

PJC
JC2 Preliminary Examination 2010
GP (Paper 2)
Suggested Answers

Questions on Passage 1

1. Explain what the author means by “The wars that will fill our television screens this century will be civil wars ...” (lines 6-7). [1]

Line	Lifted	Inferred
	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wars should they occur will be internal in nature/ internal strife/conflict(1/2m) When they occur, they will be given media coverage (1/2) <p>(can lift “civil wars”= 1/2m)</p>

2. What does the author intend you to understand by the statement “It’s history” at the end of the first paragraph? [1]

Line	Lifted	Inferred
5-6	In the twenty-first century, international invasions are going to be infrequent. ..(L 11) ...It’s history	There will <u>no longer</u> (1/2)
6-7	The wars ... this century will be... not international ones.	be wars where a <u>country or a group of countries each with its own land, lawful authority and military forces, fight one another.</u> (1/2m)
10-11	...each with its own recognised territory, government and army.	<p>OR</p> <p>The conflict(<u>between different countries/ international wars (allow lift)=1/2m</u>), <u>each with its own land, lawful authority and military forces,</u> (1/2) would be a thing of the past. (1/2m)</p>

3. “They will variously be called rebels, terrorists, freedom fighters, or gangsters, but their essential characteristic will be the same.” (lines 13-14)

What essential characteristic is the author thinking of here? [1]

Line	Lifted	Inferred
12-13	... pitted against a private extra-legal military grouping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government opposing/ anti-government (1m)

4. Explain how, according to paragraph 2, future civil wars will differ from those of the nineteenth century. **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2]

Line	Lifted	Paraphrased
12 - 13	<u>a government pitted against a private extra-legal military grouping.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the 21st century, violent unrest/disturbances/ fighting will be between <u>a group of people/lawful authority governing a country(1/2)</u> and <u>a secret military force/ armed forces not regulated or sanctioned by law (1/2m)</u>
15	but to a different period of history: <u>the time before nation-states cohered.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the 21st century, fighting will take place <u>between different groups/states within a country(1/2)</u> <u>because of differences/ lack of cooperation between them.(1/2m).</u> <p>*Award 1m for lack of cooperation even when ‘fighting will take place between different groups/states within a country’ <u>is not stated.</u></p>

5 . In paragraph 4, why does the author say that the “... poor is dangerous” (lines 19-20)? [1]

Line	Lifted	Inferred
21-22	<u>societies that are growing at a faster per capita are significantly less at risk of violent conflict than societies that are stagnant or in decline.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the poor cannot afford things due to low salaries/ lack of economic growth/ for a better life/ suffer from low income (1/2),
24-26	Economic development is <u>a key remedy to violence:</u> jobs, education, hope, a sense of having something to lose, and more effective state security services, all of which contribute something.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> they try to secure them by fighting others / going to war /civil war/ causing violent conflicts. (1/2)

6. **Using your own words as far as possible,** explain the danger of “... blaming colonialism for civil war...” (line 32 -33). [2]

Line	Lifted	Paraphrased
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33	... <u>costly illusion</u> ...it <u>detracts</u> <u>from the focus on its real causes</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disadvantaged/ taking a huge risk / disastrous / detrimental (1/2) as they are deluded /gives them a false sense of security/assurance that others are responsible for their plight (1/2)
35	<u>it inhibits action</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When they do not address the actual reasons for their problem / they do not have to do anything about the situation /By ignoring/neglecting the actual cause of the conflict (1/2)
34-35	which are <u>often things that can still be changed</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> which can be altered/controlled/ they avoid adopting the necessary measures which can prevent conflicts.(1/2)

Questions on Passage 2

7. From paragraph 1, explain how the writer thinks we can be advantaged by Gandhi's approach of non-violence. [2]

Line	Lifted	Paraphrased or inferred
4-6	<p>Gandhi believed non-violence could be</p> <p>put into practice <u>at every level of human experience.</u> <u>and a way of life.</u></p> <p>Non-violence for him was <u>not just a political tactic</u></p> <p>but <u>spirituality</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-aggressive methods/ an ethos of peaceful ways Can be implemented in all aspects of our life/ as our culture/ widespread (1m) serves not only to help us settle political differences (1m) political strategy/ government technique (1/2m) but also to make us more morally upright /inner peace/ inner calm/ haven for the soul/ go beyond worldly existence/ go beyond material/ physical world/ mental and emotional well-being (1) <p>calm/peace (1/2m)</p> <p>anything to do with religion/god (0) happiness/ inner happiness (0)</p>

		Any 2=2m
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8. Explain why you would disagree with the writer's use of quotation marks round "overlapping destinies" (line 9). [2]

Line	Lifted	Inferred
9 -12	We live in a world of "overlapping destinies" where the fates of cultures are heavily intertwined. It is no longer a world of closed communities where tyrannical orders or religious traditions represented the sole layers of historical legitimacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of quotation marks would usually indicate a contradiction (1/2m) • however, there is none here. (1/2m) , • The "overlapping destinies" are explained as " no longer a world of closed communities" / interconnected, (1/2) • and war in one country would affect others hence, they should not resort to brutal force /fight to settle differences or achieve certain objectives (1/2m)

9. The writer recognises that many people may doubt the effectiveness of Gandhi's approach of non-violence. Identify two words from paragraph four and explain how each of them reflects this scepticism. [2]

