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."f 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 purusit 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 Pokemmon 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 the 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 exits. 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.

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 form 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

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

SBQ Practice (Message and Surprise)

Q1. Study Source A. What is the message of the source? Explain your answer.

One message is that the ageing population has an negative impact on economic growth as it results in an economic slowdown in a country and hence New Zealanders need to have the political will to support changes to existing policies to cater to the needs of their population, despite these measures being unpopular. This is evident in Source A which shows the elderly population still working as construction workers, postman, delivery workers which may be having issues with their productivity as the workers seem lethargic and sleepy. In addition, the response from the elderly couple indicating their choice of "Letting more people into N.Z." shows that introducing younger foreign workers/new immigrants is a viable way to boost the productivity in the economy.

Q2. Study Source D. How surprised are you by this source? Explain your answer.

> No Question Issue → Look at Background Information for ideas.
> Cross-ref both sides

CR	CR
PEE_D	PEE_D
+PEE_CR	- PEE_CR
Logic	Logic
S → NS_p	D → S_p

ML

I am surprised/not surprised by content in D (Common-sense answers)

- Society needs to prepare for ageing population (Similar to Background Information)

I am surprised/not surprised by content in D by doing comparison/cross-ref checks with other sources

- D: Valuable contribution by the elderly (Similar to C: which also shows valuable contribution by the elderly)
- D: elderly workers are welcomed by companies (Different from B: which shows elderly workers are not welcomed by the companies.)

HL - 5-6m

I am not surprised + surprised by content in D by doing comparison/cross-ref checks

with other sources.

HL - 7m

I am not surprised by content in D due to developed explanation on Provenance/Purpose of the author.

- Identity: (Ong Ye Kung; Minister of Health)
- Message: Government has put in place policy to prepare for ageing population
- Context: the launch of the 2023 Action Plan for Successful Ageing in Singapore and there is a growing ageing population
- Outcome: To convince and reassure Singaporeans that government has put in place in the policy and for Singaporeans to be supportive and extending their care and support for the elderly; so as to extend the inclusivity for the elderly.
- Expectancy: Expected because as a health minister, he needs to put in place policies to cater to the needs of the elderly and convince Singaporeans to be receptive to the growing societal needs of an ageing population. (Context)
- **Notes**: Outcome includes direct impact (for Singaporeans to be supportive...) and the larger context (so as to extend the inclusivity for the elderly.)

Marking CR answers

1. Matching points (base vs CR)
2. Are evidences supporting the points
3. Logic of comparing/CR
   - L_s → NS_p
   - D → S_p

Responding to Socio-Economic Diversity

Responses of Individuals

Individuals can play their part and respond by contributing their time, effort and money to meet areas of need in society. For example:

- They can start ground-up initiatives and mobilise resources to distribute food to those in need.
- They can also volunteer with existing organisations to provide services to other groups in society, such as helping out at mobile clinics.

Example 1 (Free Food For All)

Free Food For All
In 2014, Mr Nizar Mohamed Shariff started a charity called Free Food For All (FFFA) to provide nutritious halal food to the less fortunate, regardless of their race or religion. Initially focused on delivering freshly cooked meals, FFFA now offers different food options and channels, which include ready-to-eat (RTE) meals, fresh vegetables, groceries and a weekly stocked community fridge. They also collaborate with other food businesses to cater RTE meals for their beneficiaries. In 2021 alone, FFFA served more than 160,000 meals, which include RTE meals to more than 1,000 families a month.

Another way that an individual can respond is by adopting an attitude of **grit** and perseverance. This attitude helps strengthen the individual's resilience and motivation to overcome the economic challenges of their situation.

Example 2 (Happy People Helping People)

Happy People Helping People

Happy People Helping People
Ms Fiona Ke grew up in an environment where her family found it difficult to meet their basic needs. Her father left the family when she was around six years old, and her mother struggled alone to raise Ms Ke and her siblings. Motivated to give her mother a comfortable life, Ms Ke studied hard from an early age. She decided to become a nurse as she wanted to help other people. With hard word and financial aid from various organisations, Ms Ke fulfilled her dream of becoming a nurse. In her second year of working as a nurse, Ms Ke found out that she had a hole in her heart and later had to undergo surgery. Her experience as a patient helped her develop more empathy for her patients. Benefiting from the help given by various charities while growing up, Ms Ke believes in giving back to society. She helps out at a mobile clinic for the elderly and volunteers with Happy People Helping People, a non-profit organisation which provides food for elderly cardboard collectors. She hopes to start her own mobile clinic for the elderly in the future.

