



CHIJ ST. THERESA'S CONVENT  
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2021  
SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS / 5 NORMAL (ACADEMIC)

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**HUMANITIES**

**2272/2273/2274**

Paper 1 Social Studies

**24 August 2021**

**1 hour 45 minutes**

Additional Materials: Writing Paper

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This document consists of **7** printed pages.

## Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Answer **all** questions.

### 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 which 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.

**1. Study Source A.**

Does the cartoonist support Brexit? Explain your answer. [5]

**2. Study Sources B and C.**

How far would the writer in Source B agree with the response from the European Union (EU) in Source C? Explain your answer. [6]

**3. Study Source D.**

How useful is Source D in convincing the people of Britain to support Brexit? Explain your answer. [7]

**4. Study Sources E and F.**

Having read Source E, are you surprised by Source F? Explain your answer. [7]

**5. 'Brexit has brought about negative impacts to the UK.'**

Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would support this statement. [10]

## Was the response to Brexit positive?

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

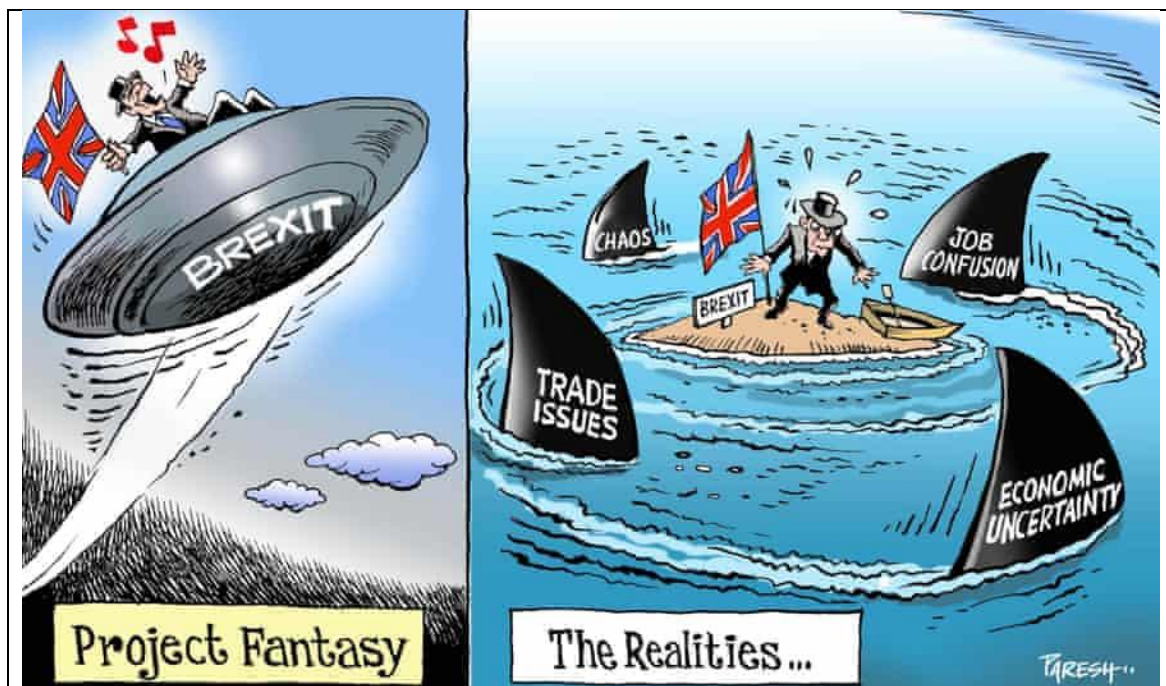
Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

In 1993, almost every Western European country joined the European Union (EU) to merge their economic rules in 1993. They did this by allowing people, goods, services, and capital to move freely between member countries.

On 23 June 2016, the Britons decided in a referendum to leave the EU. In the United Kingdom (UK), the vote was 17.4 million in favour of leaving versus 15.1 million who voted to remain. After 45 years in the EU, the UK left the European Union in January 2020. Both the UK and the EU agreed to give each other more time (until 31 December 2020) to agree on the post-Brexit terms that would define how the parties would live, work, and trade together in the future.

Study the following sources to consider whether Brexit was a wrong decision made by the United Kingdom.

**Source A:** *A cartoon published in the United Arab Emirates' English-language newspaper, April 2016.*



**Source B:** *An online news article taken from Euronews, May 2021.*

Thousands of Europeans who used to work here have moved on. "Quite a lot of people left mainly because of Brexit, and they didn't feel like they were welcome anymore," says Davide Orazi, head barista at coffee bar WatchHouse, in UK.

Asma Khan runs an Indian restaurant in London's Covent Garden and says she's struggling to fill the gaps. For Asma, the UK needs to improve working standards to entice people back. "To pretend that they don't exist, that they're not the core of hospitality is so wrong." There has been a wave of job losses and the loss of more than 35,000 employees across the UK's hospitality sector means that restaurants and cafes are still struggling to find the staff they need.

The latest Office for National Statistics figures show that at the end of 2020, Britain had almost a million fewer non-UK-born residents than the previous year.

