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GAN ENG SENG SCHOOL
Preliminary Examination 2020

G.E.S.S

CANDIDATE NAME

CLASS

INDEX NUMBER

HUMANITIES
Paper 1 Social Studies

2272/01 & 2273/01

Sec 4 Express
Sec 5 Normal (Academic)

27 August 2020
1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

1. Write your name, index number and class in the spaces provided on the cover page of the question paper.

2. **Section A**: Answer **all parts** of Question 1.
   Section B: Answer **all parts** of Question 2.

3. Write all answers on the writing papers provided, with dark blue or black pen.

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

5. You are advised to spend no longer than 80 minutes on Section A.

	Qn No.	*For Examiner's Use*	
Section A	1		35
Section B	2		15
Total			50

This paper consists of **7** printed pages including the cover page.

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

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

1   Living in a Diverse Society

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 topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a)   Study Source A.

What can you infer about workplace inclusivity in Singapore? Explain your answer.   [5]

(b)   Study Source B and C.

How far does Source B agree with Source C? Explain your answer.   [6]

(c)   Study Source D.

How useful is this source in telling us why persons with disabilities (PWDs) face problems in the workplace? Explain your answer.   [7]

(d)   Study Source E and F.

Having read Source F, how surprising is Source E? Explain your answer.   [7]

(e)   "Lack of inclusivity for persons with disabilities is the biggest concern for workplace inclusion in Singapore."

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

Are workplaces in Singapore inclusive?
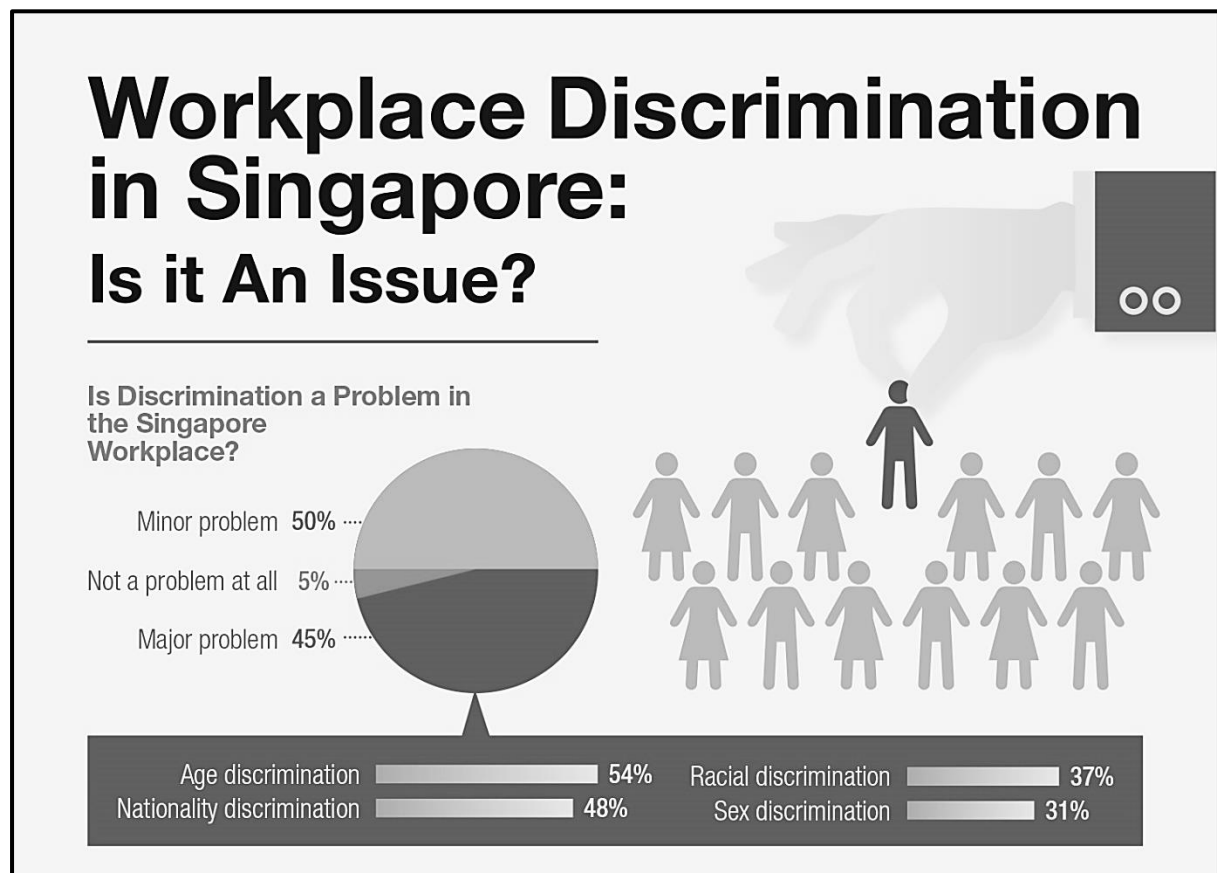
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

In 2019, a poll of employees across 14 countries found that Singapore was the second-worst performing country in terms of diversity and inclusion in the workplace. Singapore workers reported workplace bullying at an alarming 24%, one of the highest in the world, and companies surveyed from Singapore did not have high levels of diversity amongst their employees.

