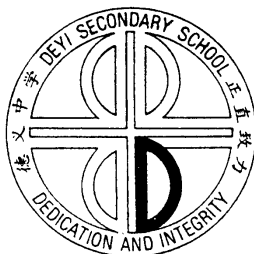


	<b>Class</b>	<b>Index no.</b>
<b>Name:</b>		

## DEYI SECONDARY SCHOOL



### Preliminary Examination 2019 Secondary Four Express/ Secondary Five Normal (Academic)

<b>Humanities</b>	<b>2272/01</b>
<b>Social Studies</b>	<b>2273/01</b>
	<b>2274/01</b>

Paper 1	29 Aug 2019
	0800 – 0945h
	1h 45 min

Writing paper  
Cover Page for answer scripts

### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

**Section A:** You must answer **all parts** of Question 1.

**Section B:** You must answer **all parts** of Question 2.

**Start Section B on a fresh sheet of paper.**

At the end of the exam, attach the Cover Page and submit Sections A and B **TOGETHER**.  
Please make sure that ALL details on the Cover Page have been filled up.

The number of marks for each part-question is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question.

<b>Total: 50 marks</b>
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This question paper consists of **9** printed pages including cover page.

**[Turn over**

## Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

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

### 1. Exploring Citizenship and Governance

Study the Background Information and 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 you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the issue to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

- (a) Study Source A.  
What does the source suggest about elderly care in Japan? Explain your answer. [5]
- (b) Study Source B.  
How useful is the source as evidence of the lives of the elderly in Japan? Explain your answer. [7]
- (c) Study Sources C and D.  
How similar are these sources? [6]
- (d) Study Sources E and F.  
After studying Source E, are you surprised by Source F? [7]
- (e) 'Japan is well-prepared for its ageing population.' Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with the statement. [10]

**Are the needs of the elderly in Japan being met?****BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

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

Japan has been officially classified as having the highest rate of elderly population in the world now. Those aged 65 or older now make up a record 35.6 million, or 28.1 per cent of the total population. The proportion is the highest by far in the world, ahead of 23.3 per cent in Italy, 21.9 per cent in Portugal and 21.7 per cent in Germany, according to United Nations data for those countries.

According to the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research in Japan, together with a declining birthrate, Japan's population is set to slump further. By 2040, a quarter of Japan's breadwinners will turn 75 or older. The government of Japan has responded to concerns about the stress that these demographic changes place on the economy and social services with policies intended to restore the fertility rate and make the elderly more active in society.

Study the following sources to assess whether the needs of the elderly in Japan are being adequately met.

**Source A:** *From an article about care provision for the elderly in Japan, May 2018.*

Japan has long been known for its widespread respect for its seniors and a powerful sense of obligation to care for them. The involvement and responsibility of the family members in care has been embedded in its culture. Now, the provision of care is increasingly seen as a social (and not exclusively a family) concern. In Japan, people above the age of 65 apply to their local government, and a complex test is done to assess their needs. A care manager advises on how these needs may best be met, based on the budget they're allocated and a knowledge of local service providers for (predominantly) community-based care. These comprise a range of organisations in the public, not-for-profit and private sectors.

**Source B:** *A cartoon from a 2019 blog entry about Respect for the Aged Day in Japan. Respect for the Aged Day (Keriu no hi) is a Japanese national holiday which is celebrated on September 15<sup>th</sup> annually to honor elderly citizens.*



**Source C:** *From an article published in Japan Times online news site about the use of technology in senior care, June 2018.*

Shintomi Nursing Home in the heart of Tokyo is making international headlines for being home to 20 models of care robots, mimicking cute furry animals, small children, human shaped “humanoids” or full-sized lifting and walking robots. The government-funded project took off in 2013, and after five years residents have taken a shine to their robotic companions. A research study by the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development showed that, with robot care, seniors’ autonomy, sociability, mood and communication improved along with a better quality of life over all. A nationwide survey by private elder care company Orix Living found that 80 percent of respondents over 40 welcomed or were open to being helped by a care robot. Respondents revealed a common fear of becoming a burden on family members and explained feeling more relaxed in the presence of a robot.