**Source C:** *Response from the European Union taken from Reuters, the world's largest news provider, April 2021.*

EU lawmakers debated on the post-Brexit trade agreement between the European Union and Britain. "This is a divorce. It is a warning, Brexit. It's a failure of the European Union and we have to learn lessons from it," the EU's chief Brexit negotiator, Michel Barnier, told lawmakers, who gave him a standing ovation for his work.

Even with a trade deal, British exports to the EU fell by 47% in January-February and imports by 20%, far more than the declines for any other EU trading partner. The lawmakers also call Brexit a "historic mistake".

**Source D:** *Adapted from a speech by Theresa May, the then Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, March 2018.*

Brexit ...must be the means by which we reaffirm Britain's place in the world and renew the ties that bind us here at home and... emerge from this process a stronger, more cohesive nation. A United Kingdom which is a cradle for innovation; a leader in the industries of the future; a champion of free trade, based on high standards; a modern, outward-looking, tolerant country, proud of our values and confident of our place in the world. This is an optimistic and confident future which can unite us all.

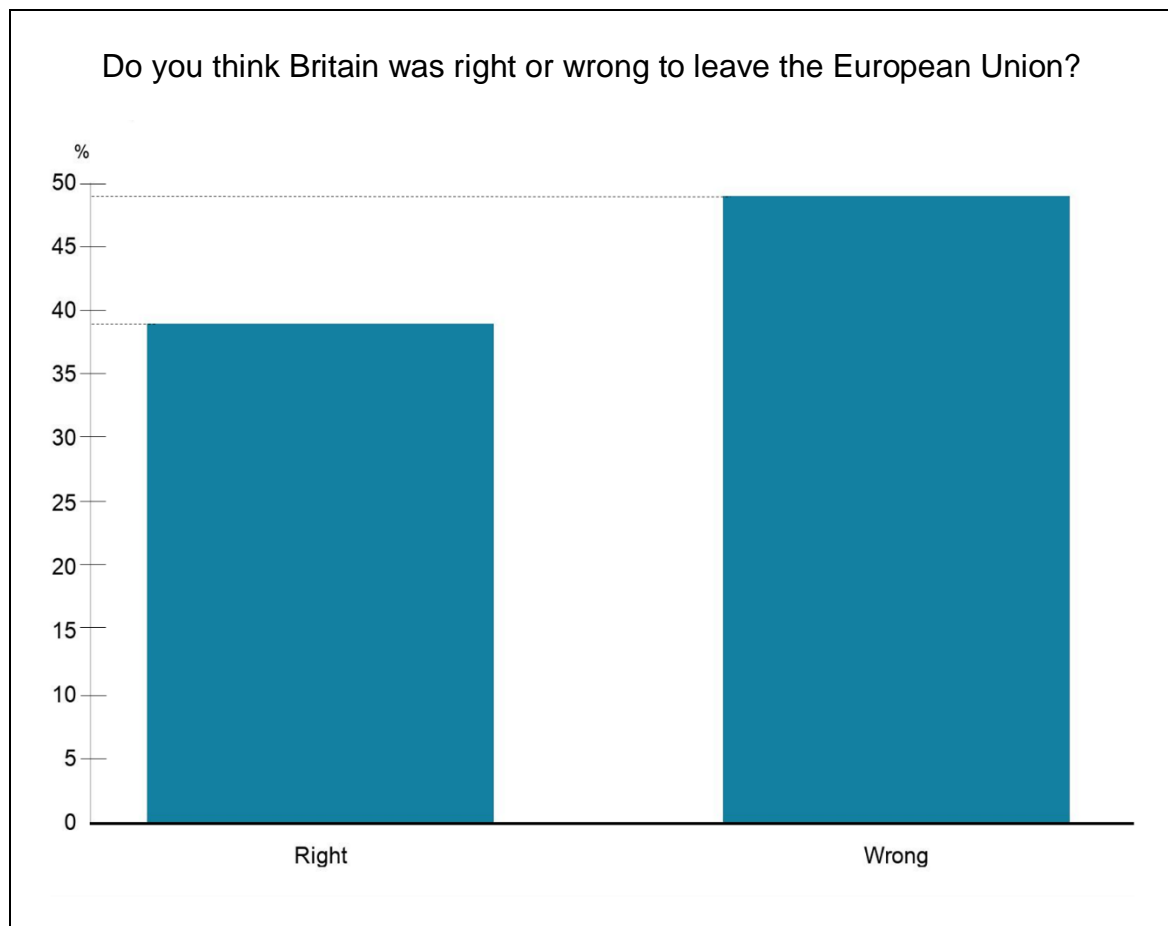
A Global Britain, which thrives in the world by forging a bold and comprehensive economic partnership with our neighbours in the EU; and reaches out beyond our continent, to trade with nations across the globe.

