

Question Number:

Candidate's Name:

Civics Group:

GP Tutor:

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SERANGOON JUNIOR COLLEGE

2018 JC2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

GENERAL PAPER

8807/1

PAPER 1

27th August 2018

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your **name** and **CG number** in the spaces provided on the question paper.

Write in **dark blue or black ink** on both sides of the paper.

DO NOT USE staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **one** question.

Note that up to **20** marks out of **50** will be awarded for your use of language.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
Content	/30
Language	/20
TOTAL	/50

This document consists of **2** printed pages.

Answer **one** question.

Answers should be between 500 to 800 words in length.

1. 'Only the privileged can venture into the Arts.' Is this true in your society?
2. To what extent is differing ideology the cause of armed conflicts today?
3. 'We have given up too much of our humanity for the sake of scientific progress.' Do you agree?
4. Given the rise of nationalism in the world today, can international agreements be really effective in tackling major challenges?
5. Does capital punishment still have a place in your society?
6. How justifiable is it for a country to close its border to migrants?
7. 'Religion divides more than unites.' Is this true?
8. 'It is impossible to truly regulate the media in the modern world.' Is this true?
9. To what extent should a government be held responsible for the insecurities in the country?
10. 'Genetic engineering causes more problems than benefits.' Do you agree?
11. How relevant is formal education today?
12. 'Morality is an essential trait of an effective political leader.' Do you agree?

Candidate Name:	Civics Group:	GP Tutor:
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SERANGOON JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 Preliminary Examination 2018

GENERAL PAPER
Paper 2

8807/02

27 August 2018
1 hour 30 minutes

Insert & Question Paper
Candidates answer on the Question Paper.
No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write in dark blue or black pen in the spaces provided on the Question Paper.
Do not use paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction tape/fluid.

Answer **all** questions.

At the end of the test, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The Insert contains the passage for comprehension.

(Note that 15 marks out of 50 will be awarded for your use of language.)

For Examiner's Use	
Short-Answer Questions	/17
Summary	/8
Application Question	/10
Content	/35
Language	/15
Total	/50

This Question Paper consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

[Turn over

Read the passage in the insert and then answer **all** the questions which follow below. Note that up to fifteen marks will be given for the **quality and accuracy of your use of English** throughout this Paper.

For
Examiner's
Use

NOTE: When a question asks for an answer **IN YOUR OWN WORDS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE** and you select the appropriate material from the passage for your answer, **you must still use your own words to express it**. Little credit can be given to answers which only copy words or phrases from the passage.

1. Explain the author's use of the word "impressive" in line 1.

.....
..... [1]

2. In paragraph 1, what complaints are made against wealthy immigrants by citizens in the receiving countries? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

3. What does the author mean by "simply expressions of unthinking resentment" (line 7)?

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

4. Why does the author use the metaphor "shackles" (line 10)?

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

[Turn over

5. In paragraph 4, how does the author illustrate that immigration has caused citizens in Western liberal democracies unhappiness in recent years? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

6. Suggest how "some migrants would get through illegally" (line 39).

.....
..... [1]

7. In paragraph 9, what contrasts does the author draw between the perceived and the actual impacts of migration in Britain? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

8. Why has the author placed his comment about East European migrants in brackets (line 71)?

.....
..... [1]

9. **Using your own words as far as possible**, explain what is ironic about the sentences "Closed borders don't create jobs. Open borders do." (line 76).

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

10. What does 'tribal instincts" (line 78) suggest?

.....
..... [1]

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Candidate Name:	Civics Group:	GP Tutor:
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SERANGOON JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 Preliminary Examination 2018

GENERAL PAPER
Paper 2
INSERT

8807/02
27 August 2018
1 hour 30 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains the passage for Paper 2.
Write your **name** and **CG** in the spaces at the top of this page.
Submit the insert together with your answer booklet at the end of the examination.

Philippe Legrain calls for the acceptance of migrants.