Since then, the government has pushed for new legislature to combat workplace discrimination, and there are also many companies in Singapore paving the way for greater representation and inclusion of all social groups. However, experts still remain concerned about how nationality, age, gender, race, and physical and mental disabilities affect opportunity and treatment in the workplace.

Are workplaces in Singapore inclusive? Study the following sources to find out.

Source A: *An infographic published by* Blackbox, *Singapore's leading public survey platform, dated October 2018.*

Workplace Discrimination in Singapore: Is it An Issue?

Is Discrimination a Problem in the Singapore Workplace?

Minor problem 50%
Not a problem at all 5%
Major problem 45%

Age discrimination 54%	Racial discrimination 37%
Nationality discrimination 48%	Sex discrimination 31%

Source B: *Adapted from an article in the* Singapore Business Review*, dated 30 April 2019.*

GrabFood has around 20 riders with physical disabilities carrying out food deliveries. Through a flexible work schedule, they are able to carry out deliveries on wheelchairs and work only short distances as GrabFood's management team helps to ensure they do not receive orders that are too far to carry out.

While employers like GrabFood have taken a step in the right direction, Dr. Medjeral-Mills, executive director of the Disabled People's Association, said that there is still a need for more legislative policies from the government that can encourage employers to improve on their existing inclusivity policies. "We need anti-discrimination laws that define discrimination clearly and deter employers from doing such things to persons with disabilities (PWDs)," she said.

Source C: *Adapted from a speech by Minister for Trade and Industry, Mr S Iswaran, at the "Fostering Inclusion in the Workplace" Seminar 2017.*

Singapore's workplace environment has evolved significantly over the years and employers have also adopted measures to support workers with different needs. Of course, much more still needs to be done by employers to embrace diversity, especially with respect to persons with disabilities (PWDs).

According to a survey, 6 in 10 employers are reluctant to engage persons with disabilities. The problem is that these employers are actually choosing to close their doors to valuable manpower that PWDs can offer.

Source D: *Adapted from a Channel News Asia report about employment experiences for persons with disabilities, published in March 2020.*

According to 2019's Ministry of Manpower figures, the percentage of persons with disabilities who are in the labour force is 32.8%, which is less than half of the entire population's 68%.

"Some employers hesitate to hire PWDs as they may have negative perceptions about them, such as them being less productive," said representatives from SG Enable and Workforce Singapore. "They may also think that supporting an employee with disabilities would be too costly or require too much effort." Employers use plenty of so-called business reasons to justify their prejudiced thinking, said Dr Justin Lee, a senior research fellow at the Institute of Policy Studies.

Source E: *Extracted from a feature article from the Singapore National Employers Foundation magazine showcasing companies with best workplace practices from Singapore, published in 2016.*

In recent years, STMicroelectronics' strategy for equal opportunities has focused on gender equality. There are many efforts in creating and promoting a favourable working environment and culture for women in the company. A Women's Network was established to support and nurture the development of women for top leadership roles.

Breaking the stereotype of the woman's role in the traditionally male-dominated industry has created many benefits for STMicroelectronics. The different experiences and fresh insights from female employees have become a competitive advantage for STMicroelectronics. It gave us alternative viewpoints for a more balanced decision-making process.

Source F: *A commentary on the issues women face in the workplace by the head of advocacy and research in the Association of Women for Action and Research (AWARE), published 2018.*

In a country where men and women have equal opportunities to education and jobs, workplace gender inequality still exists.

For instance, women are systematically paid less because women's labour is less respected due to social norms, and there is a lack of policies that require employers to offer equal pay for equal work. In the workplace, women continue to face additional barriers - including gender bias, which results in unequal opportunities, choices and outcomes. We regularly meet women who are discriminated against because they are mothers, women who are harassed at work, and women who do not get promotions because of stereotypes that limit what women "can" achieve.

Section B (Structured-Response Question)

Question 2 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

2   Exploring Citizenship and Governance

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

Since the start of the COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019) outbreak, the Singapore Government has implemented a series of measures to reduce the risk of imported cases and slow the transmission of the virus among the residents in our country.
On 11 March, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak a global pandemic. As COVID-19 continues to spread rapidly around the world, we have strengthened our measures accordingly to combat the virus.