Responses of Community Groups

In a socio-economically diverse country like Singapore, there are some groups in society who may not have enough resources and opportunities to progress. This can lead to challenges with accessing healthcare and education, which can affect their quality of life and opportunities for social mobility.

Formal and informal community groups can step in by providing support in the form of financial aid, guidance and resources.

Example 1 (Daughters of Tomorrow (DOT))

Daughters of Tomorrow
Daughters of Tomorrow (DOT) is a formal community group that conduct programmes to help women aged 20 to 60 upgrade their skills and find jobs. Most of these women come from low-income families or live in subsidised rental flats. DOT's financial literacy programme is a series of four weekly workshops followed by seven months with a support group. The women learn good money-management skills and progress towards their financial goals.

Example 2 (Keeping Hope Alive (KHA))

Keeping Hope Alive

Keeping Hope Alive
Keeping Hope Alive (KHA) is an informal group whose volunteers offer their time and skills to help the less privileged in Singapore. Every Sunday, about 50 to 60 volunteers conduct door-to-door visits to one and two-room rental flats to look out for residents who are in need and take action to meet their needs. These actions taken include cleaning their homes, fixing and replacing their home appliances, and providing them with haircuts. From a single volunteer, KHA has grown into a large community of individuals who share the common goal of improving the quality of life of low-income families in Singapore

Responses of Governments

Different governments adopt different approaches to manage the issues related to socio-economic diversity. In this section, you will explore aspects of:

- the government-financed approach adopted in Sweden; and
- the shared-responsibility approach adopted in Singapore

Government-financed Approach in Sweden

Healthcare

Healthcare services such as hospital care, medicine, dental care, disability support and rehabilitation services are publicly funded.

- All families are covered by a medical protection scheme.
- Children in the household can claim up to 2,466 Swedish kronor (about $330) in a year from the government.
- Since 2019, dental care costs are free for local residents up to the age of 23. Dental care from the age of 24 is subsidised.

Education

Education is funded by the government and provided to all Swedes.

- Education is compulsory from ages 6 to 16.
  - Sweden provides a free school lunch to every child.
  - All students have access to a school doctor, school nurse, psychologist and school welfare officer at no cost.
- Tuition fees for tertiary education are fully subsidised for Swedish residents.

Housing

Allowance is provided to lower-income individuals or families who need help to pay for housing or housing fees for their own home.

- Families may receive housing allowance if they live with children and pay more than 1,400 Swedish kronor (about $190) for their housing.
- For the elderly with low or no income, they are entitled to a housing supplement which

acts as a form of financial support.

Skills Training

The Swedish Public Employment Service provides training to equip individuals with skills to increase their chances of employment.

- Free vocational courses are provided to train individuals from diverse backgrounds for industries that lack skilled workers.
- Applicants for these courses must be registered as a job seeker with the Swedish Public Employment Service.
- Applicants must be:
  - above 25 years old;
  - under 25 years old and have a disability; or
  - over 18 years and have circumstances that make it difficult for them to be employed.

In Sweden's government-financed approach, the provision of substantial assistance and financial support ensures that citizens and individuals of different socio-economic backgrounds have access to healthcare, education, housing and employment. This also ensures that the needs of the elderly, citizens with illnesses or disabilities, and those with young children are provided for.

Challenges faced by Sweden

High Taxation Rate

The social benefits provided by the Swedish government, such as lengthy parental leave, unemployment allowances, healthcare and free education, are made possible by the high taxation rate in Sweden.

- In 2019, the highest income earners in Sweden pay income taxes of 57.2 per cent, which is one of the highest in the world.
- Besides direct taxation in the form of income tax, there is also indirect taxation in the form of Value-Added Tax (VAT), which is similar to the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in Singapore. In 2019, VAT in Sweden was 25 per cent.

Ageing Population

Swedish elder care is largely funded by taxes and government grants. In 2018, the total cost of elder care in Sweden was 126.3 billion kronor ($17.2 billion). This amount is set to increase as the country's population continues to age.

Sweden's life expectancy is one of the highest in the world - 80.6 years for men and close to 84.3 years for women. More than 5 per cent of Sweden's population is aged 80 or older. With an ageing population and high life expectancy, government spending will increase over time, especially in the areas of health and long-term care.

However, as more people retire, it will be a smaller working population to bear this increased cost. There will be a need to increase employment rates, lengthen the employment years of those still working, or raise taxes on the working population.

