



EUNOIA JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 Preliminary Examination 2022
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level
Higher 1

GENERAL PAPER

Paper 1

8807/01**29 August 2022****1 hour 30 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet will be provided with this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **one** question.

Note that up to **20** marks out of **50** will be awarded for your use of language.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of 2 printed pages.

2

Answer **one** question.

Answers should be between 500 and 800 words in length.

- 1 'To be ordinary is to be miserable.' Comment.
- 2 To what extent does social media give power to the undeserving?
- 3 Is formal education still needed when technology has made knowledge widely accessible?
- 4 'Genuine social change lies in the hand of citizens, not the government.' Discuss.
- 5 'Not enough action has been taken to meet the needs of women.' How far is this true in your society?
- 6 How effective are international efforts in addressing the wrongdoing of nations?
- 7 Consider the view that money undermines the spirit of sport.
- 8 To what extent is protecting privacy viable today?
- 9 In your society, should the views of the elderly be valued more than the views of the young?
- 10 Is wealth the best measure of success today?
- 11 Have traditions become too commercialised in your society?
- 12 Can fashion ever offer anything more than beauty?



EUNOIA JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 Preliminary Examination 2022
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level
Higher 1

GENERAL PAPER**8807/02**

Paper 2

29 August 2022

INSERT

1 hour 30 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains the passages for Paper 2.

This document consists of 3 printed pages and 1 blank page.

William Damon considers the value of honesty.

- 1 No civilization can tolerate a fixed expectation of dishonest communications without falling apart from a breakdown in mutual trust. All human relations rely upon confidence that those in the relations will, as a rule, tell the truth. Honesty builds and solidifies a relationship with trust; and too many breaches in honesty can corrode relations beyond repair. Friendships, family, work, and civic relations all suffer whenever dishonesty comes to light. The main reason that no one wants to be known as a liar is that people shun liars because they can't be trusted. 5
- 2 Honesty's vital role in human society has been observed and celebrated for all of recorded history. The Romans considered the goddess Veritas to be the "mother of virtue"; Confucius considered honesty to be the essential source of love, communication, and fairness between people; and of course, the Bible's Old Testament prohibited bearing false witness. It is also noteworthy that the two most universally heralded U. S. presidents (George Washington, who "could not tell a lie," and Abraham Lincoln, who was known as "Honest Abe") were widely acclaimed for their trustworthiness. 10
- 3 In a similar vein, religious leader Gordon Hinckley has written that, "where there is honesty, other virtues will follow"—indicating, as did the Romans, the pivotal role of truthfulness in all moral behavior and development. Hinckley's comment was made in the context of his alarm-sounding book on "neglected virtues," and it points to the problematic status of honesty in our society today. Although truthfulness is essential for good human relationships and personal integrity, it is often abandoned in pursuit of other life priorities. 15
- 4 Indeed, there may be a perception in many key areas of contemporary life—law, business, politics, among others—that expecting honesty on a regular basis is a naïve and foolish attitude, a "loser's" way of operating. Such a perception is practically a mandate for personal dishonesty and a concession to interpersonal distrust. When we no longer assume that those who communicate with us are at least trying to tell the truth, we give up on them as trustworthy persons and deal with them only in a strictly instrumental manner. The bounds of mutual moral obligation dissolve, and the laws of the jungle reemerge. 25
- 5 Our serious problem today is not simply that many people routinely tell lies. People have departed from the truth for one reason or another all throughout human history. The problem now is that we seem to be reaching a dysfunctional tipping point in which an essential commitment to truthfulness no longer seems to be assumed in our society. If this is indeed the case, the danger is that the bonds of trust important in any society, and essential for a liberal one, will dissolve so that the kinds of discourse required to self-govern will become impossible. 35
- 6 In former days, there was not much hesitancy in our society about using a moral language to teach children essential virtues such as honesty. For us today, it can be a culture shock to leaf through old editions of the McGuffey Readers, used in most American schools until the mid-twentieth century, to see how readily educators once dispensed unambiguous moral lessons to students. Nowadays, when cheating is considered by some teachers to be an excusable response to a difficult assignment, or even a form of pro-social activity, our society risks a future of moral numbness brought on by a decline of honesty and all the virtues that rely on it. As the Founders of our Republic warned, the failure to cultivate virtue in citizens can be a lethal threat to any democracy. 40

Anna Chui considers the merits of lying.