Extract 2

The Singapore government faces challenges when deciding on the provision of an efficient transport system. They have to take into consideration the different needs and interests of the people. For example, public transport would be important for those without their own mode of transport. However, those with their own transport may be concerned about an efficient road network.

Extract 3

Another challenge is the unequal sharing of costs in society and who would bear them. The expressways of Singapore are special roads that allow motorists to travel quickly from one urban area to another. While society will generally benefit, residents living near the expressways may be affected by the traffic.

(a) Extract 1 states that the government of Singapore has to be proactive in strengthening the measures to combat the COVID-19 virus.

In your opinion, what can the Singapore government do to manage the COVID-19 situation? Explain your answer using **two** recommendations. [7]

(b) Extract 2 and Extract 3 are about the challenges in deciding on what is good for society.

Do you think differing needs and interests is a more important challenge for the Singapore government than the unequal sharing of costs when deciding what is good for society? Explain your answer. [8]

- END OF PAPER -

Gan Eng Seng School
Social Studies Preliminary Exam 2018
Secondary 4 Express / 5 Normal (Academic)
Marking Scheme - LORMS

1 (a)   Study Source A.
What can you infer about workplace inclusivity in Singapore? Explain your answer. [5]

Question Target: Draw inference from given information

L1	**Generalised answers without any inferences from the source /** **No reference to workplace inclusivity** e.g. People are being discriminated by their background such as age, sex, and race in Singapore. e.g. I can infer that workers are discriminated in Singapore. (did not address *inclusivity*)	**1m**
L2	**Literal inference with focus on the wrong aspect of the statistic** *Award 2 marks for inference, unsupported.* *Award 3 marks for inference, supported.* e.g. I can infer that workplaces are inclusive because most of the people surveyed do not see workplace discrimination as a big issue. [2] This is evident from the source, which states that only 45% think that "discrimination (is) a problem in the Singapore workplace". This explains that the majority of people surveyed believe that the work environment is relatively inclusive as discrimination is not problematic. [3]	**2-3m**
L3	**Inference with focus on correct aspect of the statistic** *Award 4 marks for message AND valid mindset, unsupported.* *Award 5 marks for message AND valid mindset, supported.* *Accept also if student specifically states the types of discrimination (age, nationality, race, sex) listed in the source.* e.g. I can infer that **workplaces are not inclusive/ there are poor levels of workplace inclusivity/people feel excluded in their workplace in Singapore** because a significant proportion of workers feel that workplace discrimination is a big issue. [4] This is evident from the source which states that only 5% of people do not see discrimination as "a problem in the Singapore workplace" at all, while 45% feel that it is a very serious issue. Hence, such strong sentiments about discrimination in the workplace indicate that Singapore workplaces are not inclusive enough. [5]	**4-5m**

1(b)   Study Source B and C.
How far do these sources agree? Explain your answer.   [6]

Question Target: Compare and contrast the content of two sources

L1	**Agree OR Disagree based on source type/ provenance** e.g. Source B is more recent from 2019 while Source C is from 2017. e.g. Both sources are textual sources	**1m**
L2	**Agree OR Disagree based on Topic /** **False matching** *i.e. claiming a difference because one source says something which another source does not say.* e.g. Source B talks about the positive experience of a worker with disability but Source C does not.	**2m**
L3	**Agree OR Disagree: Based on matching content** *i.e. direct matching of content to make direct comparisons. Look for linking words such as 'however', 'similarly', etc.* *Award 3m for content comparison, unsupported.* *Award 4m for content comparison, supported by source.* **Agree** e.g. Both sources **agree** that **there are employers who have made workplaces more inclusive by taking positive actions to help persons with disabilities (PWDs) in the workplace**. This is evident from Source B which states that GrabFood provides a "flexible work schedule" for PWDs and "helps to ensure they do not receive orders that are too far to carry out". **Similarly**, Source C states that "employers have also adopted measures to support worker with different needs". This shows the existence of employers who try to become more inclusive of PWDs by hiring them and catering to their needs. Accept also: both sources agree that PWDs are able to contribute to the workforce OR **Disagree** The two sources **disagree** in terms of **what needs to be improved about the current employment situation for persons with disabilities (PWDs) / who should be responsible for improving the situation for PWDs**. Source B states that the <u>government should be responsible for improving the situation for PWDs</u>. This is evident from Source B, "there is still a need for more legislative policies from the government that can encourage employers to improve on their existing inclusivity policies". This explains that the problem is at the government level. **However**, Source C states that <u>employers should be responsible for improving the situation for PWDs</u>. This is evident from Source C, "6 in 10 employers are reluctant to engage persons with disabilities." This explains that the problem is with the employers' attitude towards PWDs.	**3-4m**

