

1. In paragraph 1, identify two causes that led to society becoming a fair one. (1)

From the passage	Identify
Born out of democracy and raised in open markets [1]	Students are <b>required to identify</b> and lift the 2 pieces of information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Born out of democracy and</li> <li>- Raised in open markets</li> </ul>

2. Why does the author place the word 'impartial' (line 5) in inverted commas?(2)

From the passage	Paraphrase
Capitalist America's ethics  Income inequality that favours the rich	The writer uses the inverted comma to show the <b>opposite meaning/disagrees</b> that the American society is impartial [1], that there is a biasness towards the rich / the rich are preferred [1] OR (inference based) Private businesses and enterprises gain advantage under the laws of a 'capitalist market'. [1]

3. Explain why 'everyone fights for the inclusion of one's own kind'(lines 8-9).  
**Answer in your own words as far as possible. (3)**

From the passage	Paraphrase
of mistaken assumptions made about other ethnic group,  and cultural loyalty,  no one has ever championed diversity;	The reasons are 1. our wrong pre-conceived ideas about other races 2. people remain faithful to their roots, heritage, tradition 3. Furthermore, no one promotes acceptance of people that are different

4. What is the author implying by the phrase 'for Europeans, virtue precedes freedom, but for Americans freedom precedes virtue' (lines 11-12)? **Use your own words as far as possible. (1)**

	Paraphrase
'for Europeans, virtue precedes freedom, but for Americans, freedom precedes virtue' (1).	The phrase implies that for Europeans good values/desirable qualities come before liberty, while for Americans, individual liberty is more important than moral values.

5. Using material from paragraphs 3 and 4, summarise what the author has to say about the benefits of loyalty.

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.**

When members are more loyal to a group ...

a.	The greater the loyalty of a group toward the group, the greater is the motivation among the members to achieve its goals	... this results in more drive/ impetus/incentive within a team to attain their aims/ targets/objectives.
b	if we have each other's back, then we survive and thrive	Looking out for each other will help us endure/cope with life and flourish/prosper
c.	the issue about loyalty is that it is not premised on optimal conditions	Loyalty is not based on ideal/best terms
d.	one needs to have another's back, even when his kin or friend is sometimes wrong.	It offers/one can expect protection/ one is safeguarded even when family members or peers are occasionally erroneous/incorrect
e.	One needs to have another's back, even when his kin or friend sometimes screws up the job	Or blunder at work now and then
f.	Lastly, one has to extend to his kin or friend the same loyalty.	And this is reciprocated by family members or peers; OR this show of loyalty or faith will be returned
g.	Such a deep sense of indebtedness helps bond groups and people together,	This entrenched/rooted appreciation/obligation/gratitude aids in gelling/connecting cliques and people OR helps to bring units and people as one
h.	stabilising their social consciousness,	Steadies their communal awareness/realisation OR assures their responsibility to society
i.	erecting their social foundations on solid ties and relationships	Establishing the base for relationships among community members on concrete connections and affiliations/bond.
j.	it sifts out many of our competing desires and focuses our motivations	It distinguishes/separates our conflicting wishes/wants/yearnings and channels our drives/goals
k.	Loyalty also sparks a related virtue—resoluteness.	Loyalty ignites a linked good/desirable quality – determination/steadfastness/decisiveness
l.	One resolves to stay the course, even when storms try to divert us.	We are determined to continue to stay focused regardless of difficulties that may

		set us off course/deter us/ distract us
m.	...develops a shared experience, a shared objective	Loyalty grows into a common/similar situation/feeling and a common goal
n.	bringing himself into meaningful community with others	One will engage in significant union with people around and
o.	'The more we band together, the more powerful we are.'	The closer we get, our collective strength increases proportionately

Points	1-2	3-4	5-6	7	8	9	10-11	12
Marks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

6. Explain the difference between a loyal and an egalitarian person (lines 59-60).(2)

**Answer in your own words as far as possible.**

From the passage	Paraphrase
The egalitarian rule-follower is <b>merely self-serving, taking off at the slightest scent of trouble</b> , but the loyal person <b>through thick and thin with you</b> .	The 'egalitarian person' is just selfish and runs away at the smallest problem, while a 'loyal' person will support you all the way/go to extremes for you.

7. According to paragraph 5, what are the harms of fairness? (3)

From the passage	Paraphrase
in extreme cases fairness engenders a sense of entitlement and greed  that kills relationships  and encourages individual pursuits of goals.	In worst case scenarios 'fairness' breeds a sense of privilege and excessive desire  that ends relationships/close/associations/kinship and advances /cultivates/promotes personal quests/attainments of objectives/targets

8. Explain the paradox in the circle of favouritists in paragraph 6. (2)

From the passage	Paraphrase
Greed is not possible in a real circle of favourites, and <b>the truly avaricious must separate themselves away from the bonds of family</b> and friends in order to indulge their vice. the favouritist will <b>lavish his loved ones with benefits that cost blood, sweat, and tears</b> .	We expect in a circle of favouritists to <b>disregard kinship and friendship and not splurge on them</b> - in order to live up to their reputation, however, in reality <b>they do cherish their close relatives and will do anything to shower them with affection</b> .

