

Agreement

Comparison with a human dimension.

- Infer with author's attitude

They would disagree as both authors in the sources have different stances on the effects of cultural globalisation.

The author of B is critical (author's stance on the issue) of and shows the disadvantages of globalisation as he titled his cartoon as "problems of globalisation".

In the cartoon, he is highly sarcastic when he shows the problems of how the three tourists were not experiencing the authentic cultures of the places they visited namely: Paris, London and Rome as they were more into purchasing American products such as Nike, Disney and McDonalds, Gap which they could get anywhere.

This implies that globalisation causes places of interest to lose their distinctive traits, uniqueness and cultural identity.

On the other hand, Source C, supports globalisation as it shows the benefits of globalisation.

He applauds the availability of the common consumer goods. "It is a good thing. Even if it means the loss of cultural diversity. It increases our sense of togetherness via sense of shared culture." This implies that author's approval of globalisation despite recognising the fact that there will be problems of uniformity and the loss of distinctive traits. The author believes the common experiences will bring about togetherness. This is in contrast to author B's stance, thus not in agreement.

Possible Lorms

- L1: Agree/Disagree based on Prov
- L2: Agree/Disagree based on Topic
- L3: Agree OR/AND Disagree (Surface S/D using Content)
- L4: Disagree in L3+ Evaluation of Sarcastic Tone in Source B

Must Do: Agreement + Disagreement

Depth of Analysis

e.g. Tone / Attitude / Stances / Bias / Hidden Purpose / Inclination / Due to Provenance

Utility

How useful is Source E as evidence about Pokemon Go?

- L3: Utility in Content: PEE for Source A
- L4: Useful/Not Useful based on Cross Reference to check on Content
 - PEE + Logic of Cross Reference for Source B
 - Useful then not useful Both sides CR -> breadth of analysis L5/6-7

3 Step Process in CR

1. What to check on
2. What to check against
3. Logic for doing CR

Source E is useful as it is reliable. Source E tells me Pokemon Go has caused many people to venture out to different areas in their pursuit of the Pokemons. This is evident in Source E, "We don't know that it's attracting people who wouldn't have otherwise come, but it's a fair assumption that some passing players will pop in to play." This implies that Pokemon Go allows many players to explore places that they have not explored before. This is supported by Source D, which tells me that Pokemon Go has caused many people to venture out to different areas in their pursuit of the Pokemon. This is evident in Source D, "

Source E is not useful as it is not reliable. Source E tells me Pokemon Go is perceived to be beneficial and is welcomed by the properties.

This is evident from the source "At the very least, it flags up to players nearby that the Museum exists. It's free advertising with a huge audience." This implies that some properties recognised the merits of Pokemon Go and welcomed Pokemon Go as a platform to attract visitors. This is contradicted by Source D, which tells me Pokemon Go is perceived to be detrimental and is not welcomed by the properties. This is evident in the source "religious leaders here are worried that the game might provoke many to enter places of worship, disturbing prayer and creating law and order problems."

This implies that some properties view Pokemon Go as causing disrupting the physical space and also orderliness of the space.

This contradiction makes Source E unreliable, hence, not useful.

SRQ Evaluative Questions

What are the Extracts for?

Extracts 2 & 3

- For Q7 - Evaluative type of question
- acts as Scaffolds; cannot use wholesale.

No marks for copying extracts whole-sale.

Number of PEELs

Q6 - 2 PEELs

Q7 - 3 PEELs

Example

Extracts 2 and 3 describe the role of Singapore government and citizens in promoting diversity.

Does the Singapore Government (**Factor 1**) have a more important role to play (Focus) than the citizens (Factor 2) in managing the challenges of cultural diversity in Singapore (Issue)?

Step 1: Recognise the demands of the question

- Given factors
- Qn Focus
- Qn Issue

How surprised are you by Source F?

- Surprised because the source is by a professor
- Things he says are very generalised, which does not match his sweeping statements.

L2

- Surprised/Not Surprised due to:
 - Authorship
 - Content

L3

- Comparison of F with another Source

L4

- Comparison of F with another source
 - Compare both sides (Both aspects of L3)

L5

- Surprised/Not surprised due to:
 - Context

L3 Answer

I am not surprised by this source as source F and Source B share the similar concern of the negative impact of globalisation on the society. This is evident from Source F, which tells me that "children who have access to TV prefer fancy western dress to our traditional dress" This implies youths have strong preference for western clothing and lifestyle. Similarly, this is seen in Source B, which tells me western fashion has dominated everyone as we can see from the source, the characters bought apparel from Nike, Gap, and Disney store. This similarity makes it not surprising.

L5/6 Answer

I am not surprised by Source F. It is made by Professor of Bhutan and Bhutan was a small mountainous kingdom, renowned for its rich tradition and culture. In the face of globalisation, it is expected for the professor to be protective of Bhutan's rich culture to prevent erosion of Bhutanese culture as he highlighted although English is taught. "It is quite embarrassing to see that our cultural identity and values have diminished". In addition, he raised the concerns of western influences impacting the society negatively with vices such as "smoking, drugs, and

gang fights" and also the erosion of culture as seen from "ignoring traditional songs and dances." Thus, from his concerns, it is natural for the government to implement a law to protect Bhutan from the negative influences of globalisation, as the professor, just like the government, is a firm believer/proponent of protecting Bhutan's culture. Therefore justifying the need for the law.