L4	**Agree AND Disagree: Based on matching content** *Both aspects of L3 above*	**5m**
L5	**Disagree based on Purpose** *Award 5m for purpose comparison, unsupported.* *Award 6m for purpose comparison, supported by source content (Disagree).* e.g. The two sources **disagree** based on their **purpose**. Source B's purpose is to convince Singaporeans/ the government that laws protecting the employment interests of PWDs is lacking so that Singaporeans will pressure the government to/ the government will implement more anti-discrimination laws to protect PWDs from workplace discrimination. **However**, Source C's purpose is to convince employers that PWDs can contribute to their jobs just as well as regular people so that employers will confront their biases and hire PWDs in their companies.	**5-6m**

1(c) Study Source D.
How useful is this source in telling us why PWDs face problems in the workplace? Explain your answer. [7]

Question Target: evaluate the usefulness of a source using cross-reference and analysis of context, provenance

L1	**Useful because of provenance only/** **No mention of reason for problems faced by persons with disabilities in the workplace** e.g. Source D is useful because it is published by Channel News Asia. e.g. Source D is useful because it is recently published (this year).	1m
L2	**Useful/not useful because of Source D content only** *i.e. no reference to other sources* *Award 2m for valid inference, unsupported.* *Award 3m for valid inference, supported.* **OR Failure to establish reliability** *i.e. No reference to <u>causality</u> between reliability and utility* *e.g. "reliable and useful", "not reliable and not useful", "useful/not useful" without reference to reliablity* e.g. Source D is useful in telling us why PWDs face problems in the workplace because it states that employers are prejudiced against PWDs. This is evident from "Some employers hesitate to hire PWDs as they may have negative perceptions about them, such as them being less productive." This explains that employers' biases are the reason that PWDs face problems in the workplace. e.g. Source D is not useful in telling us why PWDs face problems in the workplace as it does not mention other reasons for this discrimination, such as whether PWDs are willing to take on employment in the first place. This is evident from how all three opinions in Source D only talk about employers' prejudice against PWDs. This explains that there may be other reasons for the problems PWDs face in the workplace that was not covered.	2-3m
L3	**Both aspects of L2 (useful AND not useful)**	4m
L4	**Useful OR not useful based on cross-reference to other sources** *Award 4m for valid cross-reference, unsupported.* *Award 5m for valid cross-reference, supported.* e.g. Source D is **useful** in telling us why PWDs face problems in the workplace because it states that **employers' biases is the reason that PWDs face problems in the workplace.** This is evident from "Some employers hesitate to hire PWDs as they may have negative perceptions about them, such as them being less productive". This explains that employers are prejudiced against PWDs. **Source D is supported by Source C**, which also states that **employers' biases is the reason that PWDs face problems in the workplace**. This is evident from Source C, "6 in 10 employers are reluctant to engage persons with disabilities." This explains that employers have a negative perception of PWDs. **As Source D is supported by Source C, Source D is reliable hence useful.**	4-5m

OR

e.g. Source D is **not useful** in telling us why PWDs face problems in the workplace because it states that **employers' biases is the reason that PWDs face problems in the workplace.** This is evident from "Some employers hesitate to hire PWDs as they may have negative perceptions about them, such as them being less productive". This explains that employers are prejudiced against PWDs. **Source D is challenged by Source B** as Source B states that **absence of laws that protect PWDs is the reason that PWDs face problems in the workplace**. This is evident from, "there is still a need for more legislative policies from the government that can encourage employers to improve on their existing inclusivity policies". This explains that the government does not have sufficient laws that protect the workplace interests of PWDs. **As Source D is challenged by Source B, Source D is not reliable hence not useful.**

L5	**Useful AND not useful based on cross-reference to other sources** *i.e. both aspects of L3 above*	**6m**
L6	**L3 + Overall useful based on provenance and credibility of source** *i.e. overall a reliable source because of presence of multiple credible sources* e.g. Overall, Source D is **useful** as it is a well-researched report / published on a reputable news media site. Source D not only contains statistics from official government sources, but also opinions from different, independent organisations which have nothing to gain by criticising employers' attitudes towards PWDs. **The presence of multiple points of view that still echo the same sentiments about the issue** – that employers are inherently biased against PWDs – strengthens the credibility of this reason as the reason for problems faced by PWDs in the workplace. Hence, **Source D is reliable, thus useful.**	**7m**

1(d)   Study Source E and F.
        Having read Source F, how surprising is Source E? Explain your answer.   [7]