- 1 The ingenuity and diversity of arguments against immigration and immigrants are impressive. Unless they are manifestly wealthy, they are dirty and noisy, they steal, they fill up the hospitals, they crowd out the schools, they will not adopt our ways, they live in overcrowded houses and the government does more for them than it does for us. If they are wealthy, a new set of stock complaints is made: they are buying everything up, they make prices rise, they look down on us, they think they are too good for us and they have the ear of the government. These are not observations of reality, simply expressions of unthinking resentment. 5
- 2 The world has changed dramatically over the past fifty years. Technology has brought distant people closer, while individualism has set neighbouring people apart. Together, they have undermined the tyranny of geography which tied people to a place and loosened the shackles of nationalism which dictated that people in one place should all be alike. Rejoice: people can increasingly break free from the stifling confines of cloistered uniformity. Yet, even as we roam our newly open world more freely than before, we cling tenaciously to some boundaries: mental boundaries – Them and Us, poor and rich, black and white – as well as physical ones: barbed-wire fencing, fortified walls, gunships on patrol. The world is Our oyster, but it is gritty for Them. 10 15
- 3 Our new mobility and that of products, money and information, jar with our efforts to hold people in poor countries in place. We sun ourselves on their beaches, peddle them aspirations to a better life through a soft drink or a baseball cap, broadcast alluring images of our munificent Eldorado – and then expect them to stay put. Our efforts to keep poor people out while the rich and the educated circulate freely are a form of global apartheid. And like apartheid, they look increasingly unsustainable. The sheer weight of numbers is against us; and if our conscience is not sufficient to persuade us to change course, then our self-interest surely ought to. 20
- 4 Already, over a million immigrants manage to enter Europe and North America illegally each year by hook or by crook and few things have caused citizens in Western liberal democracies more angst in recent years. In the United States, voters chose a president in 2016 who promised to build a wall to stem the flow of migrants from Mexico and elsewhere in Latin America and sought to ban people from several Muslim-majority countries from travelling to America. Concerns about immigration played a major role in the British vote to leave the European Union in the summer of 2016. When Angela Merkel, Germany's chancellor, opened her country to hundreds of thousands of refugees from the Syrian war in the summer of 2015, she was applauded for her humanitarian impulse. But two years later, German voters punished her party at the polls for what many now argue was a rash and irresponsible decision. 25 30
- 5 However, to stem the flow would require not only a new degree of ruthlessness – shooting people who try to cross our borders - which would violate our domestic and international commitments to human rights. It would also entail a costly isolationism – a clampdown on the vast majority of people who cross borders briefly for tourism or business, to visit friends or to study – as well as rigorous internal checks on people's right to be there. In effect, the land of the free would have to become a police state. By trying to keep out foreigners, we would lose to ourselves. And even then, some migrants would get through illegally. So long as there is work to be done in rich countries for wages higher than in poor ones, they will come. 35 40
- 6 So why not make a virtue of it? After all, we need them. We need them to care for the old and to look after the young, to allow mothers back to work and free up time in our busy lives. We need them even more because every talented foreigner we recruit adds to the demand for people willing to do menial work. Indeed, because low-skilled workers are in relatively short supply in rich countries, while highly skilled workers in general are not, we potentially have most to gain from letting them in. 45
- 7 Perhaps most importantly, in a world where different perspectives are at a premium, immigrants stimulate innovation and economic growth. Just look at flourishing cosmopolitan cities like London and New York. They are the future. Allowing people to come and work in rich countries legally

- would have other big benefits too. It would save lives: more migrants have died trying to cross the US-Mexico border since 1995 than were killed in the 9/11 attacks. It would put the people smugglers out of business. It would reduce tax evasion, labour-law dodges and other manifestations of grey and black economies. It would shrink the shadow world where illegal immigrants live in fear and isolation. 50
- 8 'Make Poverty History' is the rallying cry for a new generation of campaigners for global justice. Their key demands include fairer trade, debt relief, more and better aid, and action against AIDS and corruption. Yet one thing that is not on their list could make a bigger dent in global poverty than all of those combined: freer international migration. The positive spillovers that the returnees would generate for their home countries – the entrepreneurship and work ethic they would bring back with them and put to work. And the biggest gains would go to the poorest countries; while the typical immigrant would see her living standards treble, those from sub-saharan Africa could see them increase more than sevenfold because their wages in Africa are so much lower. Likewise, the money that migrants from Africa send home gives the biggest boost to the desperately poor people there. 55 60
- 9 Opponents of immigration claim that allowing in foreign workers freely would cause all manner of ills: they would steal our jobs, place an unsustainable burden on the welfare state and over-run our country. In short, they see immigrants as a drain on our resources and a threat to our way of life. If they are right, by allowing anyone in the eight relatively poor new members of the EU such as Poland to come and work freely, unemployment should be soaring and Britain should now be deluged with East Europeans. But it isn't. In fact, only a small percentage of East Europeans have so far applied to work in Britain (many of whom were already in the country illegally) – and most stay only briefly. Fears that cheap workers from the east would drive out local workers had so far proved unfounded. Unemployment remains at thirty-year lows and jobs that British people no longer want to do are being filled. In contrast, France issued only 1,600 work permits to Poles in the eleven months of EU enlargement. Today, France's unemployment rate is double Britain's. Closed borders don't create jobs. Open borders do. 65 70 75
- 10 Inevitably, if we open our borders, some people will end up settling – and there is no denying that this can cause friction. When different people are thrown together, our tribal instincts tell us to view the foreigners with suspicion. The unknown is potentially a threat. But fears about being swamped are unjustified: most people do not want to leave their homes temporarily, let alone forever. A more open migration policy, and one that is seen to be transparent, fair and effect, would do wonders for defusing tensions. Israel's example shows that vigorous efforts to integrate newcomers into society are compatible with a respect for their cultural distinctness. America's long tradition of immigration testifies to the power of newcomers to forge a dynamic economy and society. 80 85
- 11 Our Open World is riven between those who are free to move and those still tied to one place. This is morally wrong, economically and politically unsustainable. Opening our borders offers huge opportunities for all. Our rallying cry for a better world must be 'Let Them In'.

