



Assumption English School
End of Year Examinations 2021

Subject:	Lower Sec History
Level / Stream:	Secondary 2 Express + 2 NA (SBB)
Day / Date:	11 October 2021 [1140-1250]

MARKING SCHEME

Section A: Source-Based Question (20 Marks)

Case Study 1: Merger between Singapore and Malaya

Level	Question and Level Descriptor	Marks
1(a)	Study Source A. What can you infer about merger from Source A? Explain your answer, using details from the source.	[5]
L1	Description of source/ Lifting from source <u>Example</u> The source shows Tunku Abdul Rahman and Lee Kuan Yew shaking hands.	1
L2	Valid inferences, unsupported. <i>Award 2 marks for one valid inference.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for two valid inferences.</i> I can infer that merger would bring about plenty of benefits for both Malaya and Singapore. [P] OR/AND I can infer that the people in Malaya and Singapore supported merger. [P]	2 – 3
L3	Valid inferences, supported. <i>Award 4 marks for one valid inference, supported.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for two valid inferences, supported.</i> I can infer that merger would bring about plenty of benefits for both Malaya and Singapore. [P] The evidence shows three banners with the words, “communal harmony”, “Malayan loyalty” and “national language”. [Ev] This means that merger was beneficial for both Malaya and Singapore because <u>it will result in Singapore and Malaya being united and will enjoy harmony and experience many advantages between the different races and people. [Ex]</u> OR/AND I can infer that the people in Malaya and Singapore supported merger. [P] The evidence shows Tunku and Lee Kuan Yew shaking hands, with the people of Singapore and Malaya smiling and rallying behind them. [Ev] This means that the people in Malaya and Singapore supported merger because <u>people in both Malaya and Singapore treated the news of merger as good news and had a positive outlook on the eventual success of the merger. [Ex]</u>	4 – 5

Level	Question and Level Descriptor	Marks
1(b)	Study Sources B and C. In what ways are Sources B and C similar? Explain your answer.	[5]
L1	Comparison based on source type/ provenance <u>Example</u> Sources B and C are similar as both are written sources. Sources B and C are similar in talking about the merger between Malaya and Singapore. (<i>Description of source</i>)	1
L2	Similarity based on content, unsupported. <i>Award 2 marks for one similarity in content, unsupported.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for two similarities in content, unsupported.</i> <u>Example</u> Sources B and C are similar in talking about the communist threat faced by Singapore. [BOC] OR/AND Sources B and C are similar in talking about supporting the merger due to its advantages. [BOC]	2 – 3
L3	Similarity based on content, supported. <i>Award 4 marks for one similarity in content, supported.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for two similarities in content, supported.</i> <u>Example</u> Sources B and C are similar in talking about the communist threat faced by Singapore. The evidence from Source B is “Communist activities had increased greatly over the years. This was worrying for the PAP” [Ev] This means that Singapore was facing the communist threat at that point of time because <u>the government was still trying to find ways to control the Communists.</u> [Ex] The evidence from Source C is “While Singapore was under the British, there was no threat of open action by the Communists which might endanger the peace of Malaya. But with an independent Singapore, anything could happen.” [Ev] This means that Singapore was facing the communist threat at that point of time because <u>the British colonial master was the one who previously kept the stability in Singapore. Once Singapore achieved independence, their peace may be affected by the Communists, hence, making them feel unsafe.</u> [Ex] OR/AND Sources B and C are similar in talking about supporting the merger due to its advantages. The evidence from Source B is “It was felt that merger with the larger Malaya would provide political stability for Singapore to attract needed investment.” [Ev] This means that merger would bring about advantages because <u>it would provide Singapore with the security that they need to ensure that their economy would remain competitive and appealing.</u> [Ex] The evidence from Source C is “Our economy demands merger and so do the people of Malaya and Singapore.” [Ev] This means that merger would bring about advantages because <u>it would help to sustain the economy which made the people believe in supporting the merger between Malaya and Singapore.</u> [Ex]	4 – 5

