CRESCENT GIRLS' SCHOOL

SECONDARY FOUR

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2024

GEOGRAPHY 2279/02

Paper 2

27 August 2024

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Insert

MARK SCHEME

1 Cluster 1: Geography in Everyday Life

(a) Fig. 1 (Insert) is an infographic of the Housing Development Board (HDB) Green Towns Programme.

Using Fig. 1, describe how an urban neigbouhood can be environmentally sustainable. [3]

Award 1 mark per point provided, up to 3 marks.
Award 1 mark per category.
Cap at 2 marks if answer provided made no reference to Fig. 1.

- **Ample protection for nature**
  - Greenery Intensification: This beautifies our estates and brings the community together as they protect the nature to continue to enjoy the space and what it has to offer.

- **Having facilities that support waste minimisation and recycling**
  - Reducing Waste: E-waste Recycling Bins fosters e-waste recycling habits in the community.
  - Dual Bicycle Racks: Encourages cycling as a green transport option.
  - Electric Vehicle Chargers: Gearing up for an EV-ready future, reducing reliance on conventional use of cars and other vehicles that relies on fuels.

- **Energy and water- efficient design approaches for buildings and landscapes**
  - Recycling Rainwater: Urban Water Harvesting System conserves precious water through recycling rainwater for washing of common areas like corridors and void decks.
  - Cool Coatings: Creates a cooler and more comfortable living environment without over utilising energy.
  - Solar Panels: Harness solar energy to power our HDB estates, reducing conventional energy sources.
  - Smart LED Lighting: sensing and illuminating your path through smart technology, reducing conventional energy sources.
  - Light Emitting Surfaces and Block Signages: illuminated block signages through energy-efficient technology.
  - Elevator Energy Regeneration System: recovering energy during lift operation, reducing conventional energy sources.

(b) Explain how rooftop gardens may provide ecosystem services for a neighbourhood. [3]

Award 1 mark per point explained, up to a maximum of 2 marks per category.

- Rooftop gardens provides a **regulating ecosystem service** where the benefits obtained helps to ensure that the ecosystem functions and that life is sustained – functional, clean, sustainable, and resilient to changes.
- The surrounding air is purified though photosynthesis where plants absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and gives out oxygen. It also regulates the air quality by removing pollutants from the atmosphere.
- The variety of plants on rooftop gardens facilitate pollination, enhancing the neighbourhood's biodiversity.
- Rooftop gardens also provide **provisioning ecosystem service** as it provides food for a neighbourhood as some space in these gardens is often allocated for farming.
- The food harvested by the community farmers could be shared with others in the neighbourhood.
- The rooftop garden also provides **cultural ecosystem** services through the provision of aesthetic experiences, educational opportunities, and recreational activities.
- These aesthetic appreciation and stress relieving activities can improve people's physical and mental health and foster social belonging and group identity, thus strengthening the sense of place.

Fig. 2 shows a Countdown to New Year celebration held in a local Community Hub in the eastern part of Singapore.

Countdown to New Year Celebration at a Community Hub

Fig. 2

(c) With reference to Fig. 2, explain how people acquire a sense of place in their neighbourhood. [3]

Award 1 mark per point provided, up to a maximum of 2 marks per point explained.

No cap on marks should no supporting data reference be made from Fig. 2.

- We may acquire and strengthen our sense of place due to our **repeated encounters with objects and people** along familiar paths during our daily travels – the community centre is a common location that residents frequent.
- This helps us to recall the features of places that we come across and **associate meanings and memories with them**.
- We may also acquire our sense of place from **significant or memorable events that took place at local landmarks and gathering places**.
- Landmarks are highly visible, easy for most of us to remember and associate with experiences that develop our sense of place. Some landmarks may serve symbolic or historical purposes.

(d) Assess the benefits and disadvantages that the relationship between people and nature bring to each other. [6]

Reserve 1 mark for evaluation statement provided.
Award 1 mark for explanation of benefit/disadvantages provided, up to a maximum of 3 marks per category.
Cap at 3 marks if answer is one sided – provided only benefit or limitation.

