



Catholic Junior College
JC2 Preliminary Examinations
Higher 1

GENERAL PAPER

8807/01

Paper 1

17 August 2017

1 hour 30 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and class on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

Do not use paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid on your work.

Answer **one** question.

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

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

Answer **one** question.

Answers should be between 500 and 800 words in length.

- 1 “We are not the masters of this earth.” To what extent is this true of the environment today?
- 2 To what extent is it acceptable for religious authority to be involved in governance today?
- 3 How important is it for your society to keep the elderly in the workforce today?
- 4 ‘Technological advancements to the body have threatened our sense of self.’ Comment.
- 5 ‘Modern technology has removed the need for reading skills.’ Do you agree?
- 6 ‘Modern Art is not considered Art.’ Discuss.
- 7 ‘In today’s world, governments should prioritise domestic affairs over international ones.’ Discuss.
- 8 Consider the view that society must open spaces, even reserve them, for women to lead.
- 9 To what extent is the media responsible for the perception of truth in the world today?
- 10 How important is it for countries to possess World Heritage Site attractions?
- 11 Comment on the view that traditional businesses have no future in your society.
- 12 Is humility still desirable today?

END OF PAPER

Passage 1. *Leon F. Seltzer comments on the wisdom of spontaneity.*

- 1 Technically at least, the terms "spontaneous" and "impulsive" are synonyms, but only rarely can they be used interchangeably. Spontaneity "arises naturally rather than resulting from external constraint or stimulus", a definition infused with positive connotations. Impulsivity? Just the opposite, characterized as "a sudden urge or feeling not governed by reason". Those free to act spontaneously are "blessed" and those driven to behave impulsively are "bedevilled," "accursed," or "ill-fated". Those others, unable or unwilling to act in ways either spontaneous or impulsive, are in a class of their own – neither "blessed" nor "bedevilled," but not happy or fulfilled either. 5
- 2 Ultimately, the pivotal differences between these two terms makes obvious how each has psychological ramifications worthy of careful consideration. Although they may both have embedded in them the notion of "without conscious thought," impulsive behaviour clearly implies thoughtless behaviour in a way that spontaneous behaviour does not. There is a fairly complicated thought process underlying spontaneous behaviour that no one has ever adequately addressed. Those who oppose spontaneity often confuse it with impulsivity. Spontaneity is not detrimental, impulsivity is. 10
- 3 Impulsivity results in behaviour that is hasty and sudden. It is demonstrated by our drive to do something without the ability to take into account possible consequences (like impulsively reaching for another drink when we have already had as much as we can handle). In this case, our immediate feelings, unmediated by any deliberative thought process, exert pressure on us to act. Our best judgement is just not available. The immediate aftermath of acting on some immediate impulse can result in emotional distress, and lead to disappointment in ourselves. Acting impulsively puts us in danger of losing control that potentially can cause us (and others) real harm. We are compelled to do something that runs counter to our best interests. Impulsive behaviour is also typically regarded as untrustworthy. So we might describe someone with a serious shopping addiction as "an impulsive (or compulsive) spender," whereas it probably would not occur to us to depict that person's spending as "spontaneous." This is likewise true of drug addicts. 15
20
- 4 Children can easily be governed by whim, or desire. What makes a young child impulsive rather than spontaneous is that his behaviour typically has not first been mediated by some internal censoring mechanism. Children do such things because, in the moment, the behaviour is irresistible. Adults, however – benefiting from life experience – are better able to count the costs of their behaviour. Therefore, each action taken is informed by numerous past mistakes, insensitivities and oversights. Only actions that are prudent – or at least safely "gotten away with" – are performed. As adults, curiosity, a sense of adventure, or what is believed to be necessary or pleasurable, can all motivate us to act spontaneously. If we act spontaneously, it does not mean that we have not evaluated the possible liability of that particular behaviour. It is just that such assessment happens in a flash. Due to knowledge gained from experience, we can instantaneously judge whether an action makes sense, is safe - or at least poses a risk that is manageable. This allows spontaneous people to live in the moment while being responsible for their actions. 25
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35
- 5 In fact, when we suggest that someone acts more spontaneously, what is implied is that it would benefit them to adapt more readily to changing or unexpected circumstances – that is, become more flexible. It gives them more faith in their ability to do something appropriately without first having to mull it over. In fact, because spontaneous people are not tied down to a particular plan, they are more likely to propose or accept creative solutions to problems that crop up. Their "go-with-the-flow" attitude allows them to avoid conflict and ride the wave of excitement that continuously exists. 40
- 6 In essence, spontaneity is about adaptability and openness to change. Spontaneous acts are in harmony with the person's values and interests. They are a natural manifestation of something that has been thought about in the past – and therefore an expression of experience. Spontaneous people make the best of every situation they face, and take full advantage of everything life has to offer. It may be a bit of conjecture, but it stands to reason that those who are more flexible, creative, and relaxed will ultimately be happier with their lives. 45