High immigrant unemployment rates

Sweden has one of the larger immigrant populations among the European countries. However, there are several challenges in integrating immigrants into the workforce, which widens the income gap between them and other citizens.

Challenges integrating immigrants into the workplace

Mismatch between skills and jobs

- Immigrants may not have received educational opportunities in their home countries, leaving them unable to take up unfilled jobs in Sweden.
- This has resulted in high unemployment for low-skilled workers and immigrants

Difficulty in assessing skills

- If an immigrant's training experience was not in Sweden, employers have difficulties assessing their actual competency.
- The processing time for foreign qualifications is long.
- These have resulted in highly educated immigrants with foreign qualifications facing challenges in finding suitable jobs.

Shared-responsibility approach in Singapore

Singapore adopts a shared-responsibility approach where many helping hands such as individuals and families, community groups and the government work together to address issues related to socio-economic diversity and meet the needs of society.

Individuals play an important role in making the effort to support themselves and their family members. However, some individuals may not have enough resources to take care of themselves or their family members. Hence, community groups and the government step in to support them.

The government provides targeted assistance to individuals and families who are unable to provide for themselves and where support from community groups is inadequate. This targeted assistance takes the form of subsidies, financial assistance and skills training to increase their employability.

Subsidies for essential services

Healthcare

- One example is Singapore's healthcare financing system, which emphasises individual responsibility and affordable healthcare for all.
  - The government adopts multiple tiers of protection to ensure accessible and affordable healthcare for all Singaporeans.
    - Government Subsidies
      - Helps to reduce the cost to the patient. For hospitalisation in public hospitals, subsidy goes up to 80%.
    - MediShield Life
      - Pays for large hospital bills and selected outpatient treatments.
    - MediSave

- - - Helps to pay for your medical expenses or that of your immediate family members.
    - MediFund
      - Helps those who are unable to afford their subsidised medical bills.
  - While Singaporeans save for their own or their dependents' healthcare needs through the CPF MediSave Account, the government provides subsidies to reduce medical costs for Singaporeans

Education

- Another example takes the form of preschool subsidies to ensure that all children have access to quality education for a good start in life, regardless of their family background.
  - While parents pay for preschool fees, government subsidies across all eligible income tiers have increased.
  - From January 2020, lower-income families earning $3000 or less per month pay $3 per month at preschool centres under the Anchor Operator Scheme funded by the government.

Housing

- Public housing subsidies are also provided to ensure affordable housing opportunities for Singaporeans.
  - While Singaporeans pay for their home purchase in cash or with their CPF savings, the government has put in place various housing grant and rental housing schemes to ensure that housing opportunities are kept affordable for Singaporeans.

Social and community assistance to provide targeted support for lower-income Singaporeans

- Long-term assistance is provided for persons who are permanently unable to work due to old age, illness or disability and have little to no income, savings and family support.
- Short-to-medium-term financial support is provided to help families and individuals tide over difficult times and regain stability.

Vouchers to provide more support for lower to middle-income Singaporean households

- Some areas of support provided by the permanent GST Voucher scheme are:
  - Some cash payouts in August every year to support lower-income Singaporeans with their immediate needs.
  - Quarterly U-save rebates to help lower and middle-income HDB households offset their utility bills.

Opportunities for upskilling and training

- The programs and initiatives under SkillsFuture Singapore gives students and working adults access to training and courses to continually upskill and equip themselves with industry-relevant skills.
- The Workfare Skills Support scheme provides training allowance and cash awards to

encourage low-wage Singaporeans to upgrade their skills.

Challenges faced by Singapore

Ageing Population

By 2030, the percentage of seniors will more than double, while citizens aged 20 to 63 will decrease. This will increase demands on government funding for healthcare and other social services to meet the needs of a larger ageing population.

With a life expectancy of close to 85 years, Singaporeans are living longer. Between 2010 and 2019, the government tripled its healthcare expenditure to $11.3 billion to meet the growing needs of seniors and ensure that every Singaporean has access to affordable and quality healthcare.

The increasingly heavy cost of supporting an ageing population would affect the working population. With fewer working adults supporting more older people, the cost each working adult needs to shoulder would be higher.

Having fewer working adults would also affect the vibrancy of Singapore's economy. There would be lower productivity, which may lead to decreased economic output. This would result in slower economic growth for the country. If this happens, Singapore would not be able to sustain its resources to care for the elderly and people in need.

Increase in taxation

The Singapore government plans to increase the GST from 7 to 9 per cent gradually from 2023 to 2024. The higher government revenue will help to meet the needs of the population, particularly in healthcare spending.