Benefits

- **Nature areas lower temperatures, remove pollutants and provide recreation space.**
    - The presence of vegetation **lowers air temperature** by providing shade and reducing the amount of direct sunlight that reaches the ground. Vegetation also cools the surrounding air through evapotranspiration as the water that plants absorb through their roots is released into the air as water vapour. This process uses heat from the surrounding, thus cooling it.
    - Vegetation is also essential in **removing pollutants** from the environment on a large scale. The presence of pollutants may lead to harmful effects on people's health, like respiratory problems. Pollutants may also damage buildings by corroding or discolouring them. Hence, it is important that pollutants in the air are reduced to improve the health of people and the environment.
    - Nature areas also **provide recreational spaces** offering numerous opportunities for outdoor activities such as biking, camping, canoeing, hiking and rock climbing. Direct and frequent interactions with nature can bring about a range of health benefits and improve people's well-being. These interactions can reduce the severity and occurrence of chronic health conditions.
- **Community activities promote the importance of environmental protection.**
    - Local communities can contribute to the protection of Singapore's nature areas by collectively **raising awareness about the value of nature areas and encourage positive behaviour that does not damage nature.** This will in turn will allow them to appreciate the importance of flora and fauna in the environment, leading to greater protection of the species.
    - Local communities can also **organise or participate in conservation efforts** that will help to restore the natural habitats,

providing a healthy environment for species to thrive in the community.

Disadvantages

- **Visitors may cause soil erosion, damage vegetation, worsen pollution and disturb wildlife.**
    - Nature areas may be designed with designated hiking trails that bring people close to nature. However, hiking along non-designated trails in nature areas may result in trampling, causing **soil erosion and damaging vegetation**, affecting their growth. In addition, the forest floor may be damaged through excessive trampling of the topsoil which leads to soil compaction.
    - One of the disadvantages brought about by humans to nature is littering. Littering of metal cans, plastic bags and bottles by visitors will result in **worsening pollution.** Wild animals can get cut by metal cans or become entangled with plastic containers and bags.
    - Additionally, visitors may feed wild animals assuming they are doing them a favour, **disturbing wildlife**. However, this can cause more harm than good. Over time, they may learn to associate food with people, causing them to approach and snatch people's belongings away.
- **Wildlife from nearby nature areas may harm people.**
    - As a result of an increase in **human-wildlife encounters**, human-wildlife conflict may also increase. Due to the increase in wildlife sightings, local communities may not know how to react when they come across wildlife and may unintentionally provoke them, which may trigger the animals to attack.
- **Environmental protection may be perceived to be limiting development.**
    - Environmental protection may be perceived to be **limiting development**. Some people in local communities may feel that the protection of nature is done at the expense of their needs

Evaluation: [compulsory statement]

- The relationship between people and nature is characterized by a delicate balance of benefits and disadvantages. While nature provides essential benefits that supports environmental protection and sustains human life, it also brings with disadvantages that needs to be mitigated through responsible stewardship of the relationship.

2 Cluster 4: Tectonics

Fig. 3 shows the global distribution of volcanoes.