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2018 SRJC GP Paper 2 Prelim Exam

Suggested Answer Scheme

1. Explain the author's use of the word "impressive" in line 1. [1m] – Author's Intention

Text	Suggested Answer
<p>The <i>ingenuity and diversity of arguments against immigration and immigrants are impressive</i>. Unless they are manifestly wealthy: they are dirty and noisy, they steal, they fill up the hospitals, they crowd out the schools, they will not adopt our ways, they live in overcrowded houses and the government does more for them than it does for us. If they are wealthy, a new set of stock complaints is made: they are buying everything up, they make prices rise, they look down on us, they think they are too good for us and they have the ear of the government. These are not observations of reality: simply expressions of unthinking resentment. (lines 1 – 7)</p>	<p>The author is expressing his a) disbelief / shock / incredulity / sarcasm / is mocking <i>Note: Do not accept if presented with positive connotation e.g. "amazed"</i></p> <p>b) (over) the creativity/ability to craft/different/many</p> <p>c) arguments <i>against</i> the immigrants. <i>Note: Context of anti-immigrants arguments against immigrants can be lifted</i></p> <p>(a)+(b)+(c) = 1m</p>

2. According to the author, in paragraph 1, what complaints are made against wealthy immigrants by citizens in the receiving countries? Use your own words as far as possible. [3m] - DLQ

Text	Suggested Answer
<p>If they are wealthy, a new set of stock complaints is made: (a) they are buying everything up, (b) they make prices rise, (c) they look down on us, (d) they think they are too good for us and (e) they have the ear of the government. (lines 4-6)</p>	<p>(a) They are purchasing all the products / purchase so much that it leaves the local with very little</p> <p>(b) They make things more expensive/unaffordable /drive costs up</p> <p>(c) They think poorly/lowly of us</p> <p>(d) And that they perceive/feel/believe themselves to be superior/better than us <u>OR</u> overly confident in their own ability / arrogant (needs a negative connotation)</p> <p>(e) They have influence over the government/the government/leaders listen to them / respond to their demands (Allow lift of "government") <i>Note: Needs to show that the government are listening to something migrants have expressed.</i></p> <p>1-2 points = 1m, 3-4 points = 2m, 5 points = 3m</p>

3. What does the author mean by "simply expressions of unthinking resentment" (line 7)? [2m] - IQ

Text	Suggested Answer
<p>The ingenuity and diversity of arguments against immigration and immigrants are impressive... These (subject) are not observations of reality, (a) simply (b) expressions of (c) unthinking (d) resentment. (lines 1 – 7)</p>	<p>The <u>arguments against/perceptions of immigration/immigrants</u> (necessary subject) (a) just/merely/only (b) manifestations (d) of hate (c) without much rationale/consideration</p> <p>1pt = 0m, 2-3pts = 1m, 4pts = 2m. No subject = 0m</p>

4. Why does the author use the metaphor "shackles"? [2m] – Author's Intention

Text	Suggested Answer
<p>The world has changed dramatically over the past fifty years. Technology has brought distant people</p>	<p>Literal: Shackles are used to constrain/imprison a prisoner (1m)</p> <p>Intention:</p>

