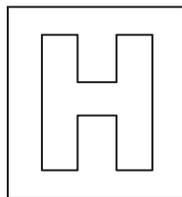


Candidate Name: _____

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2019 Preliminary Exams Pre-University 3

GENERAL PAPER**8807/01**

Paper 1

2 September 2019**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and admission number in the spaces provided at the top of this page and on all the work you hand in.

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

Do not use paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **one** question.

Note that **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 question paper consists of 2 printed pages.

Answer **one** question.

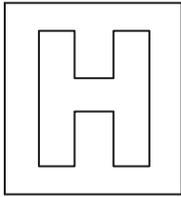
Answers should be between 500 and 800 words in length.

- 1 Given the global impact of climate change, should every country play an equal part in saving the environment?
- 2 'City life is becoming increasingly unsafe.' Discuss.
- 3 Should effort be rewarded just as much as outcome?
- 4 'If a job can be replaced by machines, it probably should.' To what extent do you agree?
- 5 How far should migration of people be encouraged?
- 6 'The media today has made society less open.' What is your view?
- 7 To what extent can small countries wield substantial influence in the world?
- 8 Examine the view that a good leader should be effective rather than popular.
- 9 To what extent does your society embrace diversity?
- 10 'Myths and legends are purely for children's entertainment.' What is your view?
- 11 'As a society progresses, there is little value in preserving its heritage.' How true is this of your society?
- 12 Should the government support only scientific research that can benefit the majority of the people?

Class Adm No

Candidate Name: _____

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2019 Preliminary Exams Pre-University 3

GENERAL PAPER

8807/02

Paper 2

2 September 2019

INSERT

1 hour 30 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your **name**, **class** and **admission number** in the spaces provided at the top of this page.
This insert contains the passage for Paper 2.

This question paper consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

[Turn over

Sam Lien considers how philanthropy can help to address inequality.

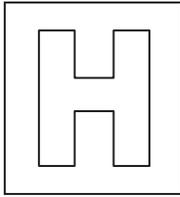
- 1 In late 2011, the Occupy protestors set up camp in New York not far from Wall Street, the heart of global capitalism. They represented a diverse set of interests and concerns, but around one slogan they could unite: “We are the 99%.” In its campaigning for “the 99%” against “the 1%,” the Occupy movement arguably represented the strongest statement yet of concern over one of today’s hottest issues—*income inequality*. Income inequality endures despite numerous attempts to eradicate it. These attempts are akin to the labours of Sisyphus, the mythical Greek king whose eternal punishment is to push a rock up a steep hill, only to find it rolling back on nearing the top. 5
- 2 The common wisdom so far points to an obvious solution: raise the earned income of the low-income, tax the high-income more, or encourage voluntary transfers through philanthropy. Unfortunately, despite numerous governmental efforts, the ratio of chief executive pay to the median worker continues to escalate. CEOs of the largest 350 companies earn more than 300 times what the average worker earns. Conversely, top marginal tax rates for income earners in developed countries have stagnated and even fallen in recent times. The growing global call for philanthropy—for wealthy individuals and companies to aid the poor through their generosity is unsurprising. 10 15
- 3 While the idea that people should help others to overcome the lottery of birth—over which no one has control—is laudable, it is not practical and has elicited cynicism. Has philanthropy made a difference to realities on the ground? Does it entrench existing inequality by preserving the tradition of *noblesse oblige*, that those blessed with good fortune by virtue of birth, luck or opportunities should extend kindness and generosity to those in need? And so, economists argued that societies cannot have both perfect equality and perfect efficiency and must choose how much of one to sacrifice for the other. 20
- 4 Ironically, the forces that drove increasing inequality similarly powered philanthropy’s rapid rise. Capitalism increases the likelihood of surplus wealth and the chance that some of the surplus wealth held by the richest among us will exchange hands as charity. While philanthropic organisations have bold rhetoric on inequality, their own practices may not be effective, accountable or inclusive. A recent trend in philanthropy sees the shift from the traditional grant-making to impact investments and venture philanthropy. These new approaches to philanthropy match the soul of philanthropy with the spirit of investment. However, such market-based social solutions promote a win-win narrative that instead perpetuates and preserves the existing social order. Others see big philanthropy as a dangerous plutocratic influence—an exercise of power by the wealthy that is unaccountable (to neither stakeholders nor electorates), non-transparent, donor-directed, and tax-subsidised. 25 30 35
- 5 These criticisms are valid for a proportion of philanthropic practice. Philanthropy can sometimes be more about advancing a self-interested agenda or public relations strategy. However, philanthropy can be a greater force for good. Prevailing views on philanthropy assume that the more people have, the more they give—and this has a mitigating effect on inequality. It can take on important but unpopular issues—as it did on campaigning for the abolition of the slave trade, or, more recently, child marriage. It can take on the issues that governments can, or will, not. 40
- 6 Despite criticisms, more philanthropy is still better than less philanthropy, even if some of the motivations are not entirely altruistic. It can help to bridge some of the social gaps. The root meaning of “philanthropy” is love for humankind. Much more than money, what is critical is the sense of solidarity; the belief in the inter-connectedness between every person. We cannot sit idly by, fretting about how to spend our abundance, when others around us lack 45