Global Distribution of Volcanoes

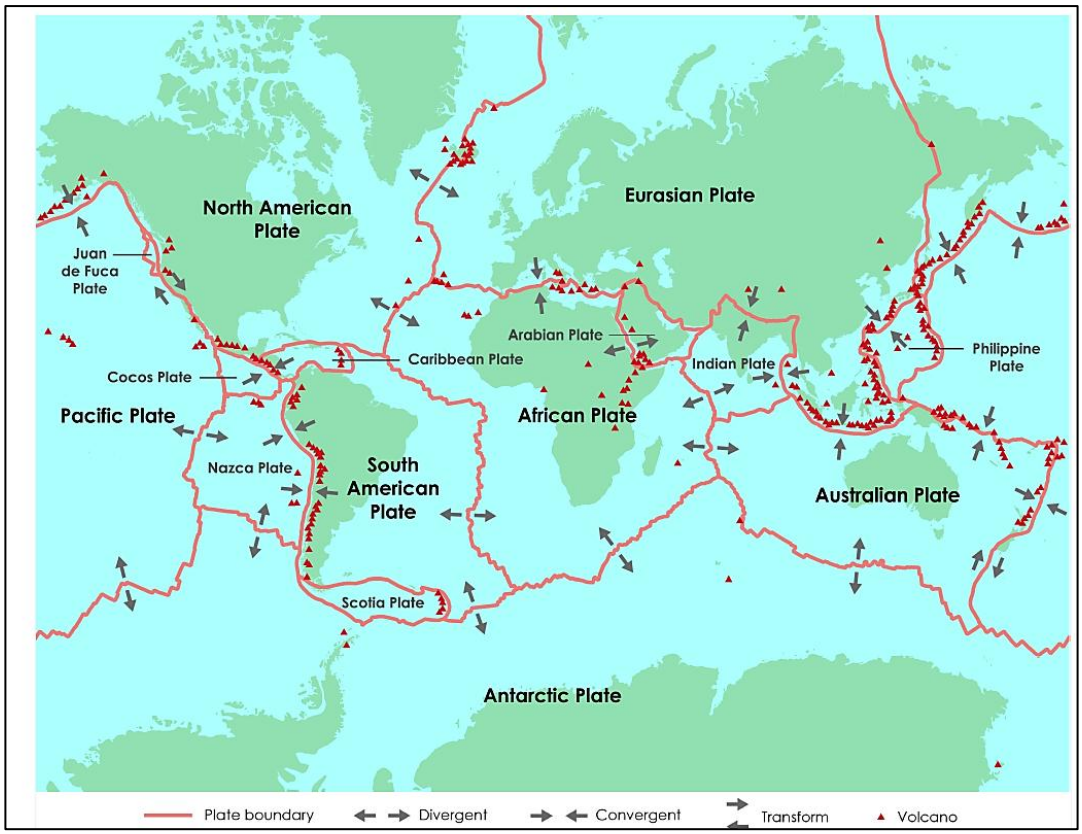

Fig. 3

(a) Using Fig. 3, describe the global distribution of volcanoes. [3]

Award 1 mark per point provided, up to a maximum of 3 marks.
Award 1 mark per category.
Cap at 2 marks if no reference to Fig. 3 is made.

- **Volcanoes are not randomly distributed** → volcanoes occur along convergent and divergent plate boundaries.
- **Convergent plate boundaries**
  - Broad belt of volcanoes along subduction zones in the **Pacific Ring of Fire/ Circum Pacific Belt** (horseshoe-shaped volcanic belt).
  - Narrow belt of volcanoes in the **Mediterranean region,** where subduction volcanoes are clustered in areas fringed by Mediterranean Sea, between the Eurasian Plate and the African Plate.
- **Divergent plate boundaries**
  - Narrow belt of volcanoes at the **Mid-Atlantic region**, along divergent plate boundaries between the North American Plate and Eurasian Plate. A zone of rift volcanoes spans across the mid-oceanic ridge system.
  - Narrow belt of volcanoes at the **East African Rift Valley** region – zone of rift volcanoes extends throughout the rift valley system on the African Plate.

Fig. 4 (Insert) shows an infographic on Mount Ruang, an active volcano in North Sulawesi, Indonesia which erupted in April 2024.

(b) **(i)** Using Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, explain the formation of Mount Ruang. [4]

Award 1 mark per point explained, up to a maximum of 4 marks. Cap at 3 marks if answer provided made no reference to Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 (did not mention specific plate names).

- Philippines Plate and the Eurasian Plate move towards each other where the Philippines Plate subducts beneath the Eurasian Plate.
- As the Philippines Plate sinks into the mantle, the high-pressure forces water out of its oceanic crust. Water lowers the melting point of the overlying mantle, causing it to melt, forming magma.
- Magma contains dissolved gases and is less dense than the surrounding materials. Magma rises to the Earth's surface through weak areas in the Earth's crust such as fractures to erupt as lava, causing a volcano eruption that forms **Mount Ruang**.
- Over time, the lava cools, solidifies and accumulates, rising above the sea level to form **Ruang Island**.

(ii) Describe the criteria that the Volcanic Explosivity Index (VEI) uses to determine the explosivity of volcanic eruptions such as the eruption of Mount Ruang. [2]

Award 1 mark per point provided, up to a maximum of 2 marks. Cap at 1 mark if no description is provided.