<p>closer, while individualism has set neighbouring people apart. Together, they undermined the tyranny of geography which tied people to a place and loosened <u>the shackles</u> of nationalism which dictated that people in one place should all be alike. (lines 8 – 11)</p>	<p>the author intends to</p> <p>i) draw a parallel/show a similarity/highlight/emphasise/show that</p> <p>ii) we are trapped/enslaved</p> <p>iii) by nationalism <u>which dictated that people in one place should all be alike</u> (necessary context that does not need to be paraphrased).</p> <p><i>Note: "nationalism" on its own is insufficient as a context as it is the belief/mindset of homogeneity which constrains us. Without this context it does not reflect an adequate understanding of what we are trapped by.</i></p> <p>(bi)+(bii)+(biii) = 1m</p>
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5. How does the author illustrate that immigration has caused citizens in Western liberal democracies unhappiness in recent years in paragraph 4? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2m] – Author's Illustration of X

Text	Suggested Answer
<p>...few things have caused citizens in Western liberal democracies more angst in recent years. b1) In the United States, voters chose a president in 2016 who promised to build a wall to stem the flow of migrants from Mexico and elsewhere in Latin America and sought to ban people from several Muslim-majority countries from travelling to America. b2) Concerns about immigration played a major role in the British vote to leave the European Union in the summer of 2016. b3) When Angela Merkel, Germany's chancellor, opened her country to hundreds of thousands of refugees from the Syrian war in the summer of 2015, she was applauded for her humanitarian impulse. But two years later, German voters punished her party at the polls for what many now argue was a rash and irresponsible decision. (lines 23 – 32)</p>	<p>He (a) uses three / a list of examples (1m for technique)</p> <p><u>Summary of Examples</u> of citizens in Western countries who were frustrated with migration and showed it in their act of</p> <p>(b1) voting/picking/wanting/electing/supporting for <u>leaders</u> who are anti-immigrants / enforce anti-migration policies</p> <p>(b2) vote against <u>policies</u> that are pro-migration / vote for <u>policies</u> that are anti-migration</p> <p>(b3) vote/went against <u>leaders</u> who are pro-migration</p> <p>(1 pt = 0m, 2-3 pts = 1m)</p>

6. Suggest how "some migrants would get through illegally" (line 39). [1m] - Suggest

Text	Suggested Answer
<p>In effect, the land of the free would have to become a police state. By trying to keep out foreigners, we would lose to ourselves. And even then, some migrants would get through illegally. So long as there is work to be done in rich countries for wages higher than in poor ones, they will come. (lines 37 – 40)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel documents/passports can be forged. • People can be smuggled / pay human traffickers. • Officials could have been bribed. <p><i>Accept any logical answer that carries an element of illegal action.</i></p>

7. In paragraph 9, what contrasts does the author draw between the perceived and the actual impacts of migration in Britain? Use your own words as far as possible. [2]

Text	Suggested Answer
<p>They would (c1/d1) steal our jobs, place an unsustainable burden on the welfare state and (b1) over-run our country. In short, they see immigrants as a drain on our resources and a threat to our way of life. If they are right, by allowing anyone</p>	<p>(a1) It was thought that migration would cause many (degree necessary) to be unable to find jobs, however (a2) the reality is that there are [time comparison] fewer people without a job now than ever in the past three decades OR [degree] number of people without a job has dropped significantly.</p>

<p>in the eight relatively poor new members of the EU such as Poland to come and work freely, (a1) unemployment should be soaring and Britain (b1) should now be deluged with East Europeans. But it isn't. <i>In fact,</i> (b2) only a small percentage of East Europeans have so far applied to <u>work</u> in Britain (many of whom were already in the country illegally) – and most stay only briefly. Fears that cheap workers from the east would (c1/d1) drive out local workers had so far proved unfounded. (a2) Unemployment remains at thirty-year lows, and (c2/d2) jobs that British people no longer want to do are being filled.</p>	<p>(b1) It was thought that migration would cause a huge influx (degree necessary) of East European <u>migrants workers</u> in Britain, (b2) but actually, very few East Europeans who have tried to find <u>work</u> / are working in Britain.</p> <p>(c1) It was thought that immigrants would take the jobs that locals do / replacing us in our jobs but (c2) the reality is that they are merely taking up jobs that locals did not do anyway. OR (d1) It was thought that immigrants would take the jobs that locals desire, but (d2) the reality is that they are merely taking up jobs locals did not desire.</p> <p><i>Note: Answers must be matched in order for the marks to be awarded. Each contrast = 1m. Either (c1/c2) or (d1/d2) can be awarded.</i></p>
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8. Why has the author placed his comment about East European migrants in brackets (line 71)? [1] – AI