- the essentials for life. Given that the top 1 per cent wealthiest in the world own about 45 per cent of the total global wealth, there ought to be giving. With the millennials' inclination towards charity, it makes sense to focus on philanthropy. Millennials grew up with smartphones, Snapchat and Facebook. They believe in their responsibility to create change and are optimistic about their abilities. With the ease of sharing came the ease of giving, as well as the expectation to do so. Young people are finding community through causes and activating each other as they do. Riding on this particular wave to address inequality seems a wise thing to do. 50
- 7 We should expect inequality to decrease somewhat as philanthropy increases. The increase in philanthropy should mean an increase in at least some exemplary foundations addressing inequality explicitly in their grant-making or at least becoming more effective at achieving broad-based impact. Charitable foundations can prioritise the needs of the most vulnerable and support programmes that might not otherwise be available to communities in need. Foundations can directly challenge systemic inequities and fund advocacy or organisation of community. At the very least, philanthropy can serve to direct private wealth to public purposes. It can increase social capital and ease class tensions by putting disparate groups in touch with one another. 60
- 8 The scourge of inequality should be a priority for philanthropy. Inequality is manifested in so many of our social ills: discrimination, poverty, marginalisation. Without focusing on inequality, we are tinkering at the edges of change. Generosity itself is not enough; justice requires discomfort. Inequality cannot be addressed without acknowledging that some of us have substantially more than others, and that this is not solely due to hard work or talent. Recognising what we take for granted in our own lives is a step towards tackling inequality in the wider world. Philanthropy can do more to challenge inequality by investing in individuals, institutions and ideas. This helps to strengthen democracy: vital work such as quality journalism that can spotlight inequalities cannot be funded by government or corporate grants. Moreover, to truly empower people, we have to be willing to take our directive from them, not the powers that be. 70
- 9 Solving inequality directly requires a comprehensive approach; philanthropy is only a small part of the solution. Direct donations can only help for so long. Tackling inequality requires disrupting the underlying structures and policies that cause so many to work without minimum wage. It is hypocritical to exploit workers, destroy the environment, harm consumers, and then claim credit for aid to remedy the damages. Corporations must ask hard questions about how they make money, not just what they do with their surpluses. 75
- 10 In today's climate, empathy is especially important: empathic leaders imagine what it is like to be a financially insecure person, instead of worrying about votes. Actually involving the marginalised in decision-making about issues that affect them is another step in the right direction to address inequality. The dominant recruitment processes have to be democratised and freed from the previous reliance on academic achievement to prove worth. What if a person's knowledge and leadership skills stem from authentic engagement in their community, rather than academic qualifications? Elite recruitment systems are just one way governments and corporations privilege formal credentials over other forms of knowledge, thus exacerbating inequality. The first step to addressing inequality, particularly in developed countries, is acknowledging alternative forms of expertise. 85
- 11 Thus, we should all be modern day Sisyphus, working tirelessly to create a more equal society. Sisyphus refuses to surrender to gravity, just as we should never surrender to the inevitability of inequality. 90

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Class	Adm No

Candidate Name: _____



2019 Preliminary Exams Pre-University 3

GENERAL PAPER

8807/02

Paper 2

2 September 2019

ANSWER BOOKLET

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: INSERT

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and admission number in the spaces provided at the top of this page and on all the work you hand in.