- **Volume of ejected material** → The greater the volume of ejected material, the higher the VEI.
- **Height of the eruption cloud** → The greater the height of the eruption cloud, the higher the VEI.
- **Duration of the eruption** →The longer the eruption, the higher the VEI.

(iii) Using Fig. 4, describe the distribution of threats brought about by the eruption of Mount Ruang. [3]

Award 1 mark per point described, up to a maximum of 3 marks. Cap at 1 mark if answer provided made no reference to Fig. 4 (i.e. did not mention the type of hazard and/or the distance from Mount Ruang)

- The distribution of threats is such that the closer the area is to Mount Ruang, the larger the distribution of threats brought about by the eruption.
- The eruption of Mount Ruang poses an immediate threat to the area with **pyroclastic flows**, **lava** and **toxic gases** on the **eastern side** of volcano (facing Thulandang Island).

- The **western side** of the volcano may be affected by **pyroclastic flows, lava** and **lahar** – affecting places like Laingpatehi and Pumpente.
- Within the **radius of 2.5km** of the volcano, **ash fall**, and **incandescent rock fragments** are always a threat to the area.
- The area surrounding the volcano between **2.5km and 5km radius** is also potentially threatened by heavy **ash fall** and **incandescent rock fragments.**
- Between **5km to 7km radius** of the volcano, the area may potentially be affected by **ash fall** and possibly by ejected **incandescent rock fragments.**

(iv) Using Fig. 4, explain the impacts of a volcanic eruption like Mount Ruang on the human system. [3]

Award 1 mark per impact explained, up to a maximum of 2 marks. Cap at 2 marks if explanation provided made no reference to Fig. 4.

- The eruption of Mount Ruang threatens the area with pyroclastic flows, lava and lahars which affected the settlements in Laingpatehi and Pumpaente, especially, **destroying properties and infrastructure** since these locations are within 2.5km radius of the volcano.
- 828 people from the villages were evacuated to the operative evacuation centre to **minimise threats to public health, injuries and fatalities**. **[Extended point]**
- The eruption also causes **disruption to services** such the affected port in Thulandang Island, near the town of Tagulandang.
- This could affect the mobility and accessibility in and out of the island, hampering rescue efforts and evacuation which then increases loss of lives.

3 Cluster 5: Singapore

(a) Fig. 5 (Insert) shows the infographic on Singapore's population between 2010 to 2020 where the population grew by 1.1%, the lowest decade of growth since the country's independence.

Using Fig. 5, explain how changing demographics affect Singapore, making the country vulnerable to economic issues. [4]

Award 1 mark per factor explained, up to a maximum of 4 marks.
Cap at 3 marks if explanation provided made no reference to Fig. 5.

- Total population growth is greater than that of the resident population growth → residents increased by 1.1% from 3.77 million in 2010 to 4.04 million in 2020.
- This is due to the **decreasing birth rate** where fewer births will result in local population dwindling and we become more dependent on people from other countries for manpower in Singapore.

- This may lead to an **economic slowdown**. Without a strong local workforce, Singapore is also subjected to fluctuations affecting the global labour market.
- Resident old-age dependency ratio increased by 9.9 from 13.5 in 2010 to 23.4 in 2020 showing an aging population here in Singapore.
- With an increase in **ageing population**, Singapore becomes more vulnerable as more resources must be diverted to care for the aged (i.e. better quality of life, improved healthcare, and access to advanced technology), hampering the development of the country and economy.
- There may not be enough people to take up employment, hence slowing down economic growth. Singapore can easily become vulnerable to **labour shortages** where there is a lack of foreign workers as companies cannot fill job openings, and this makes our economy less competitive globally.

(b) With the use of specific examples, account for Singapore's resilience in overcoming national crises. [4]

Award 1 mark per method explained, up to a maximum of 2 marks.
Award 1 mark for the use of specific evidence, up to a maximum of 2 marks.