**Source E:** *Adapted from an online article on Britons' response to Brexit, July 2015.*

Many who oppose the EU believe it deprives individual nations of the power to make many autonomous decisions. The EU has taken control away from individual nations. Mistrust and fear of losing control made Brexit a reasonable solution to them. The immigration crisis in Europe was a trigger. Some EU leaders argued that aiding the refugees was an obligation\*. But EU opponents saw immigration as a national issue, as it affected the internal life of the country receiving the refugees. Steering clear of this issue was an important driver for the "leave" vote from the EU.

\* a duty or commitment

**Source F:** *Results of a survey conducted among the Britons by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), an international news agency, December 2020.*



## SECTION B (Structured-Response Questions)

Answer **both** questions.

### Being Part of a Globalised World

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

#### Extract 1

Fake news is often difficult to spot. Online in particular, they are often made to look like legitimate news sites, and they often include real news elements too. Yet, there are ways to distinguish the real from the fake. Here are some giveaway signs of fake news.



#### Extract 2

Globalisation has brought about many benefits to individuals in many countries. In Singapore, for example, 7 in 10 are willing to move overseas as they are optimistic about potential opportunities that they may find beyond the local domestic market.

#### Extract 3

Globalisation also brings about its own challenges. For instance, in Singapore, local artists claim a lack of support for local music in Singapore due to the ease of access to international music and performances, especially easily found online nowadays.

- 6 Extract 1 shows an extract from a news article on how the government is advising people to discern fake news that could be online today.

In your opinion, how could the spread of fake news harm Singapore? Explain your answer with reference to **two** consequences. [7]

- 7 Extract 2 and Extract 3 highlight the impacts of globalisation on Singapore.

Do you agree that globalisation has a more positive than negative impact on individuals? Explain your answer. [8]

**- End of Paper -**

#### Copyright Acknowledgements

**Source A:** <https://seekingalpha.com/article/3987479-brex-it-blues-and-economic-aftermath-hard-soft-squidgy>  
**Source B:** <https://www.euronews.com/2021/05/05/britain-s-kitchen-nightmare-staff-shortages-across-hospitality-sector-blamed-on-brex-it>  
**Source C:** <https://www.reuters.com/world/uk/eu-will-use-trade-deal-tools-against-britain-if-needed-eus-von-der-leyen-2021-04-27/>  
**Source D:** <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-43256183>  
**Source E:** <https://www.forbes.com/sites/johnmauldin/2016/07/05/3-reasons-brits-voted-for-brex-it/?sh=2e71d551f9d6>  
**Source F:** <https://www.bbc.com/news/explainers-55416939>  
**Extract 1:** <https://www.gov.sg/article/singapores-fight-against-fake-news-what-you-can-do>  
**Extract 2:** <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/7-in-10-singaporean-millennials-willing-to-move-overseas-for-work-world-economic-forum>

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Paper 1 Social Studies

**24 August 2021**

**Answer scheme**

**1 hour 45 minutes**

1. Study Source A.

Does the cartoonist support Brexit? Explain your answer.

[5]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	<b>Answers based on the provenance of the source</b>  e.g. Source A is a cartoon published in the United Arab Emirates' English-language newspaper, April 2016.	1
L2	<b>Answers based on valid inference(s) of source, unsupported</b> <i>Award 2 marks for one valid inference, unsupported.</i> <i>Award 3 marks for two valid inferences, unsupported.</i>  e.g. The cartoonist in Source A does not support Brexit as the cartoon depicts that UK's delight over Brexit is unrealistic.  AND/OR  e.g. The cartoonist in Source A does not support Brexit as the cartoon depicts that Brexit will bring about negative impacts in reality.	2-3
L3	<b>Answers based on valid inference(s) of source, supported</b> <i>Award 4 marks for one valid inference, supported.</i> <i>Award 5 marks for two valid inference, supported.</i>  e.g. The cartoonist in Source A does not support Brexit as the cartoon depicts that UK's delight over Brexit is unrealistic. This is evident from the cartoon which shows that Britain's idea of Brexit is "Project Fantasy". This suggests that the initial happiness over Brexit is only short term as harsh reality will set in with the negative impacts later on.  AND/OR	4-5



	e.g. The cartoonist in Source A does not support Brexit as the cartoon depicts the negative impacts that Brexit will bring about. This is evident from the cartoon that shows fins of sharks in the sea with the following labels: “chaos”, “job confusion” and “economic uncertainty”. This suggests that with Brexit, the UK will face many challenges which it will need to address in reality.	
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2. Study Sources B and C.

How far would the writer in Source B agree with the response from the European Union (EU) in Source C? Explain your answer.