- 1 Liar, liar, pants on fire. No one wants to get caught in a lie and appear to be dishonest or deceptive. But does telling a lie actually make you either of those things? The truth is, there are some advantages to lying, and they aren't always for self-gain. Sometimes people choose to lie to protect others and spare their feelings. Because let's face it, the truth hurts. 5
- 2 We all need to take a moment to be honest with ourselves and admit that we all lie. It is in our innate nature to deceive and sometimes protect. Yes, we sometimes tell lies to cover up bad behavior, manipulate others, or rise to power and attain what we want. But we also lie to spare the feelings of others, avoid unnecessary conflict, or to simply brighten up someone's day. 10
- 3 Researchers believe that the act of lying came into play after the development of language. It is the evolution of deceptive strategy, just as animals use camouflage to deceive their predators or prey. In terms of efficiency, lying is the easiest way to rise to power and attain resources. If your enemy is larger and stronger than you, then physical force will not be very effective. But if you are able to outwit and manipulate your enemy, not only can you acquire their resources, you can also make them believe that it was their own idea. 15
- 4 In actuality, we are conditioned to lie at a young age. Didn't your parents tell you to always thank your host for that "delicious" meal that you had to choke down? Social graces aside, it's still a lie. Children typically learn to lie between the ages of 2 and 5. When children first begin to lie at the age of 2, it is an indication that they are starting to test out their independence. They lie simply to see what they can get away with. By the age of 8, the children actually have the capacity of lying to spare the feelings of others. The results of the study found that these lies are motivated by empathy and compassion rather than deceit and manipulation. 20
25
- 5 Some lies are well intentioned - meant to protect those who are being lied to. Lying has even been found to have psychological benefits for the liar. Those who are extremely honest with themselves are more prone to depression than those who are not. Overtly honest people are often construed as blunt, sometimes even pathological. There are even interpersonal benefits to be gained from lying and knowing when it is okay to do so. In fact, if someone detects that you have lied to them to protect them, it could increase the trust that they have in you. These well intentioned lies are known as pro-social lies. In this case, our choice to lie is a result of moral and emotional reasoning. We prioritize kindness over the importance of truth to spare other persons involved. As our brains develop, our moral reasoning progresses at the same rate as self-control as well as cognitive ability. 30
35
- 6 Further still, the most selfless of lies is known as a blue lie. These lies tend to be altruistic falsities that are actually told at the cost of the liar to protect someone else. In this case, we might subject ourselves to punishment for the wrongdoing of others.
- 7 Honestly, lying isn't so bad. What determines the magnitude of the lie is the intent behind it. Lies that are told to protect others can actually help to strengthen relationships. Other lies that are told to embellish one's image are debatably harmless. It all boils down to one fact - we all have our reasons for the lies that we tell and the facts that we choose not to share. Sometimes a tiny lie is necessary to ensure that all is well and all runs smoothly. At the end of the day, what we don't know won't hurt us. 40

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Copyright Acknowledgement:

Reading Passage 1
Reading Passage 2

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EUNOIA JUNIOR COLLEGE
 JC2 Preliminary Examinations 2022
 General Certificate of Education Advanced Level
 Higher 1

GENERAL PAPER

Paper 2

8807/02

29 August 2022

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, civics group and question number on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

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

Answer **all** questions.

The Insert contains the passages for comprehension.

Note that up to **15** marks out of **50** will be awarded for your use of language.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

CANDIDATE
NAME

CIVICS
GROUP

21 -

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

This document consists of 7 printed pages.

Read the passages in the Insert and then answer **all** the questions. Note that up to fifteen marks will be given for the quality and accuracy of your use of English throughout this Paper.

For
Examiner's
Comments

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 2, how does the author illustrate his view that honesty's "vital role in human society has been observed and celebrated for all of recorded history" (lines 8-9)?