Expertise:

- With a highly educated population, Singapore possesses expertise in diverse areas to respond effectively to crises.
- *In dealing with climate change and coastal protection, Singapore has many local research institutes (e.g. National University of Singapore and Nanyang Technological University) which provides and share extensive knowledge to deal with the issue.*

Financial wealth

- Singapore has one of the highest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the world and can mobilise financial resources to overcome national crises.
- *During the COVID-19 pandemic, Singapore was able to tap on past reserves to support and strengthen the public health system, as well as support local businesses and workers through the Resilience Package.*

Diplomatic relations

- Singapore maintains diplomatic ties with over 150 countries and has agreements with many of them, forging good relationships. By maintaining good relationships with a wide range of countries, Singapore diversifies its trade partners, reducing its reliance on any single market.
- This diversification protects the economy from disruptions in global trade, such as economic sanctions, trade wars, or global financial crises.
- *Singapore has 27 Free Trade Agreements with regions and countries such as European Union and China, fostering good relationship and diplomatic ties with those involved.*
- *Singapore is also part of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which encourages intergovernmental cooperation within Southeast Asian Nations.*

Social Unity

- Despite being a multi-cultural and multi-religious country, the Singapore government has implemented programmes and policies to ensure that there is a strong Singaporean identity which takes precedence over our

ethnic and religious identities. A strong Singaporean identity helps to unify the population, ensuring that people from diverse backgrounds see themselves as part of a larger, cohesive community.

- This social cohesion is crucial during crises, as it encourages citizens to work together, support each other, and prioritize the collective well-being over individual or group interests. When the population is united, it is easier to mobilize resources, maintain public order, and implement crisis response measures effectively.

(c) Explore the ways in which Singapore has tapped on innovation to adapt to climate change. [3]

Award 1 mark per measure explained, up to a maximum of 2 marks per measure.
Evidence is not necessary but can be used as an explanation of a measure.

Land Reclamation

- To cope with rising sea levels, **land reclamation** has evolved and raised from three to four metres above sea level. This is to minimise incidents of flooding that will affect these reclaimed lands.
- New methods are also being adopted such as the use of **polders** for the first time in 2021 to protect existing reclaimed land at Pulau Tekong.

Coastal Management

- To cope with the potential impact of coastal inundation due to climate change, Singapore has adopted **coastal management measures** such as geo-bags and seawalls to safeguard infrastructure.
    - For example, Jurong Island, which was reclaimed by joining several low-lying islands, was identified as being vulnerable to coastal inundation, as large oil refining facilities are located there. **[Extended point]**
- There have also been attempts to **restore mangroves** in Jurong Island area through the planting of multiple native species with the help of technology that will serve as a barrier against the destructive force of the waves brought about by the increase in sea level.

Health Resilience

- Singapore is also adopting **non-traditional approaches** to increase and strengthen health resilience against dengue transmission.
- For example, male Wolbachia-Aedes mosquitoes have been released at dengue hotspots. The eggs of female Aedes mosquitoes that mate with male Wolbachia-Aedes mosquitoes will not hatch, resulting in its population declining over time, and in turn, lowering the risk of dengue transmission. **[Extended point]**

(d) Environmental and climate resilience efforts are far more important than economic resilience efforts in achieving sustainable development in Singapore.'

To what extent do you consider this statement to be true? Explain your answer.
[9]

Environment and climate resilience efforts

Cleaning and greening Singapore.

- Environment and climate resilience efforts strengthen Singapore's efforts in sustainable development. Since the 1960s, cleaning and greening the city ensures that Singapore's social and economic growth are not hampered by an unclean physical environment. In the past, poor living conditions and public hygiene often impacted people severely.
- However, the first nationwide environmental campaign in 1968 changed the public's perception and behaviour about cleanliness. Public littering, spitting, and chewing gum were discouraged, and street hawkers were relocated to proper stalls and licensed.
- The government also implemented public health laws, regulated vehicular emissions, and developed national sewage systems to safeguard and sustain the environment.
- Singapore is a pleasant, liveable, and sustainable city today because people have access to clean and healthy environment with numerous green spaces.
- The Parks and Waterbodies Plan features an integrated network of green and blue areas of parks, open spaces, waterbodies, and connectors which enhance Singapore's environmental and social sustainability.