Text	Suggested Answer
<p>...unemployment should be soaring and Britain should now be deluged with East Europeans. But it isn't. In fact, only a small percentage of East Europeans have so far applied to work in Britain (many of whom were already in the country illegally) – and most stay only briefly. (lines 67 - 73)</p>	<p>The author uses brackets to (a) provide extra/additional information/a side note to (b) emphasise/support/strengthen/reiterate (c) <u>his argument that few East Europeans have applied to work in Britain / foreign workers should be allowed in freely as they are not taking up our jobs / his argument that Britain will not be overcrowded with East Europeans (context).</u></p>

9. Using your own words as far as possible, explain what is ironic about the sentences "Closed borders don't create jobs. Open borders do." (line 76). [2] - Irony

Text	Suggested Answer
<p>If they are right, by allowing anyone in the eight relatively poor new members of the EU such as Poland to come and work freely, unemployment should be soaring and Britain should now be deluged with East Europeans. But it isn't. In fact, only a small percentage of East Europeans have so far applied to work in Britain (many of whom were already in the country illegally) – and most stay only briefly. Fears that cheap workers from the east would drive out local workers had so far proved unfounded. Unemployment remains at thirty-year lows, tax receipts are up and jobs that British people no longer want to do are</p>	<p>Approach 1 Expectation (inferred): (a1) One would expect that when people are not allowed to move between countries, and thus more job opportunities for citizens, (b1) while when movement is allowed, there will be fewer job opportunities for citizens.</p> <p>Reality (a paraphrase of "Closed borders don't create jobs. Open borders do"): (a2) However, the reality is that when people are not allowed to move between countries, there are fewer job opportunities, (b2) and only when people are allowed to move between countries will there be new opportunities.</p> <p>(a1)+(b1)+(a2)+(b2) = 2m</p> <p>Approach 2 Expectation + Explanation: (c1) One would expect that when people are not allowed to move between countries, due to less competition, and thus more job opportunities for citizens. OR (d1) One would expect that when</p>

being filled. In contrast, France issued only 1,600 work permits to Poles in the eleven months of EU enlargement. Today, France's unemployment rate is double Britain's. <u>Closed borders don't create jobs. Open borders do.</u> (lines 65 – 76)	movement is allowed, there will <u>increased competition</u>, and thus fewer job opportunities for citizens. Reality: (c2) However, the reality is that when people are not allowed to move between countries , there are fewer job opportunities instead. OR (d2) In reality, when people are allowed to move between countries , there will there be new opportunities instead. (c1)/(d1) + (c2)/(d2) = 2m
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10. What does “tribal instincts” suggest (line 78)? [1m] – X about Y

Text	Suggested Answer
When different people are thrown together, our (a) tribal (b) instincts tell us to view the foreigners with suspicion. (lines 88 – 89)	(Necessary subject/Y) The locals' suspicion of <u>others</u> is due to their (b) natural urge/innate tendency/intuition to (a) want to be with / maintain a group of people who share the same characteristics/culture/language as us / want to be with their own people. (a)+(b) = 1m, No subject/Y = 0m

11. Using material from paragraphs 6 - 8 summarise what the author has to say about the benefits that both receiving and sending countries gain from migration.

Write your summary in **no more than 120 words**, not counting the opening words which are printed below. **Use your own words as far as possible.**

One benefit of migration is ...

	Lifted	Paraphrased
a	We need them to care for the old and to look after the young (lines 41-42)	migrants help to tend / attend to to the elderly and children
b	to allow mothers back to work (line 42)	so that mothers can choose to return to their job / be reemployed / have a job again
c	and free up time in our busy lives (line 42)	and leisure time is made available in our hectic life
d	every talented foreigner we recruit (line 43) - For d to be considered attempted: 'talented' must be captured. - [e must be attempted for d to be awarded]	Each skilled migrant we hire
e	adds to the demand for people willing to do menial work (lines 43-44) - For e be considered attempted 'demand' must be captured. - [d must be attempted for e to be awarded]	contributes to the need for blue collar workers / workers willing to do tedious / boring / labour-intensive jobs
f	because low-skilled workers are in relatively short supply in <u>rich countries</u> (lines 44-45), - <i>Compulsory Context = rich countries</i> - "Low-skilled" need not be paraphrased if "menial" has been paraphrased in (e)	as <u>these workers</u> are insufficient in <u>rich countries</u>
g	In a world where different perspectives are at a premium (line 47)	Given that having a variety of views is valuable ,