[6]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	<p><b>Agree/Disagree, based on provenance/topic/false matching</b></p> <p>e.g. Source B would agree with Source C as both sources are from news agencies.</p> <p>e.g. Source B would agree with Source C as both are on the topic of Brexit.</p> <p>e.g. Source B tells me that Brexit has brought about a shortage of manpower but Source C does not.</p>	1
L2	<p><b>Agree/Disagree in content unsupported (BOC must be valid and accurate)</b></p> <p>e.g. Source B would agree with Source C as both highlight that Brexit has brought about negative economic consequences to the UK especially.</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>e.g. Source B would not agree with Source C as both highlight economic losses in different aspects, one in the availability of labour/manpower and the other in import/export volumes.</p>	2
L3	<p><b>Agree OR Disagree in content, supported (BOC must be valid and accurate)</b></p> <p>e.g. <b>Source B would agree with Source C as both highlight that Brexit has brought about negative economic consequences.</b> Source B states that Brexit has resulted in loss of manpower. This is evident from “the loss of more than 35,000 employees across the UK’s hospitality sector means that restaurants and cafes are still struggling to find the staff they need.” This suggests that Brexit has resulted in a huge/significant shortage of staff. <b>Similarly</b>, Source C also highlights the economic losses as a result of Brexit. This is evident from “British exports to the EU fell by 47% in January-</p>	3

	<p>February and imports by 20%..." This shows a decline in trade volume between the UK and EU after Brexit.</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>e.g. <b>Source B would not agree with Source C as both highlight economic losses in different aspects.</b> Source B focuses on negative economic losses suffered by the service industry due to the lack of manpower/available labour. This is evident from "Thousands of Europeans who used to work here have moved on." This means that the Europeans have left the UK, leaving behind jobs that are vacant, hence resulting in shortage of staff. <b>However</b>, Source C shows a decline in trade volume between the UK and the EU. This is evident from "Even with a trade deal, British exports to the EU fell by 47% in January-February and imports by 20%, far more than the declines for any other EU trading partner." This suggests a drop in commercial transactions after Brexit.</p>	
<b>L4</b>	<p><b>Agree AND Disagree in content, supported (BOC must be valid and accurate)</b></p> <p>e.g. <b>Source B would agree with Source C as both highlight that Brexit has brought about negative economic consequences.</b> Source B states that Brexit has resulted in loss of manpower. This is evident from "the loss of more than 35,000 employees across the UK's hospitality sector means that restaurants and cafes are still struggling to find the staff they need." This suggests that Brexit has resulted in a shortage of staff. <b>Similarly</b>, Source C also highlights the economic losses as a result of Brexit. This is evident from "British exports to the EU fell by 47% in January-February and imports by 20%..." This shows a decline in trade volume between the UK and EU after Brexit.</p> <p><b>AND</b></p> <p>e.g. <b>Source B would not agree with Source C as both highlight economic losses in different aspects.</b> Source B focuses on negative economic losses suffered by the service industry due to the lack of manpower/available labour. This is evident from "Thousands of Europeans who used to work here have moved on." This means that the Europeans have left the UK, leaving behind jobs that are vacant, hence resulting in shortage of staff. <b>However</b>, Source C shows a decline in trade volume between the UK and the EU. This is evident from "Even with a trade deal, British exports to the EU fell by 47% in January-February and imports by 20%, far more than the declines for any other EU trading partner." This suggests a drop in commercial transactions after Brexit which will reduce the countries' revenue from trading of goods.</p>	<b>4-5</b>

<b>L5</b>	<b>L4 + Similar in terms of purpose of the sources</b>  e.g. Sources B and C would agree in terms of purpose. The purpose of both sources is to <b>convince</b> (Aim) <b>the international governments/community</b> (Audience) <b>of the negative economic impact that Brexit has brought about and hence take measures to reduce the negative consequences.</b> (Anticipated Outcome).	<b>6</b>
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3. Study Source D.

How useful is Source D in convincing the people of Britain to support Brexit? Explain your answer.

[7]

<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptors</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>L1</b>	<b>Answers using provenance</b>  e.g. Source D is an adapted speech by Theresa May, the then Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, March 2018.	<b>1</b>
<b>L2</b>	<b>Useful AND/OR not Useful based on content, unsupported</b>  e.g. Source D is useful as it tells us that Brexit will lead to the unity of the people in the UK.  <b>AND/OR</b>  e.g. Source D is not useful as it is a bias source from the British government which focuses on only the positive outcomes of Brexit.	<b>2</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>Useful AND/OR not Useful based on content, supported (no cross-referencing)</b> <i>Award 3 marks for reliable OR not reliable using source content.</i> <i>Award 4 marks for reliable AND not reliable using source content.</i>  e.g. Source D is useful as it tells us that Brexit will lead to the unity of the people in the UK. This is evident from “renew the ties that bind us here at home and... emerge from this process a stronger, more cohesive nation”. This shows that Brexit will result in a more united country.  <b>AND/OR</b> e.g. Source D is not useful as it is a bias source from the British government which focuses on only the positive outcomes of Brexit. Source D tells us that Brexit will give the UK greater access to international commercial agreements. This is evident from “A Global Britain, which thrives in the world by forging a bold and comprehensive economic partnership with our neighbours in the	<b>3-4</b>