**Source D:** *From an online article written by an American journalist about the use of robots in Japan’s elderly care, August 2018.*

Back at the Silver Wing care facility, manager Sekigichi, says at-home care would be preferable for the residents, but “the reality is that many elderly live alone and struggle to manage life on their own.” The robots help, she says. Relatives of some of the day care patients were amazed to see how much they interacted with the robots when they are at the center, compared with how little they are able to do in their homes. But Sekigichi, too, emphasizes the need for human contact: “Robots and technology can be used for some aspects, but we need humans to give full care to others.”

**Source E:** *A chart showing how the basic state pension given to the Japanese pensioners is spent annually.*

	Annual (¥)
<b>Income</b>	
State Pension	780,000
<b>Costs</b>	
Rent (¥30k/mth)	360,000
Food (¥1,000/day)	365,000
Healthcare (10%)	98,000
Utilities (¥15k/mth)	180,000
Total Costs	1,003,000
<b>Net</b>	<b>- 223,000</b>

*Source: Custom Products Research*

\*The basic state pension is given to Japanese above the age of 65. It is a benefit from the National Pension, a Japanese public pension insurance system. All Japanese residents are required to participate and contribute 16,410 Japanese Yen to the pension monthly from the age of 20 to 59.

\*1000 Japanese Yen is about equivalent to SGD\$12.60

**Source F:** *From an article about the elderly crime wave in Japan, February 2019.*

Japan has been rocked by an elderly crime wave because the “abandoned” elderly would rather go to prison than face life poor and alone. Police say the proportion of crimes being committed by those age 65 and above has been steadily rising for more than 20 years. In 1997, the elderly accounted for about one in 20 criminal convictions, but now the figure has grown to more than one in five, as many are left to fend for themselves. Desperate Toshio Takata, 69, told the BBC he broke the law because he wanted somewhere to live free of charge.

**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**

Cybercrime continues to be on the rise in Singapore, with 5,430 cases reported in 2017, according to the Singapore Police Force. Between 2016 and 2017, the percentage of cybercrime cases grew from 15.6% to 16.6% of total crimes, even as overall crime numbers fell.

**Extract 2**

Terrorism continues to pose a major threat to international peace and security. In addition to the devastating human cost of terrorism, in terms of lives lost or permanently altered, terrorist acts aim to destabilize governments and undermine economic and social development. In response to this threat, gradually over five decades of work, the international community has developed a common universal legal framework against terrorism.

**Extract 3**

More than 900 personnel from the Singapore Police Force (SPF) and Singapore Armed Forces (SAF) took part in an island-wide counter-terrorism exercise tackling simulated threats involving explosives, gunmen and hostage situations in February this year. The two-day exercise, which started on Tuesday, was part of efforts by the Home Team and the SAF to test and validate Singapore's multi-agency response plan in the event of a terror attack.

- (a) Extract 1 describes the rise of cybercrimes in Singapore.

In your opinion, why is there an increase in the number of cybercrimes? Explain your answer using **two** reasons.

[7]

- (b) Extract 2 and Extract 3 highlight the role of the international community and the local government in keeping people safe from the threat of terrorism.

Do you think that the international community plays a more effective role than the local government in keeping people safe from threat of terrorism? Explain your answer.

[8]

- END OF PAPER -

## **Acknowledgements**

### **Section A**

- Source A <https://www.independent.co.uk/voices/japan-elderly-social-care-system-uk-nhs-health-old-people-a8377631.html>
- Source B <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2018/06/09/commentary/japan-commentary/japans-robot-revolution-senior-care/#.XTwqjugzbD4>
- Source C [https://www.huffpost.com/entry/japan-loneliness-aging-robots-technology\\_n\\_5b72873ae4b0530743cd04aa](https://www.huffpost.com/entry/japan-loneliness-aging-robots-technology_n_5b72873ae4b0530743cd04aa)
- Source D <http://lucky-japan.blogspot.com/2014/09/respect-for-aged-day-on-september-15th.html>
- Source E <http://www.custprd.com/rsch/Crime%20in%20Japan%20-%20Geriatric%20Jailbirds.pdf>,  
<https://www.nenkin.go.jp/international/english/nationalpension/nationalpension.html>
- Source F <https://nypost.com/2019/02/01/elderly-crime-wave-hits-japan-as-lonely-old-men-hope-to-go-to-prison/>