Mitigation efforts include green buildings and clean energy, and adaptation efforts include water resilience and food resilience.

- Singapore also aims to enhance climate resilience efforts through mitigation and adaptation measures, all of which strengthen Singapore's environment resilience.
- Mitigation efforts including green buildings are one of the most effective ways for Singapore to reduce its overall carbon emissions in terms of energy and water efficiency, waste reduction and the use of sustainable materials.
- For example, the Green Building Masterplan encouraged building owners and tenants to become more energy efficient. In 2012, PARKROYAL on Pickering received the Green Mark Platinum rating for its extensive use of energy-saving features like LEDs and photovoltaic cells to harness solar energy. This helped the hotel save more than 3,000 MWh in energy (equivalent to around 650 4-room HDB households) each year.
- Likewise, using cleaner energy to generate power contributes to Singapore's mitigation efforts. Since 2018, 95% of Singapore's electricity is generated from natural gas, which is the cleanest form of fossil fuel. Singapore is also investing in new solar technologies and deploying floating solar photovoltaic systems at reservoirs to make the water treatment process greener and less dependent on fossil fuels.

Adaptation efforts

- Adaptation efforts including water and food resilience help Singapore adjust to the changes brought by climate change presently and in the future.
- For example, the Four National Taps (water from local catchment, imported water, recycled water, and desalinated water) have ensured a sustainable and reliable water supply. Singapore is also investing in Research and Development (R&D) to produce weather-resilient NEWater and desalinated water efficiently as these technologies are more energy-intensive than conventional water treatment.
- Singapore is also vulnerable to fluctuations in global food supply and prices because more than 90% of its food is imported. To ensure resilience, Singapore imports food from diversified sources and works closely with local farmers to increase production through increasing productivity and R&D using technology.

Economic resilience efforts

Deepen and diversify international connections and strengthen business capabilities to innovate.

- One such effort is to deepen and diversify Singapore's international connections as trade is central to Singapore's economy. Singapore continues to forge ahead to deepen linkages with overseas partners and seek opportunities in new markets. → By deepening and diversifying international connections, Singapore reduces its reliance on any single market or region. This diversification makes the economy more resilient to global shocks, such as economic downturns or geopolitical tensions, ensuring steady growth. It opens new markets for Singaporean businesses, leading to increased trade, investment opportunities, and economic stability.
- For example, Global Innovation Alliance (GIA) is a network of Singapore and overseas partners in major innovation hubs and key demand markets, with a focus on technology and innovation. A joint initiative of EDB and Enterprise Singapore, GIA connects companies to overseas businesses and tech communities.
- They have supported Singapore startups and small-medium enterprises in venturing abroad to countries like China and Indonesia and have helped international startups scale up in Asia by setting up in Singapore → Strong international connections attract foreign direct investment, which is crucial for sustaining economic growth. FDI brings in capital, technology, and expertise, fostering innovation and supporting the development of new industries. This investment helps Singapore remain competitive in the global market, driving sustainable economic development.

Strengthen businesses' ability to innovate.

- Over the years, Singapore has been a business base for multinational corporations. The recent emergence of startups with new ideas has also added vibrancy to the landscape. As competition intensifies, it is crucial for Singapore to strengthen the capabilities of all businesses to innovate and thrive amidst changes.
- For instance, companies can tap on the Research Innovation Enterprise (RIE) Plan to develop innovative and viable commercial products. Companies that have strong growth potential can be supported to scale up and internationalize. The Centre for Quantum Technologies is working with ST Engineering to develop new AI-enabled cyber-security tools which produce encryption codes that are unbreakable. Innovation enables businesses to develop new products, services, and processes that give them a competitive edge in the global market. By fostering innovation,

Singaporean businesses can maintain and enhance their competitiveness, leading to sustained economic growth. A strong, innovative business sector drives the economy, creates jobs, and attracts investment, all of which are key to sustainable development.