	EU; and reaches out beyond our continent, to trade with nations across the globe.” This suggests that the UK will be able to continue to gain greater economic success internationally, through Brexit.	
<b>L4</b>	<p><b>Not Useful based on cross-referencing</b>  <i>Award 5 marks for reliable OR not reliable, with cross-referencing. Award 6 marks for reliable AND not reliable, with cross-referencing.</i></p> <p>e.g. <b>Source D is not useful</b> as it is a bias source from the British government which focuses on only the positive outcomes of Brexit. Source D tells us that Brexit will give the UK greater access to international commercial agreements. This is evident from “A Global Britain, which thrives in the world by forging a bold and comprehensive economic partnership with our neighbours in the EU; and reaches out beyond our continent, to trade with nations across the globe.” This suggests that the UK will be able to continue to gain greater economic success internationally, through Brexit. This is <b>contradicted by</b> Source A which depicts the negative outcomes of Brexit. This is evident from the terms used: “job confusion”, “trade issues” and “economic uncertainties”. These are challenges highlighted by the cartoonist which he believes Brexit will bring about. <u>Since Source D is contradicted by Source A, Source D is not reliable and hence not useful.</u></p>	<b>5-6</b>
<b>L5</b>	<p><b>L4 + Not useful based on provenance or purpose</b>  <i>Award the higher mark for clear purpose with accurate Aim, Audience and Anticipated Outcome.</i></p> <p>e.g. Source D is not useful as it is from the British government which pushed for Brexit and hence serves as propaganda <b>to rally support from the people of UK to support the government in its attempt to bring about Brexit.</b> (Anticipated Outcome) The purpose of the source is thus to <b>convince</b> (Aim) <b>the British</b> (Audience) that Brexit is the direction UK should work towards together. It fails to prepare the people for the challenges ahead as the source conveniently omits the negative consequences that may result from Brexit.</p>	<b>7</b>

## 4. Study Sources E and F.

Having read Source E, are you surprised by Source F? Explain your answer.

[7]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	<p><b>Answers using provenance but failing to address what is surprising</b></p> <p>e.g. Source F shows the <i>results of a survey conducted among the Britons by the BBC.</i></p>	1
L2	<p><b>Source F is not surprising, explained using content of Source F</b></p> <p>e.g. I am not surprised by Source F as it highlights that the majority of the British population are of the opinion that Brexit was not the correct move. This is evident from the graph which indicates that almost 50% surveyed believe that it was wrong for the UK to leave the EU. This suggests that the people of Britain are not in favour of Brexit.</p>	2-3
L4	<p><b>Source F is surprising/not surprising based on agreement/disagreement of content of Sources E and F</b>  <i>Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</i></p> <p>e.g. <b>Having read Source E, I am not surprised by Source F as both sources highlight that Brexit was a correct move.</b> The graph shows that almost 40% of voters believe that it was right for Britain to leave the European Union. This shows that many Britons are supportive of Brexit. <b>Similarly</b>, Source E also mentions the issue of immigration as a concern among the Britons. This is evident from “EU opponents saw immigration as a national issue, as it affected the internal life of the country receiving the refugees.” This shows that the EU’s immigration policy is not acceptable to the people of UK and hence it was right for Britain to leave the European Union.</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>e.g. <b>Having read Source E, I am surprised by Source F because both sources state different perspectives on Brexit.</b> Source E states that Brexit will lead to greater authority of the government over internal matters. This is evident from “Many who oppose the EU believe it deprives individual nations of the power to make many autonomous decisions.” This shows that the EU countries have limited political power over their internal political matters and hence are in favour of Brexit. <b>However</b>, Source F highlights that the majority of the British population are of the</p>	4-5

	<p>opinion that Brexit was not the correct move. This is evident from the graph was indicates that almost 50% surveyed believe that it was wrong for the UK to leave the EU. This suggests that the people of Britain are not in favour of Brexit.</p>	
L5	<p><b>Source F is surprising/not surprising on the basis of cross-reference to other sources</b></p> <p>e.g. <b>Having read Source E, I am not surprised by Source F as both sources highlight that Brexit was a correct move.</b> Source F shows that almost 40% of voters believe that it was right for Britain to leave the European Union. This shows that many Britons are supportive of Brexit. <b>Similarly</b>, Source E also mentions the immigration as a concern among the Britons. This is evident from “EU opponents saw immigration as a national issue, as it affected the internal life of the country.” This shows that the EU’s immigration policy is not acceptable to the people of UK and hence it was right for Britain to leave the European Union. <b>Source F is supported by Source D</b> which tells us that Brexit will lead to the unity of the people in the UK. This is evident from “renew the ties that bind us here at home and... emerge from this process a stronger, more cohesive nation”. This shows that Brexit will result in a more united country for the UK, hence Brexit was a correct move to make. <u>Since Source D supports Source F, Source F is reliable and hence I am not surprised by it.</u></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>e.g. <b>Having read Source E, I am surprised by Source F because both sources state different perspectives on Brexit.</b> Source E states that Brexit will lead to greater authority of the government over internal matters. This is evident from “Many who oppose the EU believe it deprives individual nations of the power to make many autonomous decisions.” This shows that the EU countries have limited political power over their internal political matters and hence are in favour of Brexit. <b>However</b>, Source F highlights that majority of the British population are of the opinion that Brexit was not the correct move. This is evident from the graph was indicates that almost 50% surveyed believe that it was wrong for the UK to leave the EU. This suggests that the people of Britain are not in favour of Brexit. <b>Source F is contradicted by Source A</b> which depicts the negative consequences of Brexit. This is evident from the cartoon that shows fins of sharks in the sea with the following labels: “chaos”, “job confusion” and “economic uncertainty”. This suggests that with Brexit, the UK will face many challenges which need to addressed. <u>Since Source A contradicts Source F, Source F is not reliable and hence I am surprised by it.</u></p>	6