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

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions.

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

For Examiner's Use	
Content	/35
Language	/15
Total	/50

This answer booklet consists of 6 printed pages.

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.

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.

From Passage 1

1 In paragraph 1, how does the author demonstrate that the Occupy movement symbolises the 'strongest statement yet' (line 4) of income inequality? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

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

2 In line 9, what does the author suggest is the 'obvious solution' to inequality?

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

3 Explain the author's use of the phrase 'lottery of birth' (line 17).

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

4 In paragraph 3, what are the reasons for the 'cynicism' created by the idea of philanthropy? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

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

7 Explain the author's claim that 'without focusing on inequality we are tinkering at the edges of change' (lines 66-67).

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

8 Why does the author refer to the actions of corporations as 'hypocritical' (line 79)? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

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

9 In paragraph 10, what suggestions does the author make to address the issue of inequality? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

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

10 In paragraph 11, suggest why the author ends the passage by referring again to the myth of Sisyphus.

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

**2019 Millennia Institute
Preliminary Examinations
H1 General Paper Answer scheme**

1. In paragraph 1, how does the author demonstrate that the Occupy movement symbolises the ‘strongest statement yet’ (line 4) of income inequality? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2]

From the passage	Suggested answer
<p>They represented a diverse set of interests and concerns, but around one slogan they could unite: “We are the 99%.” (lines 3-4)</p> <p>In its campaigning for “the 99%” against “the 1%,”(lines 3-4)</p>	<p>The Occupy movement is ‘the strongest statement yet’ as it</p> <p>a. rallied protestors to come together despite <u>their various causes</u></p> <p>b. by showing the overwhelming disparity between the rich and the rest through their slogan.</p> <p>1 mark each</p>

2. In line 9, what does the author suggest is the ‘obvious solution’ to inequality? [1]

From the passage	Suggested answer
<p>raise the earned income of the low-income, tax the high-income more, or encourage voluntary transfers through philanthropy. (lines 9-11)</p>	<p>The author suggests that the most direct way to address inequality is the redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor.</p> <p>1 mark</p>

3. Explain the author’s use of the phrase ‘lottery of birth’ (line 17). [1]

From the passage	Suggested answer
<p>While the idea that people should help others to overcome the lottery of birth, over which no one has control, is laudable, it is not practical. (lines 17-18)</p>	<p>The author uses the phrase to suggest that people are not in a position to determine their birth /</p>

	<p>OR</p> <p>people's lot in life/destiny depends of the circumstances of their birth</p> <p>1 mark</p>
--	--

4. In paragraph 3, what are the reasons for the 'cynicism' created by the idea of philanthropy? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2]

From the passage	Suggested answer
<p>Has it made (a) a difference to realities on the ground? (b) Does philanthropy entrench the existing inequality by keeping true to the tradition of <i>noblesse oblige</i>, that those blessed with good fortune by virtue of birth, luck or opportunities should perform kindness and generosity to those in need? (lines 18-21)</p>	<p>The author's reasons for 'cynicism' are related to</p> <p>a. philanthropy has not been proven to be effective</p> <p>b. perpetuates socioeconomic disparity <u>through the expectations that the rich should help the poor</u></p> <p>1 mark each</p>

5. In paragraph 4, what link does the author draw between capitalism and the increase in both inequality and philanthropy? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2]

From the passage	Suggested answer
<p>The forces that drove increasing inequality similarly powered philanthropy's rapid rise. Capitalism increases the likelihood of surplus wealth and the chance that some of the surplus wealth held by the richest among us will exchange hands as charity. (lines 25-26)</p>	<p>a. Capitalism allows the rich to get richer,</p> <p>and</p> <p>b. which means they are more likely to give more money to philanthropic causes.</p> <p><i>Accept both references to actual and potential charity.</i></p> <p>1 mark each</p>



6. Using material from paragraphs 5-7 only (line 36 to 64), summarise what the author has to say about philanthropy being 'a force for good' (line 38).