### **Section B**

- Extract 1 <https://www.csa.gov.sg/gosafeonline/resources/crimewatch>
- Extract 2 <https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/thematic-areas/transnational-threats/counter-terrorism/>
- Extract 3 <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/security-forces-in-counter-terrorism-drill>

**DYSS 4E5N Prelim 2019 -Social Studies**  
**Suggested Answer Scheme**

**Section A (Source-Based Case Study)**

**1.Exploring Citizenship and Governance**

**(a)** Study Source A.

What does the source suggest about elderly care in Japan? Explain your answer.

[5]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
1	<b>Describes the source</b>	1
2	<b>Makes valid inferences, unsupported</b> <i>Award 3 marks for an additional inference</i>  <b>Examples:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The source suggests that elderly care is a top priority/ is taken seriously in Japan.</li> <li>The source suggests that elderly care in Japan is comprehensive.</li> </ul>	2 - 3
3	<b>Makes valid inferences, supported</b> <i>Award 4 marks for one valid and supported inference, and 5 marks for two such inferences, or for more well-developed answers</i>  <b>Examples:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The source suggests that elderly care takes top priority in Japan. This is because Source A mentions “Japan has long been known for its widespread respect for its seniors and a powerful sense of obligation to care for them.’ This suggests that the elderly in Japan can expect to be well-taken care of because of the pervasive Japanese culture of respect for the aged.</li> <li>The source suggests that elderly care in Japan is comprehensive/ involves the whole community. This is because the source mentions ‘Now, the provision of care is increasingly seen as a social (and not exclusively a family) concern.’ The source tells us that the elderly can get help not just from their family members, but also the local government, as well as ‘a range of organisations in the public, not-for-profit and private sectors.’ This implies that many avenues of help is available in Japan to ensure quality care for the elderly.</li> </ul>	4 - 5

(b) Study Source D

How useful is the source as evidence of the lives of the elderly in Japan? Explain your answer.

[7]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
1	<p><b>Useful/Not useful, through evaluation of provenance OR Useful/Not useful, unsupported</b>  <i>Award 2M for more detailed response</i>  <b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source B is useful because it is a cartoon from a blog about <i>Respect for the Aged Day in Japan</i>. The blogger must have chosen this cartoon based on what is actually happening in Japan.</li> </ul>	1 - 2
2	<p><b>Useful, through evaluation of source details</b>  <i>Award 4M for more well-developed answers</i></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Not useful due to missing information</b>  <i>Award 4M for more well-developed answers</i></p> <p><b>Examples:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source B is useful as it highlights how fulfilling the lives of the elderly in Japan as they are well-loved by their family. Source B is a cartoon from a blog about <i>Respect for the Aged Day in Japan</i>. The cartoon illustrates what happens on this day, which is a National Holiday to honor the elderly in Japan. It shows an elderly couple who are interacting happily with their grandchildren. Their grandchildren are shown to be massaging the grandmother and pulling a grey hair from the grandfather's head. These acts seem to be seen as acts of care and respect in Japanese culture. The source tells us how well-taken care of and how well-respected the elderly are.</li> </ul> <p><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source B is limited in usefulness. The cartoon in Source B, showing an elderly couple with their grandchildren implies that the lives of the elderly in Japan are happy. However, the source is a just cartoon that shows us the impression of what the cartoonist may imagine an ideal family situation looks like to him/her. It may not reflect the reality for most elderly in Japan.</li> </ul>	3 - 4
3	<p><b>L2 + Cross reference to other sources</b>  <b>*Students must establish reliability/lack of reliability of Source B through the cross-reference before the marks can be awarded.</b>  <i>Award 6M for the more developed responses</i></p> <p><b>Examples of Cross Reference:</b>          Source A also supports what is being shown in Source B. Source A mentions "Japan has long been known for its widespread respect for its seniors and a powerful sense of obligation to care for them. The involvement and responsibility of the family members in care has been embedded in its culture." This suggests that the elderly in Japan can expect to be well-taken care of because of the pervasive Japanese</p>	5 – 6