Question Target: Analyse and evaluate the expectedness of source E based on contents in Source F

L1	**Surprising/ Not surprising based on general impression of company / issue** e.g. Source E is surprising because STMicroelectronics' is from a mostly-male industry. e.g. Source E is not surprising because there are bound to be companies who try to be inclusive.	**1m**
L2	**Surprising/ Not surprising based on Source E content only** *Award 2m for valid content inference (including false-matching), unsupported* *Award 3m for valid content inference (including false-matching), supported* e.g. Source E is **surprising/not surprising** as it states **there is workplace inclusion in Singapore as actions are taken to treat women fairly in companies like STMicroelectronics**. [2] This is evident from "A Women's Network was established to support and nurture the development of women for top leadership roles." This explains that STMicroelectronics wants to ensure that females are on equal footing as their male counterparts. [3]	**2-3m**
L3	**Surprising based on comparison of content between Source E and Source F** *Award 4m for matched cross-reference, unsupported* *Award 5m for matched cross-reference, supported* e.g. Source E is **surprising** as it states that **there is workplace inclusion in Singapore as actions are taken to treat women fairly in companies like STMicroelectronics**. This is evident from "There are *many efforts* in creating and promoting a favourable working environment and culture for women in the company. A Women's Network was established to support and nurture the development of women for top leadership roles." This shows that STMicroelectronics has taken action to ensure workplace inclusion, as women have equal footing as their male counterparts. **Source F challenges Source E** as it states that **there is poor workplace inclusion in Singapore as not enough is being done to treat employed women fairly.** This is evident from "women are systematically paid less because women's labour is less respected due to social norms, and there is a *lack of policies* that require employers to offer equal pay for equal work". This explains that women are not treated as well as men in the workplace. Hence, since Source F challenges Source E, Source E is surprising.	**4-5m**
L4	**L3 + Not surprising based on comparison of content to third source, taking into account Source F** e.g. Source E is **surprising** as it states that **women are treated fairly in the workplace**. This is evident from "A Women's Network was established to support and nurture the development of women for top leadership roles." This explains that STMicroelectronics wants to ensure that females are on equal footing as their male counterparts. Even though **Source F challenges Source E** as it states that **women are treated unfairly in the workplace**, **Source A challenges Source E** in stating that **women are still treated unfairly in the workplace**. This is evident	**6m**

	from Source A, where out of those who feel that workplace discrimination is a serious issue, 31% feel that sex discrimination is the biggest concern. This shows that gender inequality is still a huge problem, and women are treated unfairly in the workplace. <u>Hence, since Source A challenges Source E, Source E is surprising.</u> OR e.g. Source E is **not surprising** as it states that **<u>women are treated fairly in the workplace</u>**. This is evident from "A Women's Network was established to support and nurture the development of women for top leadership roles." This explains that STMicroelectronics wants to ensure that females are on equal footing as their male counterparts. Even though **Source F challenges Source E** as it states that **<u>women are treated unfairly in the workplace</u>**, the **background information supports Source E** in stating that **<u>women are still treated fairly in the workplace</u>**. This is evident from the background information which states "Since then, the government has pushed for new legislature to combat workplace discrimination, and there are also many companies in Singapore paving the way for greater representation and inclusion of all social groups." Since the government is putting effort to reduce discrimination and prejudice, it is not surprising that companies like STMicroelectronics also has practices to treat women fairly in the workplace. <u>Hence, since BI supports Source E, Source E is not surprising.</u>	
L5	**L3 + Not surprising based on purpose/ provenance/ typicality** *Award 7m for more developed answers* e.g. Source E is **not surprising** as it is a feature article in magazine specifically showing the positive sides of companies. In such a magazine, it is expected that the company being featured (STMicroelectronics) will display only the best aspects of their company – which they did. Moreover, the contradiction with Source F may be because STMicroelectronics is only 1 company, and is not representative of the larger landscape of employers in Singapore, which seems to be what Source F is addressing. STMicroelectronics could also have exaggerated the effectiveness of their company's inclusiveness actions and so it is biased. This is done to convince readers of this magazine that they are leaders in advocating for gender equality in the workplace so that readers will form a good impression of their company and their products and maybe do business with them. ***Must address Source F** *(any combination of reasons from above example)* - Typicality of the source - Purpose of the source - Expectedness of the source's point of view based on its provenance	**7m**

1(e) "Lack of inclusivity for persons with disabilities is the biggest concern for workplace inclusion in Singapore."

Using sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.