<b>L6</b>	<p><b>L5 + Source F is not surprising, explain through provenance and purpose</b></p> <p>e.g. Having read Source E, I am not surprised by Source F because Source F is taken from the BBC which is a reputed international news agency. The purpose of Source F is to <b>convince</b> (Aim) <b>the international community</b> (Audience) <b>not to support Brexit due to its many repercussions.</b> (Anticipated Outcome)</p>	<b>7</b>
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5. 'Brexit has brought about negative impacts to the UK.'  
Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would support [10]  
this statement.

<b>Level</b>	<b>Descriptors</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>L1</b>	<p><b>Writes about statement, no valid source use</b></p> <p>e.g. Brexit has been an issue of contention among the people in the UK for several years.</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>L2</b>	<p><b>Yes/No, supported by valid source use</b> Award 2 marks for use of 1 source. Award 3 marks for use of 2 sources. Award 4 marks for use of 3 sources.</p> <p><b>Yes, support (Sources: A, B and C)</b></p> <p>e.g. Source A supports the statement that 'Brexit has brought about negative impacts to the UK.' It depicts the negative impacts that Brexit will bring about. This is evident from the cartoon that shows fins of sharks in the sea with the following labels: "chaos", "job confusion" and "economic uncertainty". This suggests that with Brexit, the UK will face many challenges which need to be addressed in reality.</p> <p>e.g. Source B also supports the statement that 'Brexit has brought about negative impacts to the UK.' Source B states that Brexit has resulted in loss of manpower for the UK. This is evident from "loss of more than 35,000 employees across the UK's hospitality sector which means restaurants and cafes are still struggling to find the staff they need." This suggests that Brexit has resulted in shortage of available labour in the UK.</p> <p>e.g. Source C also supports the statement that 'Brexit has brought about negative impacts to the UK.' Source C states that Brexit has resulted in a decline in trade volume between the UK and the EU. This is evident from "Even with a trade deal, British exports to the EU fell by 47% in January-February and imports by 20%, far more</p>	<b>2-4</b>



	<p>than the declines for any other EU trading partner.” This suggests a drop in commercial transactions after Brexit, which will reduce the UK’s revenue in the trading of goods.</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>No, does not support (Sources: D, E and F )</b></p> <p>e.g. Source D does not support the statement that ‘Brexit has brought about negative impacts to the UK.’ Source D states that Brexit will lead to economic prosperity. This is evident from “A Global Britain, which thrives in the world by forging a bold and comprehensive economic partnership with our neighbours in the EU; and reaches out beyond our continent, to trade with nations across the globe.” This suggests that Brexit will result in an expansion of trade agreements, hence bringing about economic development for the UK beyond the EU.</p> <p>e.g. Source E also does not support the statement that ‘Brexit has brought about negative impacts to the UK.’ Source E states that Brexit will lead to greater authority of the government over internal matters. This is evident from “Many who oppose the EU believe it deprives individual nations of the power to make many autonomous decisions.” This shows that the EU countries have limited political power over their internal political matters which is inhibiting for EU nations. Hence, with Brexit, the UK will regain its political autonomy.</p> <p>e.g. Source F also does not support the statement that ‘Brexit has brought about negative impacts to the UK.’ Source F merely highlights the opinions of the British population surveyed to find out their opinion of Brexit. The graph indicates that almost 50% surveyed believe that it was wrong for the UK to leave the EU. This suggests that the people of Britain are not in favour of Brexit. This does not indicate any negative impacts that Brexit would have on the UK.</p>	
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Yes + No, supported by valid source use</b>  <b>i.e. Both elements of L2.</b>  Award 5 marks for use of 2 sources. (1 Yes + 1 No)  Award 6 marks for use of 3 sources. (1 Yes + 2 No, 2 Yes + 1 No)  Award 7 marks for use of 4 sources. (2 Yes + 2 No)  Award 8 marks for use of 5-6 sources.(3 Yes + 2 No, 4Yes + 2No)</p> <p><b>Yes, support (Sources: A, B and C)</b></p> <p>e.g. Source A supports the statement that ‘Brexit has brought about negative impacts to the UK.’ It depicts the negative impacts that Brexit will bring about. This is evident from the cartoon that shows fins of sharks in the sea with the following labels: “chaos”,</p>	<b>5-8</b>