	<p>- [if g is not attempted, penalize (h) & (i) for the 1st correct answer] - For g to be considered attempted: 'perspectives' must be captured.</p>	
h	<p>immigrants stimulate innovation (line 48) - [g must be attempted]</p>	migrants fuel creativity / invention
i	<p>(Immigrants stimulate) economic growth (line 48). - [g must be attempted]</p>	financial development / advancement progress in trade / industry
j	<p>(Inferred point) Just look at flourishing cosmopolitan cities like London and New York. They are the future. (line 48)</p>	Migrants create thriving multicultural societies
z	<p>Allowing people to come and work in rich countries legally would have other big benefits too. (lines 49-50) - [if z is not attempted for (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), penalize for the 1st correct answer] - For z to be considered attempted, the word "legally" must be captured</p>	Making immigration lawful
k	<p>(Condition - legally...) It would save lives (lines 50) - [z must be attempted]</p>	reduces death,
l	<p>(Condition - legally...) It would put the <u>people</u> smugglers out of business (lines 51-52) - [z must be attempted]</p>	eliminates/reduces the illegal transportation of people.
m	<p>(Condition – legally...) It would reduce tax evasion (line 52) - [z must be attempted]</p>	cuts down cases of tax avoidance,
n	<p>(Condition – legally...) labour-law dodges and (line 52) - [z must be attempted]</p>	<p>and <u>employers/employees</u> side-stepping legal requirements</p> <p>OR</p> <p>side-stepping legal <u>employment/work</u> requirements</p> <p>Note: Context must include employment/work</p>
o	<p>(Condition – legally...) other manifestations of grey and black economies (line 53) - [z must be attempted]</p>	and ways in which the buying and selling of goods / services is done unlawfully
p	<p>(Condition – legally...) It would shrink the shadow world where <u>illegal immigrants</u> live in fear and isolation. (lines 53-54) - [z must be attempted] - [compulsory context – illegal migrants]</p>	Making migration legal also reduces the anxiety / worry and loneliness / seclusion of <u>illegal migrants</u>
q	<p>Yet one thing that is not on their list could make a bigger dent in global poverty than all of those</p>	Migration results in a greater reduction in impoverishment / destitution faced by people

	combined: freer international migration (lines 55-58)	worldwide compared to the combined efforts of other measures to alleviate it.
r	The positive spillovers that the <u>returnees</u> would generate for their <u>home countries</u> – the entrepreneurship (line 59) and - <i>Compulsory context of home/sending countries and returnees</i>	It results in unexpected benefits of migrants setting up business in their <u>homes countries</u> <u>when they go back</u>
s	work ethic they would <u>bring back</u> with them and put to work. (line 59) - <i>Compulsory context of home/sending countries and returnees</i>	<u>Bring back</u> and apply in their job positive principles / values / hard work and diligence
t	And the biggest gains would go to the poorest countries ; (line 60)	The largest / greatest benefits attained would be the most deprived / impoverished / needy countries . Note: superlative is needed for both “biggest” and “poorest”
u	while the typical immigrant would see her living standards treble (line 61)	Meanwhile the average / regular immigrant’s level / degree of wealth and material comfort available to a person increase threefold / three times/ significantly
v	those from Sub-Saharan Africa could see them increase more than sevenfold because their wages in Africa are so much lower (line 62)	The salaries earned by people living in Sub-Saharan African could grow larger than seven times/ significantly* <i>*Note: If (u) is attempted, the degree of change in (v) should be much more than (u) e.g. significantly is no longer accepted, need “more significantly”.</i>
w	Likewise, the money that migrants from Africa send home (line 63) - <i>[x must be attempted]</i>	It is the same as the cash / currency that migrants from Africa remit / despatch to their family / household / residence
x	gives the biggest boost to the desperately poor people there (lines 63-64) - <i>For x be considered attempted, the word “boost” must be captured</i> - <i>[w must be attempted]</i>	Results in the largest / greatest improvement to the destitute / impoverished people / abject/severe/hopeless poverty

12. Phillippe Legrain discusses responses to migration and thinks that we should embrace migrants. How far would you agree with his observations, relating your arguments to your own experience and that of your society?