[Turn over

	<p>culture of respect for the aged. <b>Therefore, this tells us that Source B is reliable and hence, it is useful as evidence in its depiction of the happy lives of the elderly in Japan.</b></p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source F however does not support what is being shown in Source B. In Source F, we see how “Japan has been rocked by an elderly crime wave because the “abandoned” elderly would rather go to prison than face life poor and alone.” This tells us that there are many elderly Japanese not well-taken care of by their family and who have to resort to crime because they have been left to live lonely and desperate lives. <b>Therefore, this means that Source B is not a reliable depiction of the lives of the elderly in Japan, and hence it is not a useful source.</b></li> </ul>	
4	<p><b>L3 + Not useful based on critical evaluation of source</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> The source is not that useful as it is an illustration from a blog about Respect for the Aged Day and we must question its accuracy and reliability. The source is most likely used to promote the idea of how families should take care of the aged and hence the depiction of this ‘typical’ scenario here is more likely based on an ideal and not the reality.</p>	7

**(c) Study Sources C and D**

How similar are these sources? Explain your answer.

[6]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
1	<p><b>Comparison based on provenance/source type/topic</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sources C and D are similar because they are both talking about elderly care in Japan.</li> </ul>	1
2	<p><b>False matching</b></p> <p>Sources C and D are similar as Source C tells us about the Shintomi Nursing Home has walking robots and Source D tells us how the elderly in Silver Wing facility interacted with robots.</p>	2
3	<p><b>Valid comparison, unsupported</b></p> <p><b>Examples:</b></p> <p>Sources C and D are similar because they tell us how robots/ technology has enhanced elderly care in Japan.</p>	3

	<p><b>OR</b></p> <p>Sources C and D are different on the extent to which technology can be depended on to improve the quality of life of the elderly. Source C seems to tell us that the use of technology can significantly improve the quality of lives of the elderly, but Source D tells us that technology alone is not sufficient to ensure the wellbeing of the elderly.</p>	
4	<p><b>Valid comparison, supported</b></p> <p>Sources C and D are similar because they tell us how robots/ technology has enhanced elderly care in Japan. Source C tells us how in the Shintomi Nursing Home, "The government-funded project took off in 2013, and after five years residents have taken a shine to their robotic companions." This tells us that the elderly in the nursing home are familiar with and like these robots that are being used for their care. Source D also tells us how "Relatives of some of the day care patients were amazed to see how much they interacted with the robots when they are at the center, compared with how little they are able to do in their homes." This tells us that the interaction with robots have encouraged the elderly to be more interactive and independent.</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>Sources C and D are different on the extent to which technology can be depended on to improve the quality of life of the elderly. Source C tells us how "A research study by the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development showed that, with robot care, seniors' autonomy, sociability, mood and communication improved along with a better quality of life over all." This tells us Source C seems to tell us that the use of technology can significantly improve the quality of lives of the elderly. However Source D tells us that technology alone is not sufficient to ensure the wellbeing of the elderly. Source D says "But Sekigichi, too, emphasizes the need for human contact: "Robots and technology can be used for some aspects, but we need humans to give full care to others."" Therefore Source D differs from Source C as it emphasizes how technology alone is not sufficient and that the human touch is important to ensure that the elderly are well-cared for.</p>	4 - 5
5	<b>Both aspects of L3</b>	6

(d) Study Sources E and F.

After studying Source E, are you surprised by Source F?