Adapted from "The Wisdom of Spontaneity" by Leon F. Seltzer

Passage 2. *Steven Poole questions the modern cult of spontaneity.*

- 1 Live for the moment. Be spontaneous. Be free and happy. Don't worry about the future. Act as though it is your last day on earth. You only live once. Such is one modern conception of the good life. Advertisements encourage us to drop everything and jet off for a city break at the last moment, or to walk at random into a bar where we are sure to meet a new gang of stock-photo besties, all ostentatiously sipping the same brand of transparent liquor. People are reluctant to make concrete social arrangements, so just say, "Text me." Serendipity is our friend; planning is for losers. "Spontaneity" is rhetorically offered as the reason to celebrate both online social media and last-minute travel bucket list shops. Truly living in the moment and embracing utter spontaneity would render you unable, for instance, to make and keep promises, or to formulate any kind of plan for helping yourself or others. 5
- 2 Why, then, is the dream of spontaneity so attractive? It is perhaps because most of our lives are so corralled and timetabled, and our workdays increasingly subject to silent, automated time-and-motion studies conducted by data-harvesting computers for the purpose of what is euphemised as "workforce science", that we dream all the more of being able to be spontaneous – at least in our free time. Our "free" time-is just that time which is left to us after most of it has been forcefully taken away. And so the idea of spontaneity is a dream of liberty. 15
- 3 But true freedom, as Jean-Paul Sartre noted, is also terrifying. And spontaneity, it seems, is a virtue that we sorely wish to have ascribed to us but do not actually want to act out rigorously. To be thought of as a spontaneous person is to own a certain kind of devil-may-care cool, to seem open to new experiences. 20
- 4 However, to be a spontaneous person might lead to a more stressful and disorderly life. Thus, a whole new class of smartphone apps offers what can be thought of as a kind of mediated, filtered spontaneity – a kind of just-in-time planning that still gives the desired impression of impetuosity. For example, a mobile booking start-up called *Hotel Tonight* recently added a feature allowing users to peek at probable same-day rates a few days ahead. The company announced on its blog that this planning feature was part of their "never-ending quest to empower people to be more spontaneous". 25
- 5 Consumer spontaneity is very good for business. It is very much in the interest of people selling things if a habit of recklessly spending money at a moment's notice were considered part of a desirable personality. As it happens, a friend's Twitter feed was recently interrupted by a "promoted tweet" (that is, advert) chirruping: "Go Brazilian this summer with free Ipanema flip-flops when you pick up our bikini razor now." Perhaps the purchase of a "bikini razor" is meant to count as an investment in future spontaneity, though the spontaneity that really counts here is that of immediately clicking on an ad to buy a product. Furthermore, one finds that recent "spontaneity surveys" showing that Britons really wish they were more spontaneous, are predominantly carried out on behalf of companies for which more spontaneity equals more business: train operators and retailers. Or take the advert for Delta Private Jets – the tagline which reads: "Perfect moments are often made on a moment's notice." Here, spontaneity becomes a kind of meta-luxury. 30
- 6 The dream of spontaneity is one of escape, but the truth might be that the more time we spend in a self-built cage, the better we can escape. Other work in psychology reported that pursuing spontaneity at all costs ensures we will be less happy. The problem with a devotion to spontaneity is that we are all subject to "decision fatigue", the existential lethargy that sets in quickly when we are forced to make too many trivial choices. The antidote might be, then, to stick even more closely to a timetable. Freed from the self-imposed pressure to do an awesome thing spontaneously, we will actually experience more pleasure. When we stop worrying about living, we might start having more fun. 35

Adapted from "Think Before You Act" by Steven Poole



CATHOLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE
JC2 Preliminary Examinations
Higher 1

CANDIDATE
NAME

CLASS

GENERAL PAPER

Paper 2

8807/02

17 August 2017

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
Answers written in pencil will not be awarded marks.

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.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

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

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
Use

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 and phrases from the passage.