Suggested Responses:

Identified Point	Applicable	Not Applicable
Unless they are manifestly wealthy, they are dirty and noisy, they steal, they fill up the hospitals, they crowd out the schools, they will not adopt our ways, they live in	The general perception that migrant workers are responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime is applicable in Singapore. As they come from lower income groups and from less developed countries such as the	

<p>overcrowded houses and the government does more for them than it does for us. (lines 2-4)</p> <p><i>Note that this point should be evaluated as other people's responses to migration, not the author's view of migration.</i></p>	<p>Philippines, India, Bangladesh and China, Singaporeans stereotype them as being more likely to offend. In 2008, some residents in the Serangoon Gardens area expressed their opposition to a dormitory for migrant workers being set up in the neighbourhood and statements were made that it would be unsafe for children to travel alone, that old people could not safely be left by themselves inside their homes and that women would be at risk of sexual assault. The concern was also that it would lower the prices of their properties. Following several meetings with their MPs, even though evidence was released which suggested that high crime rate was not prevalent among foreign workers, various changes were made to the development plan to appease the worried residents, including building a \$2 million access road so that buses transporting the workers to the dormitory could bypass the congested Serangoon Gardens.</p>	
<p>If they are wealthy, a new set of stock complaints is made: they are buying everything up, they make prices rise, they look down on us, they think they are too good for us and they have the ear of the government. (lines 4-6)</p> <p><i>Note that this point should be evaluated as other people's responses to migration, not the author's view of migration.</i></p>	<p>The complaint that foreigners "buy up everything" especially applies to their purchase of private property in Singapore. The rapidly escalating property prices experienced in the years prior to the government's Property Cooling Measures were blamed on foreigners' purchase of private property. Despite articles in The Straits Times which detailed speculative action by local investors, who flipped property overnight for tens of thousands of dollars, most of the blame was still pinned on the small percentage of foreigners who made purchases. Two years after the first Cooling Measures in 2009 were announced, the government specifically targeted foreign buying sentiment by adding a 10% stamp duty on purchases made by foreigners.</p>	<p>This is largely not applicable as foreigners are disqualified from buying subsidised public housing, ie HDB flats, and are not allowed to buy landed property without first seeking approval from the government. Those who buy private residential (non-landed) property have to pay Additional Buyers' Stamp Duty of 20%, up from the previous 15%, under the Property Cooling Measures announced in July 2018. Singaporeans and PRs buying their first residential property are not subject to such a duty. So far, stringent stamp duties have helped dampen speculative overseas demand, with foreign buyers accounting for just 6 per cent of purchases in the first half of 2018 compared with 9 per cent in 2013.</p>
<p>Few things have caused citizens in Western liberal democracies more angst in recent years. (lines 24-25)</p>	<p>This is most applicable in Singapore's context. Although Singapore has always recognised the value of migrants in how they can contribute to helping our small nation grow at a more exponential rate, citizens have</p>	

	<p>started to show displeasure at our rather open-door immigration policy in recent years. This is large part due to the overcrowding and greater competition that citizens perceive is a result of too many migrants or foreign workers. The 2013 Population White Paper protest, where over 4000 Singaporeans turned up at Hong Lim Park to protest the government's projection of a 6.9 million population size showed the extent of citizens' unhappiness at the direction the country was taking. Many voiced their concerns that the government was too focused on merely trying to develop the economy, with little concern about how that would affect the everyday Singaporean who had to face competition not only for jobs but also housing due to the increased numbers of new citizens. As a result of the protest, the government has since taken a more cautious approach to immigration, having rolled back immigration and tightened the inflow of foreign labour.</p>	
<p>“Inevitably, if we open our borders, some people will end up settling – and there is no denying that this can cause friction.” (line 78-79)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>“When different people are thrown together, our tribal instincts tell us to view the foreigners with suspicion.” (line 80)</p>	<p>Before Singapore starts to quietly tighten its borders, there were years when the influx of foreign talent was apparent. Especially after the Population White Paper was released in 2013 which propose a 30,000 new permanent residents and 25,000 naturalised citizens needed each year to help aid Singapore's population due to falling birthrates, Singaporeans showed their discontentment overtly through comments on social media and even organized a public protest at Hong Lim Park. There were concerns about jobs, particularly the higher-skilled ones, being taken up and dominated by the foreigners, resulting in the locals losing out. Foreigners, who made up about two out of five people living in Singapore, were also blamed for the rising cost of living, stagnation of wages and crowding in public transport. Whenever there is a train delay, Singaporeans will show their angst on Facebook or Twitter posts, making nasty comments about how the foreigners are at fault for crowding the trains.</p>	<p>In view of the increase in foreigners settling down in Singapore, a National Integration Council was set up in 2009 to to drive integration efforts in a comprehensive, sustainable and ground-up manner through the partnership of the public, people and private (3P) sectors. Many foreigners from China, India, Philippines and particularly Malaysia become permanent residents or Singapore citizens here because of transnational marriage or work. Therefore, the NIC is establish to ease their transition to Singapore as well as to reduce possible tensions or conflicts that they might have with the local culture. One of the targets that NIC is pushing for is to grow common spaces and provide platforms for Singaporeans and new immigrants to interact and facilitate the formation of friendships and shared experiences among Singaporeans and non-locals, so as to foster mutual understanding and acceptance through their</p>