[10]

Question Target: Evaluate all sources

*similar to 2019 O Level question

L1	**Writes about statement, no valid source use** e.g. Persons with disabilities are definitely excluded from many employer considerations when making hiring decisions.	**1m**
L2	**Yes/ No, supported by valid source use** *Award 2m for the use of 1 source* *Award 3m for the use of 2 sources* *Award 4m for the use of 3 sources* Agree – PWDs face unequal treatment and discrimination in the workplace (Sources B, C, D) e.g. I agree with the statement that lack of inclusivity for persons with disabilities (PWDs) is the biggest concern for workplace inclusion in Singapore. <u>Source B</u> states that **employers are not treating persons with disabilities equally in the workplace**. This is evident from "there is still a need for more legislative policies from the government that can encourage employers to improve on their existing inclusivity policies." This explains that PWDs are excluded in workplaces, which is a serious problem. I agree with the statement as <u>Source C</u> states **that employers discriminate against PWDs/ are not welcoming of PWDs when hiring workers**. This is evident from "6 in 10 employers surveyed are reluctant to engage persons with disabilities." This explains that PWDs are strongly disadvantaged in the workplace because they are not seen as equal. I agree with the statement as <u>Source D</u> states that **PWDs are severely underemployed compared to the national standard.** This is evident from "the percentage of persons with disabilities who are in the labour force is 32.8%, which is less than half of the entire population's 68%." This explains that PWDs are not getting employed in Singapore's job market, hence is the biggest concern. OR Disagree – another group of the population is a bigger concern (Sources A, F) e.g. I disagree with the statement that lack of inclusivity for PWDs is the biggest concern for workplace inclusion in Singapore. <u>Source A</u> states **that exclusion by age is perceived as the most serious concern for workplace inclusion in Singapore**. This is evident from 54% of those who feel "discrimination (is) a major problem in the Singapore workplace" believe that age is used to discriminate. This explains that PWDs is not the biggest concern for workplace inclusion in Singapore.	**2-4m**

	I disagree with the statement as <u>Source F</u> states that **women face a variety of serious challenges in the workplace.** This is evident from "In the workplace, women continue to face additional barriers - including gender bias, which results in unequal opportunities, choices and outcomes". This explains that there is another group of people facing serious discrimination in the workplace, hence PWDs are not the biggest concern. **Also Accept** if students interpret as: **Disagree** because inclusivity issues for PWDs are already being sufficiently taken care of (Sources B, C) *Note: Source E is not applicable for this question*	
L3	**Yes + No, supported by valid source use** *Award 5m for 1Y+1N* *Award 6m for 1Y+2N / 2Y+1N* *Award 7m for 2Y+2N / 1Y+3N / 3Y+1N* *Award 8m for 2Y+3N / 3Y+2N* *i.e. Both elements of L2.* **Award a max of 7m for unbalanced attempt.** **Note: Consideration on number of sources used and the quality of analysis in deciding on marks in L2 & L3.**	**5-8m**
*	**To score additional 2 marks, you can take any one of these 3 routes:** **Through analyzing at least one source in relation to its reliability, utility or sufficiency** *Cannot select sources tested in utility earlier (Source D)* e.g. Overall, I agree with the statement as Source C is reliable and hence useful. As the Minister of Trade Industry, Mr S Iswaran has nothing to gain by specifically highlighting the lack of inclusion for PWDs at an inclusion-focused seminar as he has no ties to disability-specific organisations. With many employers in attendance, he would not have emphasized inclusivity issues with PWDs – "especially with respect to persons with disabilities (PWDs)" – if it was not the most pressing issue in the current situation. His purpose would be to convince employers that PWDs are indeed unfairly discriminated against in the workplace so that employers will confront their biases and hire PWDs/ treat PWDs right in their companies. **By sharing example(s) from their context knowledge** e.g. Overall, I disagree with the statement. While Sources C and D mention various forms of discrimination faced by PWDs, from my contextual knowledge, the Tripartite Alliance for Fair and Progressive Employment Practices (TAFEP) only received on average about one complaint of discrimination against people with disabilities each year. Meanwhile, around 50 complaints were filed for age discrimination in 2019, a 50 times difference from that of PWDs. This shows that age discrimination is a much more widespread concern compared to discrimination of PWDs, hence I disagree that inclusivity for PWDs is the biggest concern for workplace inclusion in Singapore.	**L3 + 2m**

By giving a balanced conclusion/ resolution

e.g. Overall, PWDs face many serious issues of discrimination in the workplace, as evidenced from examples mentioned in Sources B and C. The severity of employer prejudice and the lack of laws to protect PWDs from discrimination certainly make them a vulnerable group that deserve to be the biggest concern. That being said, PWDs make up a much smaller proportion of the population than, for example, women, as mentioned in Sources E and F. Even if workplace discrimination is less serious for women, they are likely in larger quantity than for PWDs. Hence, it is difficult to fully agree with the statement because there are two measures (severity and quantity) to be considered, and PWDs only score high on one of them.