Explain your answer. [7]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
1	<p><b>Answers using source content but failing to address element of surprise</b> e.g. These sources show that the elderly in Japan have insufficient means to live by.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><b>Identifies what is/ is not surprising in Source F, but no valid explanation</b>  I am surprised that more elderly people have been getting arrested in Japan recently.</p>	1 - 2
2	<p><b>Decides element of surprise entirely from Source F (i.e. common sense arguments or generalized contextual knowledge, with no use of Source E)</b> <i>Award 3 marks for the more developed response</i></p> <p><b>Example:</b> I am surprised that more elderly people have been getting arrested in Japan recently. The source tells me that “the “abandoned” elderly would rather go to prison than face life poor and alone.” I am surprised that these elderly would prefer lose their freedom and live in terrible prison conditions than to try to ask for help from the government.</p>	2 - 3
3	<p><b>Surprised/Not Surprised by Source F, based on agreement/ disagreement of content of Sources E and F.</b> <i>Award 5 marks for the more developed response</i></p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I am surprised by Source F when it says that “the “abandoned” elderly would rather go to prison than face life poor and alone.” I am surprised that these elderly are finding that they are not able to get by on their own as in Source E, I can see that the elderly have been given at least 780,000 Yen every year as part of their annual pension. This means that the elderly in Japan do have the means to take care of themselves and thus do not have to resort to commit crime to have “somewhere to live free of charge.”</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I am not surprised by Source F after studying Source E. This is because, in Source E, even though it is shown that the elderly in Japan are given an annual pension of 780,000, this is actually not enough to live by, because after subtracting the cost for rent, healthcare and food, there is actually a shortfall of 223,000 Yen. This means that the elderly actually do not have</li> </ul>	4 - 5

	<p>enough to support themselves and therefore it is not a surprise that more and more, they are driven to poverty and hence resort to committing crimes as shown in Source F to try to solve their problems.</p>	
4	<p><b>As L3, based on cross-reference to other sources.</b>  <i>Award higher mark for more developed response</i></p> <p><i>e.g.</i></p> <p>I am surprised by Source F when it says that “the “abandoned” elderly would rather go to prison than face life poor and alone.” I am surprised that these elderly are finding that they are not able to get by on their own as in Source E, I can see that the elderly have been given at least 780,000 Yen every year as part of their annual pension. This means that the elderly in Japan do have the means to take care of themselves and thus do not have to resort to commit crime to have “somewhere to live free of charge.” Although after subtracting the cost for rent, healthcare and food, there is actually a shortfall of 223,000 Yen, this would only be the case if the elderly have no other means of support other than the pension. Source A tells me that there are many other avenues for the elderly to get care and seek help in Japan, for example from family, the local government, as well as ‘a range of organisations in the public, not-for-profit and private sectors.’ This implies that many avenues of help is available in Japan to ensure quality care for the elderly, and hence Source F is surprising that so many elderly are driven to crime to solve their problems.</p>	6-7

- (e) 'Japan is well-prepared for its ageing population.' Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with the statement.

[10]

Level	Level Descriptor	Mark
1	<b>Writes about the statement, no valid use of sources</b>	1
2	<p><b>Yes or NO, supported by valid source use</b>  <i>Award 2 marks for one source weakly explained</i>  <i>Award up to 4 marks if at least two sources are well-explained.</i></p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yes, Japan is well-prepared for its ageing population. Source A supports this statement.  This is because the source mentions 'Now, the provision of care is increasingly seen as a social (and not exclusively a family) concern.' The source tells us that the elderly can get help not just from their family members, but also the local government, as well as 'a range of organisations in the public, not-for-profit and private sectors.' This implies that many avenues of help is available in Japan to ensure quality care for the elderly. The source suggests that elderly care in Japan is comprehensive/ involves the whole community. This community approach ensures that Japan is well-prepared to meet the needs of an ageing population.</li> <li>Source B also tells me that Japan is well-prepared for its ageing population. Source B is a cartoon from a blog about <i>Respect for the Aged Day in Japan</i>. The cartoon illustrates what happens on this day, which is a National Holiday to honor the elderly in Japan. It shows an elderly couple who are interacting happily with their grandchildren. Their grandchildren are shown to be massaging the grandmother and pulling a grey hair from the grandfather's head. These acts seem to be seen as acts of care and respect in Japanese culture. The source tells us how well-taken care of and how well-respected the elderly are. Since the culture of care for the elderly is pervasive and is even formalized in a national commemoration, this tells me that Japan is well-prepared to meet the needs of its ageing population.</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No, Japan is not well-prepared for its ageing population. This is because Sources E and F show me that there may not be sufficient resources given to meet the needs of the elderly in Japan. This is because, in Source E, even though it is shown that the elderly in Japan are given an annual pension of 780,000, this is actually not enough to live by, because after subtracting the cost for rent, healthcare and food, there is actually a shortfall of 223,000 Yen. This means that the elderly actually do not have enough to support themselves. Hence, Japan is still not well-prepared for its ageing population and more needs to be done to ensure the elderly can live independent lives.</li> </ul>	2 – 4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source F also shows that Japan is not well-prepared for its ageing population. Source F says that “Japan has been rocked by an elderly crime wave because the “abandoned” elderly would rather go to prison than face life poor and alone,” and that the proportion of crimes being committed by those age 65 and above has been steadily rising for more than 20 years.” This tells me that many problems have arisen from the ageing population that have not been tackled sufficiently in the country. Among these problems are the inability of family members to look after their elderly, the rise of poverty and loneliness among the elderly, and the strain that the elderly crime wave has put on the police as well as the prison system. All these tell me that Japan is still not well-prepared for its ageing population and other problem may crop up if sufficient actions are not taken soon.</li> </ul>	
3	<b>Yes AND No, supported by valid source use</b> <i>Award 5 marks if all sources are weakly explained OR imbalanced</i> <i>Award 6 marks if at least one source on either side is well-explained</i> <i>Award 7 marks if at least one source on both sides are well-explained</i> <i>Award 8 marks if 2 sources on both sides are well-explained</i>	5 – 8
	<p><b>Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2 and L3</b></p> <p><b>**To score additional 2 marks, candidates can take any one of these 3 routes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility or sufficiency</li> <li>By sharing example(s) from their contextual knowledge</li> <li>By giving a balanced conclusion/resolution</li> </ul>	