From Passage 1

1 Explain what the author means when he says that the words 'spontaneous' and 'impulsive' are "synonyms, but only rarely can they be used interchangeably" (lines 1-2). **Use your own words as far as possible.**

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

2 Why does the author place the words 'bedevilled,' 'accursed' and 'ill-fated' (line 5) in inverted commas?

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

3 From paragraph 4, state the main point of contrast between adults and children that enable adults to act spontaneously. **Use your own words as far as possible.**

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

From Passage 2

5 Why does the author begin his article with a series of short statements?

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

6 Explain the author's attitude towards advertisements as suggested by lines 3-5.

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

7 What are the negative outcomes of utter spontaneity from Paragraph 1? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

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.....[2]

8 Explain what the author means when he writes that spontaneity is "a virtue that we sorely wish to have ascribed to us but do not actually want to act out rigorously" (lines 17-18). **Use your own words as far as possible.**

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.....[2]

9 What does the example of the smartphone app in lines 24-26 illustrate? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

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.....[2]

10 Why does the author place “that is, advert” (lines 29-30) in brackets?

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.....[2]

11 Explain the irony in the statement, “The dream of spontaneity is one of escape, but the truth might be that the more time we spend in a self-built cage, the better we can escape” (lines 38-39).

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.....[2]

2017 CJC Prelim Paper 2 Suggested Answer Scheme

From Passage 1

1. Explain what the author means when he says that the words ‘spontaneous’ and ‘impulsive’ are “synonyms, but only rarely can they be used interchangeably” (lines 1-2). **Use your own words as far as possible.** [1]

From Passage	Suggested Answer
<p>Technically at least, the terms "spontaneous" and "impulsive" are synonyms, but only rarely can they be used interchangeably.</p> <p>[answer must capture both a and b to get the 1 mark]</p>	<p>a. The author means that the words have similar meanings/definitions, but</p> <p>b. can hardly/scarcely/infrequently act as substitutes/replacement</p> <p>DNA: if one has positive connotations and the other has negative connotations (vague) If they are used in different contexts (inferred instead of paraphrased)</p>

2. Why does the author place the words ‘bedevilled,’ ‘accursed’ and ‘ill-fated’ (line 5) in inverted commas? [2]

From Passage	Suggested Answer
<p>Those free to act spontaneously are “blessed” and those driven to behave impulsively are "bedevilled," "accursed," or "ill-fated".</p>	<p>a. Function: The inverted commas are used to quote the labels given by others</p> <p>BOD: (variations of) The words are society’s opinions of those who are impulsive.</p> <p>DNA: the words are not used in their original meaning / The author does not believe / the author is expressing doubt</p>
	<p>b. Context: regarding impulsive people as being doomed / ruined / destroyed</p> <p>BOD: do not get anything good out of their actions DNA: people are shown in a negative/unfavourable light (wrong degree) / unfortunate / unlucky / cursed (lift)</p>

3. From paragraph 4, state the main point of contrast between adults and children that enable adults to act spontaneously. **Use your own words as far as possible.** [1]

From Passage	Suggested Answer
<p>Children can easily be governed by whim, or desire. / “unthinking behaviour” / “behaviour is irresistible”</p> <p>VS.</p> <p>Adults, however - benefiting from life experience - are better able to count the costs of their behaviour.</p> <p>[Contrast between a and b must be seen to be awarded the mark.]</p>	<p>a. Children are rash / foolish OR do not consider the consequences (only exception) OR are unable to control their own behaviour</p> <p>b. whereas adults possess wisdom / maturity / understanding / consider the consequences / able to deliberate</p> <p>DNA: “do not” on its own as a point of contrast. E.g. Adults are wise whereas children are not.</p>

From Passage 2

5. Why does the author begin his article with a series of short statements? [1]

From Passage	Suggested Answer

<p>“Live for the moment. Be spontaneous. Be free and happy. Don’t worry about the future. Act as though it is your last day on earth. You only live once. Such is one modern conception of the good life.”</p>	<p>[function] a. It is to engage / appeal to / interest / intrigue the reader with familiar/common quotes/sayings/idioms/axioms/refrains / popular sentiments Accept: make readers think / challenge / consider / set the context BOD: make readers recall / focus on DNA: emphasise / highlight / show / food for thought (use plain language instead of metaphor) / introduction (vague) / create impact + [context] b. concerning/regarding/encouraging spontaneity.</p>
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6. Explain the author’s attitude towards advertisements as suggested by lines 3-5. [2]