Section B (Structured-Response Question)

2(a)   Extract 1 states that the government of Singapore has to be proactive in strengthening the measures to combat the COVID-19 virus.

In your opinion, what can the Singapore government do to manage the COVID-19 situation? Explain your answer using **two** recommendations.   [7]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
1	**Describes the topic i.e.** Singapore government put in place to better manage the COVID-19 situation *E.g.* It is important for Singapore government to manage the COVID-19 situation.	1
2	**Identifies / Describes recommendations** *Award 2m for identifying one recommendation and 3m for identifying two recommendations.* *Award 3m for describing one recommendation and 4m for describing two recommendations.* *E.g.* One way the Singapore government can better manage the COVID-19 situation is by encouraging Singapore residents to defer non-essential travel to countries most affected by covid-19. For example, the list provided by the multi-ministry task force includes eight countries, with Italy, France, Spain and Germany newly added to the list, as they have had very high numbers of cases and very high rates of increase. Alternative example: For example, the Government can advised Singaporeans to defer all non-essential travel to China, Iran, Japan and the Republic of Korea (South Korea), as well as to defer all travel to Hubei province, the epicentre of the coronavirus outbreak. OR *E.g.* Another way the Singapore government can better manage the COVID-19 situation is by controlling the ticketed events with 250 participants or more are to be deferred or cancelled. For example, if there are cultural, sports and entertainment events that have not yet sold tickets or committed to a venue then the organisation can postpone the event. However if, those that have already committed, organisers must demonstrate that the required precautionary measures have been put in place so that there is social distancing with limited crowd.	2-4
3	**L2 + Explains** *recommendations* Award 5-6m for explaining one *recommendation*. Award 6-7m for explaining two *recommendations*. *E.g.* One way the Singapore government can better manage the COVID-19 situation is by encouraging Singapore residents to defer non-essential	5-7

travel to countries most affected by covid-19. For example, the list provided by the multi-ministry task force includes eight countries, with Italy, France, Spain and Germany newly added to the list, as they have had very high numbers of cases and very high rates of increase. In the short run, multi-ministry task force can continue to update the people to prevent any non-essential travel so that there will be lesser imported covid-19 cases. In the long run, the government will be better able to manage the covid-19 situation as the number of residents infected will be kept under control and necessary healthcare treatment can be provided to focus on the recovery of the patients and would help to manage the situation and keep it under control to make Singapore a safe place to live in.

E.g. Another way the Singapore government can better manage the COVID-19 situation is by controlling the ticketed events with 250 participants or more are to be deferred or cancelled. For example, if there are cultural, sports and entertainment events that have not yet sold tickets or committed to a venue then the organisation can postpone the event. However if, those that have already committed, organisers must demonstrate that the required precautionary measures have been put in place so that there is social distancing with limited crowd. Such measures will help the government to better manage the situation and it will help to prevent the spread of COVID-19 to large group of people if the infected person who might be a carrier attends the event and could spread the virus to a large number of people. This measure will then control the situation and prevent any spread of the virus so that the number of residents infected will be kept under control and necessary healthcare treatment can be provided to focus on the recovery of the patients and help all residents to stay in a safe environment.

Students can also write on the following:

- Exercise caution when travelling to other countries affected by covid-19.

- Precautions for private functions and religious services

- All travellers showing symptoms when entering Singapore will have to serve 14-day stay-home notice.

- No entry or transit for those who recently travelled to Italy, France, Spain and Germany.

- Employers and owners advised to put measure in place

ANY OTHER MEASURES WHICH DEAL WITH THE VIRUS, (AND NOT THE EFFECTS) ARE ACCEPTABLE.

2(b)   Extract 2 and Extract 3 are about the challenges in deciding on what is good for society.

