCs for a share of profits from local or the global economy, and have had to wind up their businesses or incur losses. For example, many family minimarts had to close down because they could not compete with bigger supermarket chains like Giant or Cold Storage. Thus, globalisation impacts companies negatively because their limited manpower and resources means they struggle to sustain business operations. Moreover, as consumers rather patronize companies with popular brands, some SMEs struggle to remain relevant and might even have to cease operations because of heavy losses. The closure of SMEs has resulted in many jobs being lost, which has an adverse effect on Singapore's economy. Thus, globalisation has impacted companies negatively by increasing competition for SMEs and lowering their profits.</i></p>	6 – 8
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