## SECTION B (Structured-Response Question)

### 2. Being Part of a Globalised World

<b>(a)</b>	Extract 1 describes the rise of cybercrimes in Singapore. In your opinion, why is there an increase in the number of cybercrimes? Explain your answer using <u>two</u> reasons.	<b>[7]</b>
<b>Levels</b>	<b>Descriptors &amp; Suggested Answers</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Describes the topic, i.e. globalisation.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Identifies / Describes way/s</b>  <i>Award 2 marks for identifying one way and 3 marks for identifying two ways.</i>  <i>Award 3 marks for describing one way and 4 marks for describing two ways.</i></p> <p>E.g. One reason why there is an increase in the number of cybercrimes is due to the anonymity of the crime, which may have resulted in an increase number of criminals choosing cybercrime over traditional crimes like stealing or robbing. For example, an individual is able to hide behind a username on an online marketplace such as Carousell and sell products without honouring it.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>E.g. Another reason why there is an increase in the number of cybercrimes is due to unclear jurisdiction of law enforcement. The majority of Internet crimes take place over international borders and it is unclear who has the investigation rights to the crimes. For example, the recent WannaCry ransomware cyber-attack has spread across the globe to more than 150 countries. Hence, it is difficult to ascertain where the crime originated from and who should investigate it.</p>	<b>2 - 4</b>
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>L2 + Explains criteria</b>  <i>Award 5 - 6 marks for explaining one criteria.</i>  <i>Award 6 - 7 marks for explaining two criteria.</i></p> <p>E.g. L2 + The Internet has allowed the criminal to hide behind a screen, hence, it is more appealing to potential criminals who have a higher chance of getting away with the crime. Therefore, the anonymity of the Internet means that the criminals have little to no risk and this contributes to an increase in cybercrimes.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>E.g. L2 + With the unclear jurisdiction of law enforcement, it makes it extremely difficult for such crimes to be solved and for the perpetrators to be</p>	<b>5 - 7</b>