From passage	Suggested Answer
<p>Advertisements encourage us to drop everything and jet off for a city break at the last moment, or to walk at random into a bar where we are sure to meet a new gang of stock-photo besties, all ostentatiously sipping the same brand of transparent liquor.</p>	<p>a. The author is critical towards / disdainful / disapproves / not supportive of advertisements BOD: dismissive DNA: negative (too vague) / cynical (misreading) / sarcastic or mocking or condescending (tone, not attitude) / skeptical / doubt / dislikes / in disbelief / disagrees / despises</p>
	<p>b. as they promote flamboyant / showy / flashy / clichéd / glamorous behaviour. (focus is on ‘ostentatious’) OR idealistic / unrealistic / too good to be true / too perfect / practically impossible BOD: superficial / shallow / exaggerated / façade DNA: false promises by advertisements / fake / artificial / ridiculous / meaningless / unproductive</p>

7. What are the negative outcomes of utter spontaneity from Paragraph 1? Use your own words as far as possible. [2]

From Passage	Suggested Answer
<p>Truly living in the moment and embracing utter spontaneity would render you unable,</p> <p>(Student must be able to rephrase the word ‘unable’ somewhere in the answer.)</p>	<p>a. Utter spontaneity would result/make you incapable of / cannot / debilitate / prevents / deter</p> <p>Accept lifts of root words: not able / capable</p>
<p>for instance, to make and keep promises,</p>	<p>b. forming / creating and fulfilling your vows/assurances</p> <p>Accept: trustworthiness Accept: form OR fulfill (as long as one is present)</p>
<p>or to formulate any kind of plan for helping yourself or others.</p>	<p>c. or to create any kind of idea / scheme / process / ways for providing aid to / support / assist / benefits to others and yourself / change for the better / improve oneself</p> <p>Award 1 mark for 1 to 2 points, 2 marks for 3 points.</p>

8. Explain what the author means when he writes that spontaneity is “a virtue that we sorely wish to have ascribed to us but do not actually want to act out rigorously” (lines 17-18). Use your own words as far as possible. [2]

From Passage	Suggested Answer
And spontaneity, it seems, is a virtue that we sorely wish to have ascribed to us	a. Spontaneity is a positive character trait that we dearly/greatly desire / yearn to have / be associated with us / be called / labelled with/own (intensity of the word ‘sorely’ must be seen)
...but do not actually want to act out rigorously . To be thought of as a spontaneous person is to own a certain kind of devil-may-care cool, to seem open to new experiences.	b. but fail to work on/do/perform conscientiously/attentively/in detail / actively DNA: do not <i>actually</i> want to carry it out

9. What does the example of the smartphone app in lines 24-26 illustrate? Use your own words as far as possible. [2]

From Passage	Suggested Answer
a whole new class of smartphone apps offers what can be thought of as a kind of mediated, filtered spontaneity –	a. It illustrates how spontaneity is aided / engineered done / managed / curated / arranged / facilitated on their behalf by external applications. BOD: seek services for help with organising DNA: allows
a kind of just-in-time planning that still gives the desired impression of impetuosity .	b. It is to grant the illusion / perception / appearance of spontaneity OR to seem spontaneous Accept: when you think you are ‘spontaneous’ DNA: for the consumers to feel like they are being spontaneous

10. Why does the author place “that is, advert” (lines 29-30) in brackets? [2]

From Passage	Suggested Answer
As it happens, a friend’s Twitter feed was recently interrupted by a “promoted tweet” (that is, advert) chirruping : “Go Brazilian this summer with free Ipanema flip-flops when you pick up our bikini razor now.”	a. [Function] The author uses brackets to include additional information/clarifies [1] BOD: explain / insert his own opinion DNA: criticise / emphasise b. [Context] the purpose of the tweet, which is to motivate/encourage the reader to purchase the razor on the spur of the moment. [1] OR a. [Function] The author uses brackets to mock the fact that [1] b. [Context] the tweet was a marketing trick/tool in disguise to encourage spontaneity. [1] DNA: advertisement (lift, not explaining)

11. Explain the irony in the statement, “The dream of spontaneity is one of escape, but the truth might be that the more time we spend in a self-built cage, the better we can escape” (lines 38-39). [2]

From Passage	Suggested Answer
The dream of spontaneity is one of escape ,	One would expect spontaneity to offer us a chance to break free / run away / liberate us from the pressures of life that is restraining us / having structure in our lives,
(Answer must capture concept of escape / liberty)	
but the truth might be that the more time we spend in a self-built cage , the better we can escape .	Yet, in reality, we can find freedom from the pressures of life more effectively by spending more time with self-imposed rules / schedules .