- Innovation is essential for creating and implementing green technologies that reduce environmental impact. Singaporean businesses that innovate in areas like renewable energy, energy efficiency, waste management, and sustainable materials contribute directly to the country's environmental sustainability goals. These innovations help Singapore reduce its carbon footprint, conserve resources, and mitigate the effects of climate change.
- Strengthening innovation aligns with Singapore's national policies and goals, such as the Green Plan 2030, which focuses on sustainability across various sectors. By fostering innovation, businesses contribute to achieving these national objectives, ensuring that Singapore remains on a sustainable development path.

Encourage Singaporeans to acquire and utilise deep skills.

- Investments in R&D create new avenues of growth and raise Singapore's economic competitiveness in the long term, thus anchoring its position as a place of technology, innovation, and enterprise. Deep skills, which refer to specialized knowledge and expertise in particular fields, enable Singaporeans to excel in high-value industries such as technology, finance, healthcare, and advanced manufacturing. By cultivating a workforce with deep skills, Singapore can maintain its competitive edge in the global market, attract investments, and continue to grow its economy in a sustainable manner.
- With technology replacing routine tasks, Singaporeans need to acquire and utilise deep knowledge and skills to create value and ensure they can apply them effectively on the job. This is another important resilience effort brought about by shifts in technological development in advanced economies. As technology rapidly evolves, having a workforce with deep skills ensures that Singaporeans can adapt to new tools, platforms, and processes. This adaptability is crucial for maintaining economic stability and sustainability in the face of technological disruptions. A skilled workforce can seamlessly transition into emerging sectors, ensuring that Singapore remains resilient and future ready.
- For instance, many institutes of higher learning like the National University of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University and the Polytechnics have launched more than 500 skills-based modular courses since 2015 to help Singaporeans continuously deepen and refresh skills. These courses can be combined to build up to higher qualifications. The modular courses are designed to be industry-relevant, addressing current and emerging needs. By aligning education with market demands, these courses ensure that Singapore's workforce remains competitive both locally and globally. A highly skilled workforce attracts investment, drives innovation, and supports the growth of high-value industries, all of which contribute to sustainable economic growth.
- Acquiring deep skills in sustainability-related fields, such as environmental science, renewable energy, and sustainable engineering, empowers Singaporeans to contribute to the nation's environmental goals. Skilled professionals can develop and implement green technologies, drive energy efficiency projects, and create sustainable urban solutions, all of which are critical for reducing Singapore's environmental footprint.

Sample Assessment Paragraph:

In conclusion, I consider the statement to be false that environmental and climate resilience is far more important than economic resilience efforts in achieving sustainable development in Singapore. As discussed, environmental and climate resilience is indeed vital in achieving sustainable development in Singapore. Mitigation and management efforts like Green Building Masterplan and the 4 National Taps, alongside the Clean and Green Singapore, provides the important framework for sustainable development to be pervasive in the Singapore society, paving the way for innovation and research and development to further develop the efforts. However, in dealing with an issue as massive and as critical as sustainable development in Singapore due to its geographical vulnerabilities, economic resilience proves to be far more significant as it provides the foundation for funding and supporting these environmental efforts. The international connections acquired through trade and other platforms enables Singapore to tap on the global expertise and develop innovation and research-and-development that can be used to further strengthen its environmental and climate resilience efforts.

Level	Marks	Descriptors
3	7-9	• Develops arguments that support **both sides** of the discussion clearly using a **range of points** with some **elaboration**. • **Example(s)** used demonstrate a **comprehensive** understanding of the issue or phenomenon. • **Evaluation** is derived from a **well-reasoned** consideration of the arguments.
2	4-6	• Develops arguments that support **one side** of the discussion well using **one or two points** with some **elaboration**. • **Example(s)** used demonstrate a **good** understanding of the issue or phenomenon. • Evaluation is **well-supported** by arguments. • **Cap at 4-5m for arguments** that support **both sides** of the discussion using **one or two points with some elaboration** and supported by **example(s)** which demonstrate a **reasonable/appropriate** understanding of the issue or phenomenon.
1	1-3	• Arguments are unclear with **limited description** or may be **listed**. • **No examples** provided or **examples are generic**, demonstrating a **basic** understanding of the issue or phenomenon. • **Evaluation** is **simple, missing or unclear**.
0	0	• No creditworthy response.

[Total: 50]

End of Paper

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