	<p>“job confusion” and “economic uncertainty”. This suggests that with Brexit, the UK will face many challenges which need to be addressed in reality.</p> <p>e.g. Source B also supports the statement that ‘Brexit has brought about negative impacts to the UK.’ Source B states that Brexit has resulted in loss of manpower for the UK. This is evident from “loss of more than 35,000 employees across the UK's hospitality sector which means restaurants and cafes are still struggling to find the staff they need.” This suggests that Brexit has resulted in shortage of available labour in the UK.</p> <p>e.g. Source C also supports the statement that ‘Brexit has brought about negative impacts to the UK.’ Source C states that Brexit has resulted in a decline in trade volume between the UK and the EU. This is evident from “Even with a trade deal, British exports to the EU fell by 47% in January-February and imports by 20%, far more than the declines for any other EU trading partner.” This suggests a drop in commercial transactions after Brexit, which will reduce the UK's revenue in the trading of goods.</p> <p><b>AND</b></p> <p><b>No, does not support (Sources: D, E and F )</b></p> <p>e.g. Source D does not support the statement that ‘Brexit has brought about negative impacts to the UK.’ Source D states that Brexit will lead to economic prosperity. This is evident from “A Global Britain, which thrives in the world by forging a bold and comprehensive economic partnership with our neighbours in the EU; and reaches out beyond our continent, to trade with nations across the globe.” This suggests that Brexit will result in an expansion of trade agreements, hence bringing about economic development for the UK beyond the EU.</p> <p>e.g. Source E also does not support the statement that ‘Brexit has brought about negative impacts to the UK.’ Source E states that Brexit will lead to greater authority of the government over internal matters. This is evident from “Many who oppose the EU believe it deprives individual nations of the power to make many autonomous decisions.” This shows that the EU countries have limited political power over their internal political matters which is inhibiting for EU nations. Hence, with Brexit, the UK will regain its political autonomy.</p> <p>e.g. Source F also does not support the statement that ‘Brexit has brought about negative impacts to the UK.’ Source F merely highlights the opinions of the British population surveyed to find out their opinion of Brexit. The graph indicates that almost 50% surveyed believe that it was wrong for the UK to leave the EU. This</p>	
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	<p>suggests that the people of Britain are not in favour of Brexit. This does not indicate any negative impacts that Brexit would have on the UK.</p> <p><b>Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2 &amp; L3.</b></p> <p><b>**To score additional 2 marks, candidates can take any of these 3 routes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Through analysing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility or sufficiency</b></li> </ul> <p>e.g. Overall I support the statement that 'Brexit has brought about negative impacts to the UK' as indicated by Source C as shows the response of the British and the EU members who have been hard hit by Brexit. With the negative outcomes experienced, the purpose of Source C is to <b>convince international governments to take measures so as to lessen the negative impact of Brexit on its people.[+2]</b></p> <p>Note: <b>No double reward.</b> Cannot analyse Source D, E and F as this is used for reliability question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>By sharing example(s) from their contextual knowledge</b></li> </ul> <p>e.g. Overall, I support the statement that 'Brexit has brought about negative impacts to the UK' as the UK has been the major trading partner of the EU and likewise, most of UK's imports come from the EU. Hence the negative economic losses would have been felt by both the EU and the UK, thus not benefitting both sides, which does not justify the separation.[+2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>By giving a balanced conclusion / resolution</b></li> </ul> <p>e.g. Sources A, B and C support the statement that 'Brexit has brought about negative impacts'. However, Sources D, E and F do not support the statement. The sources in this case study show that there are two sides to the argument, and both perspectives are valid and reasonable. In view of the separation that has already taken place, international governments would have the responsibility to be vigilant in taking appropriate measures to address the challenges that Brexit brings about so as to ensure that progress and development continues in their respective economies.[+2]</p>	
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## Section B: Structured-Response Question

- 6 Extract 1 shows an extract from a news article on how the government is advising its people to discern fake news that could be online today.

In your opinion, how could the spread of fake news harm Singapore? Explain your answer with reference to **two** consequences.

[7]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
L1	<p><b>Describes the topic</b></p> <p>e.g. There have been more fake news spreading around recently with regards to the news related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Such news often spread via social media applications, such as Whatsapp.</p>	1
L2	<p><b>Identify / Describe consequences</b></p> <p><i>Award 2 marks for identifying one consequence and 3 marks for identifying two consequences.</i></p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for describing one consequence and 4 marks for describing two consequences.</i></p> <p>e.g. Firstly, the spread of fake news could harm Singapore by creating unnecessary panic among Singaporeans, especially if the information is negative and potentially worrying. For instance, since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, there have been fake news on how the vaccination is not effective in countering the virus. When some Singaporeans believe this fake news, many became hesitant or unwilling to be vaccinated against it.</p> <p><b>OR/AND</b></p> <p>e.g. Secondly, the spread of fake news could harm Singapore by creating tensions between its citizens and the government. There may be fake reports or media articles on some governmental policies or about prominent government officials that are harmful to their reputation. For instance, such news articles could show how a minister is corrupted or one who is neglecting his or her duties, which would lead to concerns about his/her suitability for the important position in the government.</p>	2-4
L3	<p><b>L2 + Explain consequences</b></p> <p><i>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one consequences.</i></p> <p><i>Award 6-7 marks for explaining two consequences.</i></p> <p>e.g. Firstly, the spread of fake news could harm Singapore by creating unnecessary panic among Singaporeans, especially if the information is negative and potentially worrying. For instance, since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, there have been fake news on how the</p>	5-7