Comparison 4a.	Cross-Ref 4b.	Logic/Stand
Source E supports Source F	Source E + CR, Source F + CR	Source E -> NSp

Additional Practice for SBQ Message and Surprise Qns (HIHS Prelims 2023)

Source A: Adapted from an extract on the relevance of CMIO classification in policies from the Straits Times newspaper, 24 January 2022.

We want to be able to manage this, so having (CMIO) labels allows us to administer policies... It's a piece of information that allows you to take action. How this stance evolves comes down to the extent to which the Government needs to keep intervening and managing such issues. The day when people no longer use race or skin colour as an identifier is the day when policies that differentiate by race would be meaningless. The EIP, for example, will become less and less relevant as people naturally choose to live in diverse neighbourhoods. However, the fact that there are still a lot of applications that potentially could be rejected - because they have met the quota - means that there is still a tendency for people to want to congregate in a way that we think doesn't promote cohesion and a shared lived experience in a neighbourhood.

Q1 Study Source A. What is the message of this source?

The message of the source is that CMIO categorisation is still relevant in policy making in Singapore as Singaporeans are still not ready for the removal of CMIO categorisation/do not demonstrate readiness in living in a diverse society.

The evidence is "...having (CMIO) labels allows us to administer policies... It's a piece of information that allows you to take action." In addition, "However, the fact that there are still a lot of applications that potentially could be rejected - because they have met the quota - means that there is still a tendency for people to want to congregate in a way that we think doesn't promote cohesion and a shared lived experience in a neighbourhood."

Source D:

An extract from a CNA commentary, "I am Peranakan not Chinese", 8 Feb 2021.

"Are you Chinese or Malay?", people often ask me. For many years, as a Peranakan growing up in Kampong Potong Pasir, I was caught in an identity crisis. My skin was more brown than other Chinese folks. I didn't speak Chinese; only Malay. I didn't even have a Chinese name. The only Chinese thing about me was my surname. Peranakans fall in between the cracks of our traditional notions of race. Many of us in Singapore dress and talk like the Malays, and we struggle to identify with the Chinese. However, we eat pork and celebrate the Lunar New Year so we don't belong to the Malay or Muslim camp either. Unfortunately, for me, my identity card (IC) says I am Chinese but I personally would rejoice if my IC says Peranakan, not Chinese.

Study Source D. Are you surprised by the Peranakan lady's opinion on the CMIO categorisation? Explain your answer.? Explain your answer.

I am not surprised by the Peranakan lady's opinion on the CMIO categorisation as it shows that the CMIO categorisation is not relevant due to its failure to categorise major races that do not belong to any general group. The source states that "Peranakans fall in between the cracks of our traditional notions of race. Many of us in Singapore dress and talk like the Malays, and we struggle to identify with the Chinese." Additionally, the Peranakans "eat pork and celebrate the Lunar New Year so we don't belong to the Malay or Muslim camp either." Hence, the CMIO categorisation fails to categorise culturally relevant races that do not belong to any one of the particular groups, failing to differentiate races that are significantly distinct from the official groups due to their culture.

This is not surprising to me as Source D is supported by the background information, which tells me that the CMIO categorisation is not relevant due to its failure to categorise major races that do not belong to any general group. It states that "the CMIO model is problematic in a number of ways, for example, within the C, M and I categories, the model does not differentiate between local-born and foreign-born Chinese, Malays and Indians. The Others' category also does not distinguish between distinct groups such as ethnic Koreans, Americans and Filipinos - groups with unique cultural histories." This shows that the CMIO model is too general in attempting to categorise the races and cultural groups in Singapore without resorting to excessive generalisation, and is thus not relevant in the modern context of Singapore where its cultural diversity has resulted in great varieties of races that go beyond the CMIO categorisation.

As the background information supports Source D, Source D is thus expected and not surprising.

Answer Key

I am not surprised by Source D as it is similar to the Background Information.

Source D tells me that the Peranakan lady is of the opinion that the CMIO categorisation is irrelevant because it discriminates unique groups by homogenising them with majority groups. The evidence is "Unfortunately, for me, my identity card (IC) says I am Chinese but I personally would rejoice if my IC says Peranakan, not Chinese." This suggests that she thinks that the CMIO categorisation is irrelevant as it homogenised her group as Chinese even though the Peranakans and Chinese are distinct groups.

Similarly, the Background information also tells me that the CMIO

I am surprised by Source D as it is different from Source A.

Source D tells me that the Peranakan lady's opinion is that the CMIO categorisation is irrelevant because it discriminates unique groups by homogenising them with majority groups. The evidence is "Unfortunately, for me, my identity card (IC) says I am Chinese but I personally

would rejoice if my IC says Peranakan, not Chinese." This suggests that she is of the opinion that CMIO categorisation is irrelevant as it homogenised her group as Chinese even though the Peranakans and Chinese are distinct groups.

In contrast, Source A tells me that the CMIO categorisation is relevant because the data based on the categorisation can be productively used despite the apparent distinction of groups. The evidence from Source A is "We want to be able to manage this, so having (CMIO) labels allows us to administer policies... It's a piece of information that allows you to take action." Hence, the CMIO categorisation is useful to the government as it allows for the proper implementation of government policies.

Since Source A is different from Source D, hence I am surprised by the Peranakan lady's opinion in Source D that the CMIO categorisation is irrelevant.

I am not surprised by Source D as it is by a Peranakan lady whose group is not recognised but homogenised together with the Chinese even though her group only share some cultural aspects of the Chinese.

Source D highlights the dilemma of the Peranakan lady "caught in an identity crisis" as her "identity card (IC) says [she is] Chinese but [she]"