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.** [8]

Philanthropy is a force for good as

	From the passage	Suggested answer
Paragraph 5		
A1	The more people have, the more they give (line 39)	It assumes that greater wealth will lead to generous donations which
A2	and this has a mitigating effect on inequality (lines 39-40)	curb inequality,
B	take on important but unpopular issues (line 40)	It addressed significant matters that are not widely discussed/taboo
C1	take on the issues that governments can(not) (lines 41-42)	It also deals with concerns that governments are not able to address
C2	or will, not (line 42)	or avoid .
Paragraph 6		
D	Despite criticism more philanthropy is still better than less philanthropy (line 43)	Regardless of the intention, increased philanthropy remains desirable
Repetition of A2	help to bridge some of the social gaps (line 44)	It minimises disparities in society
E1	"philanthropy" is love for humankind (line 45)	Promotes regard for fellow men
E2	what is critical is the sense of solidarity ; (lines 45-46)	through unity/ fraternity and
E3	the belief in the inter-connectedness between every person (line 46)	interdependence
F	<u>Millennials</u> With the millennials' inclination towards charity, it makes sense to focus on philanthropy	<i>it can be a force for good as</i> it allows the young people to connect with one another and contribute to the society <i>(inferred)</i>

	finding community through causes and activating each other as they do (lines 49-50)	
Paragraph 7		
Repeat A2	expect inequality to decrease somewhat as philanthropy increases. (line 56)	Increased donations will reduce inequality
G1	Addressing inequality explicitly through grant-making (lines 57-58)	Philanthropy directly tackles inequality through awards/endowments
G2	or at least becoming more effective at achieving broad-based impact (lines 58-59)	or benefit more people .
H1	Charitable foundations can prioritise the needs of the most vulnerable (line 59)	They are able to put the essentials of the poor ahead of everyone else
H2	support programmes that might not otherwise be available to communities in need (line 60)	And provide help that might not have been rendered
I	Foundations can directly challenge systemic inequities (line 61)	Philanthropic organisations take on/ confront entrenched unfairness/injustice,
J	fund advocacy or organisation of community (lines 61-62)	finance activism or civil groups
K	serve to direct private wealth to public purposes (lines 62-63)	P distributes individual riches for communal use
L	increase social capital ease class tensions (line 63)	Fosters cohesion through integration of different social classes

points	1-2	3-4	5-6	7	8-9	10-11	12-13	14>
marks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

7. Explain the author's claim that 'without focusing on inequality we are tinkering at the edges of change' (lines 66-67). [2]

From the passage	Suggested answer
'without focusing on inequality we are tinkering at the edges of change' (lines 66-67).	The author suggested that

<p>Inequality is manifested in so many of our social ills: discrimination, poverty, marginalisation ... (lines 65-66)</p>	<p>a. inequality is the root cause of numerous social problems, therefore</p> <p>b. the failure to address the issue will not lead to actual improvement</p> <p>1 mark for each point</p>
--	---

8. Why does the author refer to the actions of corporations as ‘hypocritical’ (line 79)? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2]

From the passage	Suggested answer
<p>exploit workers, trash the environment, harm consumers, and then claim credit for aid to remedy the damages. (lines 79-80)</p>	<p>The author labels the actions ‘hypocritical’</p> <p>a. they accept recognition for rectifying</p> <p>b. the very problems that they have caused.</p> <p><i>(contrast must be captured)</i></p> <p>2 or 0 marks</p>