Level	Question and Level Descriptor	Marks
2(a)	Study Source A. What is the message of Source A? Explain your answer, using details from the source.	[4]
L1	Descriptive/ Lifting/ Paraphrasing The source depicts PAP winning the 1964 elections, followed by a clash between Singaporeans and Malaysians that led to bloodshed.	1
L2	Valid inference(s) based on content. Award 2 marks for inference, unsupported. Award 3 marks for inference, supported. <u>Example</u> I can infer that the racial riot affected the harmony and peace among the different races in Singapore. [P] This evidence shows how the racial riots led to “blood” and “deaths” among the people. [Ev] This means that the racial riot affected the harmony and peace among the different races in Singapore because <u>the people were killed during the process and it took away their peace and safety in the country.</u> [Ex] OR I can infer that the racial riot was very violent. [P] This evidence shows how the two different races were attacking one another while bringing weapons meant to hurt and injure the other. [Ev] This means that the racial riot was very violent because <u>the people caused injuries on others with intention of harming and killing during the riots.</u> [Ex]	2 – 3
L3	Main message identified. Award 3 marks for message, unsupported. Award 4 marks for message, supported. The message of the source is that the 1964 racial riots were caused by PAP's victory in the Federal Elections. [M] The source shows PAP winning the 1964 elections, followed by a clash between the Chinese and Malays that led to bloodshed. [Ev] This means that the 1964 racial riots were caused by PAP's victory in the Federal Elections because <u>the Malays disapproved of the PAP so much that they were willing to resort to violence to express their unhappiness at PAP's win, leading to the 1964 racial riots.</u> [Ex]	3 – 4

Level	Question and Level Descriptor	Marks
2(b)	Study Source B. Why did the UMNO leader make this speech? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	Answers based on provenance/ Description <u>Example</u> The UMNO leader made this speech because it was about hinting on the separation between Singapore and Malaysia. (<i>Answers based on provenance</i>)	1
L2	Reason based on context, explained (because of what was going on at the time) <u>Example</u> The UMNO leader made this speech to show that the Malays under PAP/Leadership were unfairly treated/oppressed/disadvantaged/discriminated. The UMNO leader made this speech to show that the Malays' welfare were not taken care of by the PAP/ Lee Kuan Yew's leadership.	2
L3	Reason (Inference) based on content, supported <u>Example</u> The UMNO leader made this speech to show that the Malays under the PAP's leadership were unfairly treated / oppressed / disadvantaged / discriminated. [M] The evidence is "Does the Singapore Government realize there are many more unemployed Malays than jobless Chinese though the Chinese form the majority of the population in Singapore? Regarding housing for Malays, traditionally they do not like to live in flats." [Ev] <u>This means that the Malays under the PAP's leadership were unfairly treated / oppressed / disadvantaged / discriminated because the Malays were shown to be worse off than the Chinese during that period of time. [Ex]</u>	3
L4	Message based on content, supported <u>Example</u> The UMNO leader [A] made this speech to convince [V] the Malays [A] that they were unfairly treated / oppressed / disadvantaged / discriminated under the PAP's leadership. [M] The evidence is "Does the Singapore Government realize there are many more unemployed Malays than jobless Chinese though the Chinese form the majority of the population in Singapore? Regarding housing for Malays, traditionally they do not like to live in flats." [Ev] <u>This means that the Malays under the PAP's leadership were unfairly treated / oppressed / disadvantaged / discriminated because the Malays were shown to be worse off than the Chinese during that period of time. [Ex]</u> The UMNO leader [A] made this speech to criticise [V] the PAP / Lee Kuan Yew [A] that the Malays were unfairly treated / oppressed / disadvantaged / discriminated in Singapore. [M] The evidence is "Does the Singapore Government realize there are many more unemployed Malays than jobless Chinese though the Chinese form the majority of the population in Singapore? Regarding housing for Malays, traditionally they do not like to live in flats." [Ev] <u>This means that the Malays under the PAP's leadership were unfairly treated / oppressed / disadvantaged / discriminated because the PAP did not do enough for the Malays in Singapore and their welfare was compromised. [Ex]</u>	4

L5	<p>L4 + Purpose (Impact + Context) Award higher marks for context included.</p> <p><u>Example</u></p> <p>The UMNO leader [A] made this speech to convince [V] the Malays [A] that they were unfairly treated / oppressed / disadvantaged / discriminated under the PAP's leadership [M] so that the Malays in Singapore would oppose to the PAP as it stirred up anti-PAP feelings in them. [I] This would make them support the UMNO and choose UMNO over PAP in the following elections especially after the 1964 Federal Elections, when PAP's election questioned the Alliance / UMNO's way of governing the country. [Context] The evidence is "Does the Singapore Government realize there are many more unemployed Malays than jobless Chinese though the Chinese form the majority of the population in Singapore? Regarding housing for Malays, traditionally they do not like to live in flats." [Ev] <u>This means that the Malays under the PAP's leadership were unfairly treated / oppressed / disadvantaged / discriminated because the Malays were shown to be worse off than the Chinese during that period of time. [Ex]</u></p>	5-6
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Section B: Structured Question (10 Marks)