Line	Lifted	Paraphrased /Inferred
28	But Gandhi's non-violence still offers us an <u>ideal</u> that <u>may</u> be upheld.	<p>Award '0' if words are identified without explanation given.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Ideal' refers to something perfect (1/2) and so the practice of non-violence may not be achievable (1/2m) • 'may' or 'could' implies uncertainty/ doubt/ probability (1/2) that non-violence will work.(1/2) <p>'prophetic '= correctly saying what will happen in the future (0)</p>

10. Summarise the writer's rationale for using non-violence as a strategy to achieve peace and justice.

Using material from paragraphs 4 to 5, 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]**

Non-violence is effective in building civil societies because

	Line	Lifted	Paraphrased or inferred
1	27-28	living today in an era where social, cultural and political spheres are void of spirituality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> most people today who <u>being secular in their thinking/</u> <u>atheists/</u> <u>do not have religious/moral values to govern/</u> <u>guide the way/</u> <u>lead their lives</u> may turn to aggression to settle their differences (1)
2	28	offers us an ideal ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides us a vision/ noble goal to aspire towards
3	29-30	his non-violence urges us to continue struggling on behalf of what we view as right and just.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gandhi's approach of <u>non-violence encourages us to persevere (1/2)</u> <u>and uphold what we perceive as correct/ fair (1/2)</u>
4	30-32	At a time when mankind is confronted with clashes of national interest, religious fundamentalisms and ethnic and racial prejudices,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently there <u>is much tension arising from conflicting beliefs in a society/</u> <u>strict following of basic/ orthodox religious teachings</u> <u>and cultural</u> <u>and racial discrimination</u> (1m for any 2 factors)
5	32-33	non-violence can be a well-trusted means of laying the groundwork of a new cosmopolitics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-violence can be a very reliable instrument to <u>build the foundation/basis of a global political structure (1)</u>
6	34-35	in the last several decades many democratic initiatives, which were premised on non-violent militancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lately <u>numerous new policies/measures to enforce equal rights/equality for everyone (1/2)</u> were based on <u>non-aggressive defence tactics/strategies (1/2)</u>
7	36-37	helped build global civil society on solid ethical foundations [Repetition]...affirmation of human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-violence has helped to <u>promote morally upright(1/2)</u> <u>international communities (1/2)</u> OR or uphold human rights (1/2)
8	41-42	it is also true there is no long-term success in politics in the absence of morality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-violence is based on correct values that <u>would ensure long term political stability(1)</u>

9	42-45	That is to say, political events bring moral responsibilities, and in turn ethical views place their imprint on political decisions. It is only in relation with ethics that politics can be elevated as a public virtue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if political duties are conducted <u>observing these correct / acceptable standards</u> / with accountability (1/2) • then, the <u>system of governing a state can be glorified/ given credit/recognised as something worthy/ a value/ benefit/ advantage</u> (1/2) •
10	45-46	Terrible crimes have been committed by political practice that tried to teach and impose moral behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>If allowed, violence can be misused to impose law and order (1/2) and this itself is a violation of the law(1/2)</u>
11	47-50	Spiritualising politics, ...an effort to redefine it in terms of civic responsibility in an explicit public sphere. Politics is the morally conscientious and socially responsible exercise of civic roles. Non-violence is the key to this.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Political leaders have a moral duty/obligation to influence their people following accepted standards of behaviour</u> (1/2) on what is right or wrong and <u>this can be done without the use of brutal force.</u> (1/2)
12	50-51	Very few people desire a world with war, crime and terrorism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Many people do not like fighting, violation of the law and terrorist activities.</u> (1) [Any 2 points]

(8 points = 8m)

11. Give the meaning of the following words as they are used in the passage. Write your answer in one word or a short phrase.[5]

Do not award 1/2m

	From passage A	1 mark	0 mark
1	Line 18: ... some of the factors that elevate the risk of civil war...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase • increase greatly • heighten • magnify • raise • promote • further • escalate • builds up • intensify • inflate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accelerate • exacerbate • rise • worsen • enhance • accentuate • make higher
2	Line 29: Understandably , many people in developed countries find it convenient to emphasise guilt ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reasonably • as expected • justifiably • plausibly • sensibly • rationally • logically • true enough • a fact known to many • that which is known 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowingly • as known • obviously • considering the view • expectedly • being able to comprehend • undeniably • it should be known • using common sense • being able to fathom • visibly • comprehensibly • generally • accepted by most people • common consensus • widely claimed as right • without doubt
3	Line 33 ... it detracts from the focus on its real causes ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shift attention from • shifts • brings the attention away • diverges • deviates • digresses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take away • derails

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • distracts • diverts • sidetracks • draws away • drift • moves away • steers away • turns away • strays away • brings the attention away 	
4	Passage B Line 13: Only the despotic regimes ... prevent their subjects to think and to practise non-violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dictatorial • autocratic • authoritarian • repressive • oppressive • draconian • totalitarian • dogmatic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • authoritative
5	Line 18: ... violation of human rights and environmental degradation have caused repercussions highlighting the concern for global politics of non-violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consequences • effects; undesirable/negative/ bad effects /consequences/impact • aftermath • outcomes • ramifications • results • after effects • negative implications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setback • undesired/unintended effects • problems • drawback

*Do not penalize for wrong form of tense and spelling. Penalise spelling under language.
For answers with “and”, both components must be correct to get 1 m.