Do you think differing needs and interests is a more **important** challenge for the Singapore government than the unequal sharing of costs when deciding what is good for society? Explain your answer.   [8]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
1	**Writes about the topic (i.e. challenges in deciding what is good for society) without addressing the question**. *E.g.* Within a society, there are challenges in deciding what is good for society due to several reasons. This leads to people disagreeing on what is more important to them, and the extent of what they will be willing to give up for the benefit of society.	1-2
2	**Describes differing needs and interests and unequal sharing of costs** when deciding what is good for society. *Award 3m for describing* **differing needs and interests** *when deciding what is good for society.* *Award 4m for describing* **unequal sharing of costs** *when deciding what is good for society.* E.g. **Differing needs and interests is one of the challenges for the government when deciding what is good for society.** A society can generally agree on basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter and personal security. A diverse population, however, may not agree on common interests and what they regard as most important to them. For example, The Old National Library Building was closed on 31 March 2004, and was demolished in 2005 to make way for the construction of the Fort Canning Tunnel (FCT) to ease road traffic to the city. In view of increased traffic from new developments in Marina Centre and Marina South to the Orchard shopping area design plans for the tunnel were drawn up to allow motorists to bypass several traffic junctions. However, an unfortunate turn of event for many who cherished the national icon of Singapore which had survived through the turbulent times of World War 2, but the URA could consider an efficient road network more important instead to ensure that they are able to reach their destination quickly. And/ Or E.g. **Unequal sharing of costs is one of the challenges for the government when deciding what is good for society.** When a decision is made, some individuals or groups will bear greater costs than others. For example, in 2013, the Yew Tee residents complained that the nursing home would cause traffic congestion in the area, and block their view. While the nursing home will generally benefit the aging society, residents living near the homes may be affected by the traffic. People generally welcome such developments and facilities but they do not want these facilities to be built near their homes so that they do not have to bear with the inconveniences associated with them. This is known as the Not In My Backyard Syndrome (NIMBY).	3-4
3	**Explains differing needs and interests and unequal sharing of costs** when deciding what is good for society.	5-7

	Award 5-6m for explaining **differing needs and interests** when deciding what is good for society.	
	Award 6-7m for explaining **unequal sharing of costs** when deciding what is good for society.	
	E.g. **Differing needs and interests is one of the challenges for the government when deciding what is good for society.** A society can generally agree on basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter and personal security. A diverse population, however, may not agree on common interests and what they regard as most important to them. For example, The Old National Library Building was closed on 31 March 2004, and was demolished in 2005 to make way for the construction of the Fort Canning Tunnel (FCT) to ease road traffic to the city. In view of increased traffic from new developments in Marina Centre and Marina South to the Orchard shopping area design plans for the tunnel were drawn up to allow motorists to bypass several traffic junctions. However, an unfortunate turn of event for many who cherished the national icon of Singapore which had survived through the turbulent times of World War 2, but the URA could consider an efficient road network more important instead to ensure that they are able to reach their destination quickly. As a result, differing needs and interests pose a challenge for the government when deciding what is good for society. The government has to hear from all segments of society about their needs and interests before deciding on the common good. Given the limited resources that the society has, it would be impossible for everyone's needs and interests to be met fully. The government must thus be prepared to answer to and convince the citizens whose needs had to be rejected for the common good. All these make it difficult for the government to decide on how to make the best use of these resources. **Thus, differing needs and interests is one of the challenges when deciding what is good for society.** And/ Or **Unequal sharing of costs is one of the challenges for the government when deciding what is good for society.** When a decision is made, some individuals or groups will bear greater costs than others. For example, in 2013, the Yew Tee residents complained that the nursing home would cause traffic congestion in the area, and block their view. While the nursing home will generally benefit the aging society, residents living near the homes may be affected by the traffic. People generally welcome such developments and facilities but they do not want these facilities to be built near their homes so that they do not have to bear with the inconveniences associated with them. This is known as the Not In My Backyard Syndrome (NIMBY). As a result, unequal sharing of costs poses a challenge for the government in deciding what is good for society. Some citizens may end up unhappy with the government's decision as they have to suffer an unequal burden of the costs of having the facility in their neighbourhood. With the limited land available in Singapore, such facilities would inevitably have to be built near residential areas. This makes it difficult for the government to decide on how to make the best use of these resources as not everyone will be satisfied. **Thus, unequal sharing of costs is one of the challenges when deciding what is good for society.**	
4	**Both aspects in L3 + explains the relative importance of each factor(differing needs and interests and unequal sharing of costs)**	**8**

e.g. Differing need and interests within society is a more significant challenge for the government because the complexity of the task for the government is greater. A diverse population have differing needs and may not be able to agree on common interests and when it becomes impossible for society to come to a consensus, society becomes divided and the government will face a problem in uniting the people. This inability to work together will cause hindrance to the implementation of government policies, which will affect Singapore in the long run.

On the other hand, unequal sharing of costs is a less significant challenge because society is able to come to an agreement on an issue, such as the building of a facility but certain groups of people are unhappy, for instance about the location of the facility. The government will need to come up with strategies or ways to minimise the affected group of people to reduce the impact on them. Thus, the job on hand for the government is less challenging in dealing with unequal sharing of costs as it does not have to face a divided society. Unequal sharing of costs can be compensated in some ways example by giving monetary compensation for displaced residents who need to give way to the building of transport facilities/ but differing needs and interests are not so easily resolved as it may involve personal values, beliefs and priorities.