In Singapore, higher-income earners pay a proportionally higher tax, with the highest personal income tax rate at 22 per cent as at 2021. It is estimated that more than 60 per cent of tax earned from households and individuals is paid by foreigners residing in Singapore, tourists and the top 20 percent of resident households.

Singapore's competitive tax rates are attractive to high earners and entrepreneurs who want to live and do business in Singapore. If taxes keep increasing, this may deter foreigners and tourists from residing in or coming to Singapore.

Limitations in upskilling and training

In the annual pre-budget 2020 Feedback Exercise conducted by REACH, a governmental feedback unit, many respondents who were aged 60 and above shared that they were not sure if attending courses would be sufficient to increase their chances of employment. They also shared that a mindset shift in employers would also be needed so that older workers are valued, accepted and accommodated.

By 2030, with the retirement age set at 65 and re-employment age at 70, mature workers will need more support to continue working for longer.

- Without employment support for mature workers, it would be hard for employers to retain and hire them.
- They may also not be able to advance in their jobs, earning wages that may not be

enough to support their needs.

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

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 Perankans 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]"

Assertion Skills

Key Understanding

Assertion	Inference
Stand	P
Evidence	E
Extension	E

B.S.A (Beyond the Source)

Summary

Assertion comprises of:

- Prediction
- All sources except Background Information
  - Background Information can only be used for Surprise + Reliability + Utility
- Roles
  - Show the other roles
- Perspective (Y/N)

What is Assertion?

SBQ Assertion

- Last question in SBQ segment
- Requires an understanding of all sources Assertion question is typically a <u>broader scope</u> compared to the SBCS issue.

> "The American healthcare system has been successful in meeting the healthcare needs of the American people."

vs

> "How much should the Government interfere in the provision of healthcare in the USA?"

How to Approach Assertion?

Steps to Approach Assertion

1. Categorise sources into two sides (e.g. agree/disagree)
2. Choose 2 sources from each side to address the question
3. Write one paragraph per source

- Framework: Stand, Evidence, BSA (SE + BSA)

Before we go any further...

Notice you only need to select 4 sources out of the 6 provided

Choose the **4** that you are **most confident** in.

Mistakes to avoid

- Source A shows that "..." (No stand stated)
- I disagree with the statement as source A, D, and E contradicts the statement. Source A states "...", while source D states "..." and source E states "..." (Multiple sources in 1 paragraph)
- I disagree as the source mentions how people in America are not able to be insured if they have pre-existing conditions. (No specific source identified and no direct quote of the source)

Writing Frames

SE + BSA

- Stand
  - I agree with the statement as Source A supports it
  - I disagree with the statement as Source B contradicts it by showing _____
- Evidence
  - Source A states "..." (directly quote)
- Because... So... As a result (Linking to a larger context)

How do I do BSA?

1. Identify the **main information** that the source is telling you

* Predict the effect of this information

2. Because: Immediate impact/implication of the information
3. So: **Result** of the immediate impact highlighted previously
4. As a result: **Wider outcome** based on what was identified in your previous 2 portions.

Larger Outcome (individual → community → national)	Further consequence (Because of this, something else will happen)

EIP → Common Space → Interaction → Understanding → Friendship → Overcome tensions → Reduce stereotypes → Manage challenges

I agree with the statement as Source B supports it. Source B states "the ACA will offer you a variety of quality, affordable, private health insurance plans to choose from. Insurance companies will no longer be able to discriminate against any American with a pre-existing health condition". Because more individuals would be able to obtain access to affordable insurance coverage, so their medical needs would be addressed more promptly as individuals no longer have to worry about being unable to afford the medical costs. As a

result, the overall health of the American population would increase as illnesses are addressed more promptly and not allowed to deteriorate further, ensuring that a larger proportion of the population remains healthy for a longer period of time. Therefore, the American healthcare system has been successful in meeting the healthcare needs of the public.

Analysis of Response

Evidence

The ACA will offer you a variety of quality, affordable, private health insurance plans to choose from. Insurance companies will no longer be able to discriminate against any American with a pre-existing health condition.

Because

More individuals would be able to obtain access to affordable insurance coverage.

So

Their medical needs would be addressed more promptly as individuals no longer have to worry about being unable to afford the medical costs.

As a result

The overall health of the American population would increase as illnesses are addressed more promptly and not allowed to deteriorate further, ensuring that a larger proportion of the population remains healthy for a longer period of time. Therefore, the American healthcare system has been successful in meeting the healthcare needs of the public.

LORMS