9. What is the author hinting at when he uses the word 'embryonic' (line 83)?

	inference
the idea of generosity changed slightly from sharing as philia (brotherly love) to sharing as philanthropos (love of all humanity). The ancients had an idea of "loving all humanity," but it was <b>embryonic</b> and applied more to how the gods loved the human race	The writer uses the word 'embryonic' to show that the idea of 'love for all humanity was in its <b>infancy/at the beginning stage</b> .

10. What does the word "brittle"(line 90) tell you about the author's impression of philanthropos? (2)

Personal affection, love and care for another person, drives humanity to be more generous, <b>more consistently</b> than the <b>brittle notion of philanthropos</b> ever will.	Brittle refers to the fragile nature of an object. (1) Used in this context, he wishes to argue that "Philanthropos" is a concept that is <u>fragile</u> and <u>not constantly seen</u> .
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11. Application Question:

In this article, Stephen T. Asma describes some values associated with favouritism. How applicable do you find his observations to yourself and your own society?

### Main Points

<u>Points from the Passage</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>
<b>Favouritism breeds loyalty that ensures security and stability</b> – 'One needs to have another's back, even when his kin or friend sometimes screws up the job. Lastly, one has to extend to his kin or friend the same loyalty. Such a deep sense of indebtedness helps bond groups and people together, stabilising their social consciousness, erecting their social foundations on solid ties and relationships.' (paragraph 3, lines 33 -38)	Singapore believes in rewarding NSmen who have served their time in the army as these men form the core of our country's defence and workforce. This is why NSmen start with a slightly higher starting salary as compared to their female counterparts. They also receive other benefits such as tax rebates, GST bonuses and other fringe benefits from organisations such as SAFRA. This is to ensure this core group remains committed to our common cause for the safety and stability of our country.	Favouritism can actually backfire if it leads to discrimination and leads to instability. The segregation of Malays in the army has often been an issue of contention. The favouritism of the Chinese and Indians over the Malays has led to concern over paradox of our racial integration policies. In fact, a number of the local Jemaah Islamiyah members who plotted to bomb installations in Singapore in 2002 claimed that they were

		treated like second class citizens in their own country. This shows the ramification of favouritism.
<p><b>Favouritism creates objectivity in groups and results in collaborated power.</b></p> <p>The average child finds himself already allied with a given community, but as he matures, he consciously gives loyalty to new shared causes—thereby bringing himself into meaningful community with others. Thus, such loyalty laced favouritism does focus the group efforts to the overall group’s objectives. The tribalism seen in supra-organisations such as ASEAN, G8 nations is all evidence of such a mentality as if stating – ‘The more we band together, the more powerful we are’. (paragraph 4, lines 45-51)</p>	<p>Singapore enjoys economic might in SEA and across the world because of the numerous FTAs that she has signed with major partners across the world. Singapore’s alliance with America has gained her military backing that has managed to put off any potential threats.</p>	<p>Singapore’s perceived support from Israel in the 1960s and her alliance with America now has made her a target of global terrorism. She has become under the scrutiny of regional terrorist organisations like Jemaah Islamiya and nearly became a victim of a planned attack post 2001.</p>
<p><b>Favouritism results in very closely knit relationship and friendship.</b></p> <p>the egalitarian rule-follower is merely self-serving, taking off at the slightest scent of trouble. Fairness, thus, causes people to become selfish individuals. The fairness referred here is specific to rewards and outcomes. Since all are equal, it is expected that all rewards will be fairly distributed</p>	<p>Singapore, one of America’s favoured partners, enjoys very close relations e.g more accessibility via visas through its very strict custom laws. Despite our minor tiff over Michael Fay’s ruling and America labelling Singapore as a prominent destination for human trafficking, we have stayed loyal to each other through 9-11 where the two countries collaborated to fight Al-Qaeda and JI.</p>	

<p>according to one's effort, but, in extreme cases this fairness engenders a sense of entitlement and greed that kills relationships and encourages individual pursuits of goals.' (paragraph 6, line 60-66)</p>		
<p><b>And encourages a sharing of resources between loved ones –</b>          'Thus, playing favourites does not encourage greed. Biased generosity, arising from practising favouritism, encourages a sharing of resources between loved ones.' (paragraph 7, line 74-76)</p>	<p>Despite our little frictions with our neighbours like Malaysia and Indonesia, we still benefit from our exchanges like water, sand and intelligence. Singapore aided Indonesia with equipment and manpower help to combat the effects of the tsunami at Aceh.</p> <p>Affiliated schools in Singapore, e.g. St Andrew's, ACS Family usually share resources (physical and educational or teaching) within the fraternity.</p>	

**Other suggested point:**

- Personal affection, love and care for another person, drives us to be more generous more consistently