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

2 According to the author, why is the status of honesty in our society today "problematic" (line 18)? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

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

3 Why has the author written "loser's" in inverted commas (line 23)?

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

3

For
Examiner's
Comments

4 According to the author, what happens when the "bounds of mutual moral obligation dissolve" (line 27)? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

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

5 In lines 32-35, what does the author suggest are the consequences of not having "an essential commitment to truthfulness" (line 32) in society? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

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

6 In paragraph 6, what contrasts between the past and the present does the author make about society's approach to educating the young about honesty? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

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

7 Explain the writer's use of the word "even" in line 41.

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

*For
examiners'
comments*

9 According to the author, what is a "blue lie" (line 36)? Use your own words as far as possible.

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

10 Identify two ways in which the final sentence (line 44) provides an effective ending.

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

For
Examiner's
Comments

[Dotted lines for writing]

[10]

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**2022 JC2 General Paper Preliminary Examination
Paper 2 (Honesty)**

Suggested Answer Scheme

From Passage 1

Paragraph 2

Question 1

In paragraph 2, how does the author illustrate his view that honesty's "vital role in human society has been observed and celebrated for all of recorded history"? [2]

Question Type: Inference	
From Passage	Suggested Answer
The <u>Romans</u> considered the goddess Veritas to be the "mother of virtue"; <u>Confucius</u> considered honesty to be the essential source of love, communication, and fairness between people; and of course, the <u>Bible's</u> Old Testament prohibited bearing false witness. It is also noteworthy that the two most universally heralded <u>U.S. presidents</u> (George Washington, who "could not tell a lie," and Abraham Lincoln, who was known as "Honest Abe") were widely acclaimed for their trustworthiness.	(a) Method: Illustrates his view with a range of key figures / examples across major fields of thought (mythology, philosophy, religion and politics) and/or across time Note: No marks for simply listing specific examples.
	(b) Context: who all extolled/ emphasised on the benefits and value of being honest. <p align="right">All-or-Nothing (2 marks for clear method + context)</p>

From paragraph 3

Question 2

According to the author, why is the status of honesty in our society today "problematic" (line 18)? Use your own words as far as possible. [2]

Question Type: Literal	
From Passage	Suggested Answer
Hinckley's comment was made in the context of his alarm-sounding book on "neglected virtues," and it points to <i>the problematic status of honesty in our society today</i> . Although truthfulness is essential for	(a) The status of honesty is "problematic" because Even though honesty is important for healthy human connections and individual character;
	(b) it is frequently disregarded in favour of other priorities.

good human relationships and personal integrity, it is often abandoned in pursuit of other life priorities.	1m for each point
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From paragraph 4

Question 3

Why has the author written 'loser's' in inverted commas (line 23)? [2]

Question Type: Inference (Use of Language)	
From Passage	Suggested Inference
Indeed, there may be a perception in many key areas of contemporary life—law, business, politics, among others—that expecting honesty on a regular basis is a naïve and foolish attitude, a “ loser's ” way of operating.	(a) Function: He is showing disapproval / disagree / casting doubt on the use of the term “loser”
	(b) Context: as he feels that those people who hold out standards of honesty are not wrong / not inferior / not dumb
All-or-Nothing (2 marks for clear function + context)	

From paragraph 4

Question 4

According to the author, what happens when the bounds of mutual moral obligation dissolve (line 27)? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2]

Question Type: Literal	
From Passage	Suggested Answer
Process: When we no longer assume that those who communicate with us are at least trying to tell the truth, we give up on them as trustworthy persons and deal with them only in a strictly instrumental manner.	EITHER <u>Process</u> a1) (word-for-word) abandon hope that they are dependable/honest people / (sense-for-sense) we think that everyone is being dishonest b1) and deal with them solely in a utilitarian/ functional way
Consequence: The bounds of mutual moral obligation	OR <u>Consequence</u>
1m for each point	

dissolve, and the laws of the jungle reemerge .	a2) Human beings return/ regress to their b2) primal/ animalistic/ primeval ways / that the bonds break down / the strongest will always win
1m for each point	

From paragraph 5

Question 5

In lines 32-35, what does the author suggest are the consequences of not having "an essential commitment to truthfulness" (line 32) in society? Use your own words as far as possible. [2]