3	This question is on the Japanese Occupation of Singapore.		
	(a)	Describe <u>three</u> views that people had of Singapore before the Japanese Occupation.	[3]
		<p><i>Use point marking and award 1 mark for each valid term <u>that is accompanied by description</u>, up to a maximum of 3 marks.</i></p> <p>Valid reasons include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did not view Singapore as Home: Singapore was mostly made up of immigrants who were not born locally. Many of them came to Singapore without family or friends and planned to return home after making money. • Viewed British as rulers of Singapore: The British believed that they were more advanced than the locals they ruled. The locals had little say in how Singapore was ruled and there was an unequal system in Singapore, with white men (British/ Europeans) having more power. • Viewed Singapore as an 'impregnable fortress': The British had defences such as naval bases and guns installed in Singapore. People in Singapore were not concerned about Japan's plan to expand to the rest of Asia as they had confidence in the British. 	
	(b)	Explain the difficulties faced by the people in their daily lives during the Japanese Occupation.	[7]
	L1	<p>Describes the Japanese Occupation, without a focus on the question.</p> <p>E.g. The Japanese invaded Singapore in 1942 and ruled until 1945. Singapore was re-named 'Syonan-to' and its people had to live under Japanese rule.</p>	1
	L2	<p>Describes the difficulties faced by people in their daily lives during the Japanese Occupation. <i>Award 2 marks for one difficulty described. Award 3 marks for two difficulties described.</i></p> <p>E.g. One of the difficulties that people faced in their daily lives during the Japanese Occupation was the rule of fear and the Kempeitai. [P] People</p>	2 – 3

	<p>experienced fear during the Japanese Occupation as the Kempeitai was sent to remove suspected anti-Japanese elements. Upon arrival in Singapore, the Kempeitai carried out the Sook Ching Operation that was targeted at removing the Chinese. Many Chinese men were taken away to be executed. [EI]</p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>E.g. Another difficulty that people faced in their daily lives during the Japanese Occupation was living in hardship. [P] The rule of the Japanese brought about hardship in their daily lives. The war had disrupted trade, which limited the import of goods into Singapore from overseas. Most of the available resources were channelled to Japan's war efforts rather than to the people. There was a shortage of goods and rationing was introduced. Goods were also sold at high prices on the black market because of the shortage. [EI]</p>	
L3	<p>Explains the difficulties faced by people in their daily lives during the Japanese Occupation.</p> <p><i>Award 4-5 marks for one difficulty, explained.</i></p> <p><i>Award 6-7 marks for two difficulties, explained.</i></p> <p>E.g. One of the difficulties that people faced in their daily lives during the Japanese Occupation was the rule of fear and the Kempeitai. [P] People experienced fear during the Japanese Occupation as the Kempeitai was sent to remove suspected anti-Japanese elements. Upon arrival in Singapore, the Kempeitai carried out the Sook Ching Operation that was targeted at removing the Chinese. Many Chinese men were taken away to be executed. [EI] <u>As a result, the daily lives of the people were affected as they lived in fear. People became suspicious of one another as the Kempeitai offered rewards to encourage people to inform the authorities of any anti-Japanese elements. Those that were caught were tortured and arrested by the Kempeitai.</u> [Ex] Therefore, one of the difficulties that people faced in their daily lives during the Japanese Occupation was the rule of fear and the Kempeitai. [L]</p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>E.g. Another difficulty that people faced in their daily lives during the Japanese Occupation was living in hardship. [P] The rule of the Japanese brought about hardship in their daily lives. The war had disrupted trade, which limited the import of goods into Singapore from overseas. Most of the available resources were channelled to Japan's war efforts rather than to the people. There was a shortage of goods and rationing was introduced. Goods were also sold at high prices on the black market because of the shortage. [EI] <u>As a result, the daily lives of people in Singapore were affected as they faced a shortage of food which caused starvation and hunger. They also had to pay high prices for necessities in the black market. With insufficient food and shortage of other goods, it caused the people living under the Japanese Occupation to suffer from a deprivation of daily necessities.</u> [Ex] Therefore, another difficulty that people face in their daily lives during the Japanese Occupation was living in hardship. [L]</p>	4 - 7