9. In paragraph 10, what suggestions does the author make to address the issue of inequality? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [3]

From the passage	Suggested answer
<p>In today’s climate, empathy is especially important: empathic leaders imagine what it is (a) like to be a financially insecure person, instead of worrying about votes. (b) Actually involving the marginalised in decision-making about issues that affect them is another step in the right direction to address inequality.</p> <p>recruitment processes ...</p> <p>What if a person’s knowledge and leadership skills stem from authentic engagement in their community, rather than academic qualifications? (lines 82-87)</p>	<p>The author suggests that</p> <p>a. we need leaders who care more about the needs of the less privileged than their popularity</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Leaders who genuinely care for the underprivileged</p> <p>b. letting them to have a say in policies concerning them</p> <p>and</p> <p>c. hiring candidates based on their ground experience instead of their educational achievements</p> <p>1 mark for each point</p>

10. In paragraph 11, suggest why the author ends the passage by referring again to the myth of Sisyphus. [2]

From the passage	Suggested answer
<p>Income inequality endures despite numerous attempts to eradicate it. These attempts are akin to the labours of Sisyphus, the mythical Greek king whose eternal punishment is to push a rock up a steep hill, only to find it rolling back on nearing the top.</p> <p>We should all be modern day Sisyphus, working tirelessly to create a more equal society. Sisyphus refused to surrender to gravity, just as we should never surrender to the inevitability of inequality</p>	<p>The author refers to the myth of Sisyphus again</p> <p>a. To reinforce/ emphasise (function) the point that</p> <p>b Even though the fight against inequality may never be successful</p> <p>OR</p> <p>We may never be able to overcome inequality,</p> <p>c. we should not give up trying to address inequality (context)</p> <p><i>a – 1 mark</i> <i>b+c =1 mark</i></p>

11. Sam Lien sees philanthropy as a promising solution in addressing inequality but also acknowledges a number of drawbacks.

How far do you agree with the author's observations? Support your answers with examples drawn from your own experiences and that of your society. [10]

Philanthropy as a promising solution to address inequality

Paragraph 5 (repetition in Para 7)

- Benevolent organisations are able to help those who are often overlooked or neglected by the government as these philanthropic groups can specifically zoom in on marginalised groups that may not be considered a priority by the state.
- Charitable bodies can select to help specific groups who need the most help and who otherwise may not receive help from society or the government. These foundations can be more precise in dealing with unfairness inherent in our systems and rally the public to fight common causes
- (counter) But the fear of not having control of these benevolent organisations would leave us vulnerable to foreign bodies intervening in local affairs as we need to ensure that such organisations do not compromise regulations or upset our social order. (E.g. foreign bodies funding causes in Singapore that seek to promote greater equality and freedom are banned if the causes are deemed political)

Paragraph 6

- Philanthropy creates a fraternity of sorts that minimises disparity/segregation in society and bring young people together to serve similar causes
- (counter) However, this form of fraternity can also further segregate groups and create new factions that oppose the causes of the fraternity

Paragraph 7 (counter in Paragraph 4)

- Philanthropy can help to divert more of the private wealth to public purposes which will create wider networks for people from different classes to connect and create greater cohesion
- (counter) However, such efforts may actually create greater divide that actually perpetuates current disparity in society that empowers the wealthy and makes them more influential

Drawbacks of Philanthropy

Paragraph 4

- Philanthropy may lead to detriments when their practices lack transparency and there is poor accountability (inferred: which may easily lead to mismanagement of funds or corruption)

Paragraph 8

- Benevolence alone may be ineffective in addressing inequality if the root causes of inequality are not addressed (inferred: we need the needy/marginalised groups to be involved in the decision making processes and not just expect the authorities to help)
- (counter) Charitable groups may not have the influence and resources to actually impact the root causes of inequality and bypassing the authorities could lead to a problem of law and order

Paragraph 9

- In the long run, philanthropy may not be effective in impacting social order and policies that perpetuate inequality as donation only address short term needs and not inequalities entrenched in the system

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