		<p>interactions. They do not demand that the new immigrants abandon their own beliefs and culture. Rather, they expect them to share commonalities, values and experiences with fellow Singaporeans so that we can all work together to achieve our aspirations and build the best home for ourselves and our children.</p>
<p>“After all, we need them. We need them to care for the old and to look after the young to allow mothers back to work and free up time in our busy lives.” (line 42-43)</p>	<p>Since Singaporeans are mostly from dual-income households and that many are the sandwiched generation where they have both children and elderly parents to look after, hiring a domestic helper is a necessity. It is unheard of to have locals working as domestic helpers and hence, hiring helpers from Indonesia and Philippines, and recently Myanmar, is the common solution for local families to help with the caregiving duties. As new mothers are only given 4 months of paid maternity leave, they will need someone to be home to take care of the baby. As most of us are brought up based on Asian values which include gratitude to parents, children do not usually opt for the option to send their elderly or sick parents to the old folks’ home. Most elderly parents either live with their children or live on their own. Hence, to ensure that their parents are well taken care of when the children are working in the day, a helper needs to be around to ensure the safety and well-being of the elderly. To reduce the financial burdens of families who need to hire helpers, the government is providing grants or levy concession for the locals.</p>	<p>To support new parents who are both working, the government has been launching mega childcare facilities in new towns such as Sengkang and Punggol where many young families reside. Such facilities include infant care, where parents can apply for a spot so that mothers can go back to work after the 4th month of paid maternity leave. As Singapore continues to face an ageing population, the demand for elderly care facilities is higher too. There have been more nursing homes built in the recent years. For example, The 470-bed Ren Ci Ang Mo Kio is the biggest departure yet from the medicalised dormitory-style accommodation, which has long been the norm for nursing homes here. Instead of wards, the new Ren Ci has "households", each comprising 16 residents, who share bright and airy four-bedded rooms. Each household has its own living and dining areas, kitchenette and bedrooms, resembling a Housing Board flat. There are bright and breezy corners filled with bougainvillea. Fixtures include bookcases, welcome mats, mirrors at the height of wheelchairs and condo-style floor-to-ceiling windows. At Kampung Admiralty, an 11-storey HDB complex being billed as the country's first "retirement kampung". The project combines 100 studio flats for the elderly with medical and senior-care centres, a foodcourt, shops and community gardens, among other amenities. It hopes to empower seniors - particularly those who live alone or with an elderly</p>

		<p>spouse - to function independently in the community for as long as they can. New "active-ageing hubs", where seniors can join wellness programmes or get help with care, rehabilitation and even grocery shopping, are also being opened islandwide.</p>
<p>"Indeed, because low-skilled workers are in relatively short supply in rich countries, while highly skilled workers in general are not, we potentially have most to gain from letting them in." (line 45-46)</p>	<p>This is extremely applicable in the Singapore context. Singapore has developed into a largely affluent nation with a GDP per capita in the top ten in the world. Singaporeans are also largely educated, thanks to the government's heavy emphasis on education for all. As a result, low-skilled workers are indeed in short supply as many Singaporeans deem these jobs too beneath them. On top of that, Singapore's ageing population has resulted in a shrinking workforce, which demands external help in order for us to keep up with our pace of economic development. This is why Singapore depends so heavily on foreign workers to help sustain the nation. Foreign workers such as construction workers from countries like Bangladesh and China have largely been drivers of the constant development in Singapore, without whom, we would not have been able to develop as quickly. Other than that, many Singaporean households depend heavily on foreign domestic helpers from countries like Indonesia and Philippines to help the busy working parents cope with housekeeping and caring for the children. According to numbers from the Ministry of Manpower, Singapore currently has more than half a million foreign domestic workers and construction workers, highlighting just how much we depend on and have gained thanks to these low-skilled migrant workers.</p>	