Question Type: Literal		
From Passage		Suggested Answer
If this is indeed the case, the danger is that the bonds of trust important in any society, and essential for a liberal one, will dissolve	(a)	trust that is crucial for democratic/ free societies will disappear
so that the kinds of discourse required to self-govern will become impossible .	(b)	the conversations needed to participate in civil society can no longer take place .
1m for each point		

From paragraph 6

Question 6

In paragraph 6, what contrasts between the past and the present does the author make about society's approach to educating the young about honesty? Use your own words as far as possible. [2]

Question Type: Inference		
From Passage		Suggested Answer
In former days, there was not much hesitancy in our society about using a moral language to teach children essential virtues such as honesty. For us today, it can be a culture shock to leaf through old editions of the McGuffey Readers, used in most American schools until the mid-twentieth century, to see how	(a)	a1) In the past, there was no reluctance in teaching/ upholding/ expecting honesty (inferred from " <i>not much hesitancy</i> " and " <i>how readily</i> "), a2) whereas in the present there is less decisiveness in doing so (inferred from " <i>considered by some teachers</i> ").
	(b)	b1) In the past there were clear/ indisputable standards/ language of honesty that were taught/ used (inferred from " <i>unambiguous moral lessons</i> "), b2) whereas today there is less certainty about

<p>readily educators once dispensed unambiguous moral lessons to students. Nowadays, when cheating is considered by some teachers to be an excusable response to a difficult assignment, or even a form of pro-social activity,</p>	<p>whether lying is wrong (inferred: "<i>culture shock</i>" and "<i>excusable response</i>")</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1m for each contrast</p>
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From paragraph 6

Question 7

Explain the writer's use of the word 'even' in line 41. [2m]

Question Type: Inference		
From Passage		Suggested Inference
<p>Nowadays, when cheating is considered by some teachers to be an excusable response to a difficult assignment, or even a form of pro-social activity</p>	(a)	<p>Function:</p> <p>To emphasise how extreme / surprising / the extent of contrast between the past and present</p>
	(b)	<p>Context:</p> <p>It is that cheating is not only considered not to be wrong (<i>inferred from "excusable"</i>), but seen to be good (<i>inferred from "pro-social"</i>).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">All-or-Nothing (2 marks for clear function + context)</p>

From Passage 2

Paragraph 6

Question 9

According to the author, what is a "blue lie" (line 36)? Use your own words as far as possible. [1]

Question Type: Inference	
From Passage	Suggested Inference
<p>Further still, the most selfless of lies is known as a blue lie. These lies tend to be altruistic falsities that are actually told at the cost of the liar to protect someone else. In this case, we might subject ourselves to punishment for the wrongdoing of others.</p>	<p>(a) Selfless lies ("<i>altruistic</i>") / to save others (b) spoken at the expense of the liar ("<i>at the cost of the liar</i>")</p> <p>Accepted Lift: lie, falsities</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(a) + (b) = 1m</p>

From paragraph 6

Question 10

Identify two ways in which the final sentence (line 44) provides an effective ending. [2]

Question Type: Inference	
From Passage	Suggested Inference
<p>Paragraph 1: Sometimes people choose to lie to protect others and spare their feelings. Because let's face it, the truth hurts.</p> <p>Paragraph 7: Sometimes a tiny lie is necessary to ensure that all is well and all runs smoothly. At the end of the day, what we don't know won't hurt us.</p>	<p>(a) He reiterated the idea of "hurt" he began with in paragraph 1, which gives a sense of closure / symmetry</p>
	<p>(b) His use of the pronoun 'we' involved his readers in his campaign</p>
	<p>(c) The phrase "end of the day" brings a sense of finality / closure to the argument</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1m for any 1 point</p>

Summary Question

Question 8

Using materials from paragraphs 3-5 (lines 11-35) only, summarise what the author has to say about reasons why people lie, circumstances when people lie and the benefits of lying.

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.**

People lie ...