	brought to justice. Many times, it requires close collaboration with law enforcement agencies across countries and this is extremely time-consuming and difficult due to the unclear boundary. As such, the investigation may lead to little or no results.	
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2(b)	Extract 2 and Extract 3 highlight the role of international community and the local government in keeping people safe from the threat of terrorism.		
	Do you think that the international community plays a more effective role than the local government in keeping people safe from threat of terrorism? Explain your answer.		
	<b>L1</b>	<b>Writes about the topic but without addressing the question.</b> Terrorist attacks are a problem all over the world. Countries like Pakistan, New Zealand, London, France and the USA have been affected by terrorist attacks in recent years.	<b>[1 – 2]</b>
	<b>L2</b>	<b>Describes the role of the local government and the international community in responding to the threat of terrorism.</b>  <i>Award 3 marks for describing one group</i> <i>Award 4 marks for describing both groups.</i>  <b>Examples:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The international community plays an important role in keeping people safe from the threat of terrorism. The international has a responsibility to share information that can help in preventing terrorist acts. When the leader of JI escaped from detention in Singapore, he was rearrested in Johor due to cooperation between the Singapore, Indonesian and Malaysian authorities. In January 2015 it was announced in Britain that security intelligence from Saudi Arabia has been used to prevent a terrorist attack in London.</li> <li>The local government also plays an important role to play to keep their citizens safe and to make policy decisions required to do this. In Singapore, the government does this by ensuring strong border controls. For instance, the Immigration and Checkpoints Authority monitors and regulates the movement of goods and people across Singapore's borders. The local government also can put in protective measures to prevent terrorism. These measures include surveillance and detaining suspected terrorists indefinitely without trial, and increased surveillance for key installations and infrastructure such as power stations, as well as public places perceived to be more vulnerable to terrorist attacks.</li> </ul>	<b>[3 – 4]</b>
	<b>L3</b>	<b>Explains the role of the local government and the international community in responding to the threat of terrorism.</b> <i>Award 5 – 6 marks for explaining role of one party.</i> <i>Award 6 – 7 marks for explaining role of both parties.</i>	<b>[6 – 7]</b>

		<p><b>Examples:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The international community plays an important role in keeping people safe from the threat of terrorism. The international community has a responsibility to share information to share information that can help in preventing terrorist acts. United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolution 1373 of 2001. It calls upon Member States of the UN to enhance their abilities to counter terrorist attacks. These include sharing intelligence on individuals or groups practicing or planning terrorist acts and cooperating with other governments to take action against them. Another example of international collaboration against the threat of communism is the ASEAN Counter-Terrorism Workshop where member countries exchange best practices to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation in the region. The Interpol's Fusion Task Force (FTF) also encourages sharing of information and increasing the capacity of member countries to address the threat of terrorism and works closely with international organisations such as UN Al-Qaeda and Taliban monitoring teams to maintain accurate databases on terrorist organization.</li> <li>• When the leader of JI escaped from detention in Singapore, he was rearrested in Johor due to cooperation between the Singapore, Indonesian and Malaysian authorities. In January 2015 it was announced in Britain that security intelligence from Saudi Arabia has been used to prevent a terrorist attack in London. <b>Terrorist organisations generally have networks which stretch across many countries. For example, ISIS operates in Africa states as well as in the Middle East. Therefore countries have to work together to respond adequately to the threat of terrorism to keep people safe. International cooperation would enable the local government concerned to act in the most effective way to counter terrorist threats.</b></li> <li>• The local government also plays an important role to play to keep their citizens safe and to make policy decisions required to do this. In Singapore, the government does this by ensuring strong border controls. For instance, the Immigration and Checkpoints Authority monitors and regulates the movement of goods and people across Singapore's borders. The local government also plays an important role to play to keep their citizens safe and to make policy decisions required to do this. In Singapore, the government does this by ensuring strong border controls. For instance, the Immigration and Checkpoints Authority monitors and regulates the movement of goods and people across Singapore's borders. The local government also can put in protective measures to prevent terrorism. These measures include surveillance and detaining suspected terrorists indefinitely without trial.</li> <li>• <b>Border controls prevents the entry of foreign terrorist elements and materials by land, sea and air and helps to keep citizens safe. Increased surveillance for key installations and infrastructure such as power stations, will ensure that the country is always government alert against possible terrorist threats and also deter terrorist attacks on public places perceived to be more vulnerable.</b></li> </ul>	
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	<b>L4</b>	<p><b>Both aspects of L3 plus explains the relative importance of role of local government and international community.</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>For these measures to be effective, the local government and international community need to work together. Their roles are different but equally important. If the international community has intelligence about terrorist activities possible terrorist attacks but the Singapore government is not ready to take action, then attacks are more likely and will be more deadly if we are not adequately prepared. Similarly, the local government can be well-prepared against terrorist attacks, but if they do not have intelligence about terrorist activities, Singapore may not be able to act in time to ensure the people are safe.</p>	<b>[8]</b>