	<p>vaccination is not effective in countering the virus. When some Singaporeans believe this fake news, many became hesitant or unwilling to be vaccinated against it. <b>This then causes harm to Singapore as the government's plan to vaccinate majority of the population to achieve herd immunity will be delayed or less effective, which would threaten the general health and wellbeing of the nation. Singapore's economy will also be negatively affected by the closure of businesses and country to tourism since the health of its citizens is not secured through herd immunity.</b></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>e.g. Secondly, the spread of fake news could harm Singapore by creating tensions between its citizens and the government. There may be fake reports or media articles on some governmental policies or about prominent government officials that are harmful to their reputation. For instance, such news articles could show how a minister is corrupted or one who is neglecting his or her duties, which would lead to concerns about his/her suitability for the important position in the government. <b>Such fake news can potentially harm Singapore, as when Singaporeans believe it, they will be angry with the minister and lose trust with the government who is associated with him or her. Despite clarification via official media sources, some people may not believe it. As a result, people might not be willing to listen or cooperate with the government on various policies. This could affect the implementation of important policies that are crucial for Singapore if the reputation of the government officials is at stake.</b></p>	
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7 Extract 2 and Extract 3 highlight the impacts of globalisation on Singapore.

Do you agree that globalisation has a more positive than negative impact on individuals? Explain your answer.

[8]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	<p><b>Writes about the topic without addressing the question.</b></p> <p>e.g. Globalisation is a process where the world is becoming more interconnected. It facilitates the flow of people, ideas, knowledge and goods around the world.</p>	1-2
L2	<p><b>Describes the given factors.</b></p> <p><i>Award 3 marks for describing one factor.</i></p> <p><i>Award 4 marks for describing two factors.</i></p> <p>e.g. Globalisation has many positive impacts on individuals. Living in a globalised world, individuals can enjoy travelling, search for jobs out of their country and to learn about other cultures around the world,</p>	3-4

	<p>such as Western music and Kpop. Individuals are able to easily travel overseas with bigger airplanes that are able to carry more passengers. They are able to continue to keep in touch with their loved ones while working overseas via social media platforms like Zoom and Skype. They are also able to experience and learn about other cultures over platforms like Youtube that facilitate the exchange of ideas and innovation.</p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>e.g. However, globalisation has also resulted in several negative impacts to individuals. It has led to loss of jobs for some individuals and the loss of some local cultures. For instance, in Singapore, Western and Kpop music from overseas are so popular that few are interested in music produced by local musicians. As a result, many local artists are not recognised and forced to go overseas to pursue their passion or make a livelihood for themselves. Furthermore, globalisation also caused some individuals to lose their jobs when companies relocate their operations to other countries to save operations and manpower costs. This has led to unemployment and loss of income to those who were affected by such shifts in operation to more economically affordable countries.</p>	
<b>L3</b>	<p><b>Explains the given factors with regard to the issue.</b>  <i>Award 5-6 marks for explaining one factor.</i>  <i>Award 6-7 marks for explaining both factors.</i></p> <p>e.g. Globalisation has many positive impacts on individuals. Living in a globalised world, individuals can enjoy travelling, search for jobs out of their country and to learn about other cultures around the world, such as Western music and Kpop. Individuals are able to easily travel overseas with bigger airplanes that are able to carry more passengers. They are able to continue to keep in touch with their loved ones while working overseas via social media platforms like Zoom and Skype. They are also able to experience and learn about other cultures over platforms like Youtube that facilitate the exchange of ideas and innovation. <b>Due to globalisation, the world is now more interconnected with the development of transportation and communication devices. This has resulted in many positive impacts for individuals that were not possible before.</b></p> <p>OR/AND</p> <p>e.g. However, globalisation has also resulted in several negative impacts to individuals. It has led to loss of jobs for some individuals and the loss of some local cultures. For instance, in Singapore, Western and Kpop music from overseas are so popular that few are interested in music produced by local musicians. As a result, many local artists are not recognised and forced to go overseas to pursue their passion or make a livelihood for themselves. Furthermore,</p>	<b>5-7</b>

	<p>globalisation also caused some individuals to lose their jobs when companies relocate their operations to other countries to save operations and manpower costs. This has led to unemployment and loss of income to those who were affected by such shifts in operation to more economically affordable countries. <b>As globalisation increased connectivity and convenience with the advancement of technology, it changed the way companies operate and the way people behave, resulting in several negative impacts to individuals even as companies become more mobile and willing to cross borders.</b></p>	
L4	<p><b>L3 + Explains relative positive and negative impact on individuals</b></p> <p>e.g. In conclusion, I agree that globalisation has more positive than negative impacts on individuals. With globalisation, communication and transportation technology has advanced which increased connectivity around the world. <b>While some individuals are affected, more people have benefited from this change.</b> For instance, almost anyone who possess Smartphone have access to knowledge and information and is able to enjoy music from around the world and connect with people that they are physically away from. <b>Governments can also implement measures to minimise the negative impact of globalisation.</b> For example, governments can take the opportunity to offer skills upgrading programmes to those who have lost their jobs when their previous companies relocate their operations elsewhere.</p>	8