From the Text		Suggested Paraphrase
Para 3		
1	It is the evolution of deceptive strategy, just as animals use camouflage to deceive their predators or prey.	(inferred) in order to survive .
2	In terms of efficiency, lying is the easiest way to rise to power	Deceiving others is the most productive method to gain influence
3	and attain resources .	And obtain supplies/ provisions (accept: materials)
4	But if you are able to outwit	We deceive in order to outsmart/ outfox
5	manipulate your enemy	and control one's opponent
	(make them believe it was their own idea)	<i>one way of manipulation: gaslighting</i>
Para 4		
6	we are conditioned to lie at a young age	One is taught/ bred/ trained to deceive at a juvenile stage
7	it is an indication that they are starting to test out their independence	As a sign of asserting their personal autonomy
8	They lie simply to see what they can get away with .	Children deceive to test boundaries
9	the children actually have the capacity of lying to spare the feelings of others.	to avoid hurting someone's emotions
10	these lies are motivated by empathy and compassion	Such deceptions are prompted by empathy and mercy/ charity for others.
Para 5		
11	Some lies are well intentioned -	Certain deceptions are benevolent
12	meant to protect those who are being lied to.	With a purpose to shield/ preserve/ defend the person being deceived.
13	psychological benefits for the liar	Deceiving others/yourself has mental advantages .
14	Those who are extremely honest with themselves are more prone to depression than those who are not.	(inferred) Deceiving yourself makes one less likely to be afflicted with despondency/ melancholy.
15	Overtly honest people are often construed as blunt (sometimes even pathological)	Perceived to be (compulsively) too straightforward OR insensitive/hurtful
16	There are even interpersonal benefits to be gained from lying	Social ties can be improved/ obtained from deception
17	if someone detects that you have lied to them to protect them, it could increase the trust that they have in you	if the person being deceived knows that you have deceived them in order to safeguard/preserve/defend them, it can

		result in greater belief/ faith/ confidence in the deceiver.
18	our choice to lie is a result of moral and emotional reasoning.	Deception is virtuous .
19	We prioritize kindness over the importance of truth	We deceive because benevolence/ charity/ beneficence is more important than the truth
20	to spare other persons involved	And to free/ exempt/ protect the people being deceived

Points	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9	10-11	12-13	14 and above
Score	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Question 10 (Application Question)

William Damon argues that honesty is important for society while Anna Chui believes that lying is not always bad. How far do you agree with the opinions expressed in these two passages? Support your answer with examples drawn from your own experience and that of your society.

Unpacking the question requirements:

- Students are required to choose arguments related to the **importance of honesty** (passage 1), and the **reasons for lying** (passage 2).
- As with any AQ, students needed to relate their arguments to that of their society. This could look like examples/observations explained with reference to deeper underlying societal characteristics (i.e. 'chasing the whys').
- "How far do you agree" is an invitation to consider the logic of the arguments, beyond just whether the claims are applicable in the societal context or not.
- Better responses would have a **balanced** discussion of both authors' views and provide an **overall position** on both passages.

Important notes about claim selection:**Passage 1:**

- Even though the main thrust of the author's view is that honesty is important, he does spend a sizeable part of the passage outlining the **decline of honesty** in order to underscore the severity and urgency of his argument. Students should realise that this has less direct relevance to the importance of honesty.
- As such, students should avoid choosing claims that concern the **historical prominence of honesty** (paragraph 2), and the **decline of honesty** in present day society (lines 18-24, 29-32, 36-40).
- Students should also take note that while claims in paragraph 1 do relate to the importance of honesty, the author expounds substantially on the interplay between honesty and **trust**. However, students should not use honesty and trust interchangeably (though the former gives rise to the latter), or focus their discussion solely on trust, instead of honesty, in their response.

Passage 2:

- Astute students would realize that the **summary question** (reasons why people lie, circumstances when people lie and the benefits of lying) directly relates to the **AQ requirement** of "lying not always (being) bad" and would have contained a range of possible points that are suitable for discussion. This alignment between summary question and AQ requirement is quite common in many (though not all) A-Level papers.
- Apart from that, most of passage 2 was filled with possible claims to use, given the focused nature of the passage which touched upon all the various reasons why people lie and justifications for such behaviour.