DNA: (variations of) One would find better chances of getting away if they are more familiar with their cage (too literal)

4. Using material from paragraphs 3, 5 and 6 only (lines 14-24, 37-48), summarise the disadvantages of impulsivity and the benefits of spontaneity.

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.**

Impulsivity is disadvantageous as it brings about...

	From Passage	Suggested Answer
A	Impulsivity results in behaviour that is hasty and sudden	Impulsivity results in behaviour that is unpredictable/rash
B	It is demonstrated by our drive to do something without the ability to take into account possible consequences	as demonstrated by our desire to act without being capable of rationalising our actions /considering the potential implications of our actions
C	Our best judgement is just not available	Being discerning/ thinking critically is just not possible
D	...can result in emotional distress	leads to being upset/anxiety/worry DNA: pain, emotional pain (emotional is a lift), psychological trauma / mental breakdown (focus on emo, not mental) Accept: emotional upset (the word 'upset' captures the emotional state so we can award the mark for it; ignore the lift of 'emotional here')
F	lead to disappointment in ourselves	results in regret/dismay/sadness/upset about who we are/what we can achieve / self-deprecating / self-criticism / self-blame / personal regret / not meeting our own expectation
H	puts us in danger of losing control	places us at the risk of losing power/restraint/autonomy Acceptable lift: 'losing' (idea: loss of agency)
I	potentially can cause us (and others) real harm	possibly bring/lead to/result to actual/genuine pain / suffering
J	do something that runs counter to our best interests	do things that are detrimental to / against what is most beneficial to us
K	Impulsive behavior is also typically regarded as untrustworthy	is also seen as unreliable DNA: dishonest

M	when we suggest that someone acts more spontaneously, what is implied is that it would benefit them to adapt more readily to changing or unexpected circumstances OR become <i>more flexible</i> OR have a “ go-with-the-flow ” attitude	spontaneity suggests that we adjust/respond accordingly due to the dynamic situation OR their adaptability/mellow outlook
N 1	It gives them <i>more faith</i> in their ability to do something appropriately	increasing/greater confidence that they have the potential/capacity/skill/talent to do the right / correct thing
N 2	without first having to mull it over	Without taking time to consider / thinking about it first
O	spontaneous people are not tied down to a particular plan	do not adhere/follow what was decided
P	they are <i>more likely</i> to propose (for points M, N and P, comparative slant MUST be captured, but accept lift of “more”)	instead they have the greater tendency to suggest/provide
Q	or accept creative solutions to problems	or be open to innovative/unique/original answers/remedies to challenges
R	Their allows them to avoid conflict	prevents them from getting into disputes/disagreements/clashes
S	and ride the wave of excitement	to enjoy/benefit from the exhilaration/delight Accept: allow them to have fun / euphoria
T	spontaneity is about openness to change	willingness to making adjustments or to adapt to new shifts/to embrace new variations or shifts/receptive to variation
U	Spontaneous acts are in harmony with the person's values and interests	Spontaneous acts align with the ideals/standards/morals/beliefs of the individual and his/her preferences .
V	[Spontaneous people are] happier with their life (requires the comparative slant)	[Spontaneous people are] more contented/joyful/at a better advantage in their existence/experiences/situations .
W	Spontaneous people make the best of every situation they face, and take full advantage of everything life has to offer	They find ways to turn every circumstance/state of affairs into something that is effective/utilise every opportunity that comes their way. / live life to the fullest

Summary Markscheme

Points	1 pt	2-3 pts	4-5 pts	6-7 pts	8-9 pts	10-11 pts	12-13 pts	14+ pts
Marks	1m	2m	3m	4m	5m	6m	7m	8m

12. Seltzer believes in the value of spontaneity whereas Poole thinks that there are problems with it. **How important** is spontaneity to you and your society, and **how far** would you agree or disagree with the opinions expressed in these two passages? [10m]

Requirements

Candidates should:

1. Explain how far the authors’ views on the value of spontaneity are or are not important to them
2. Explain how far issues related to spontaneity are or are not important to their society
3. Support their views with reasoned argument
4. Show some understanding of the ideas in the passages
5. Explain ideas from both passages

Explanation and Text Reference

Candidates should show understanding of and make reference to *some* of the following issues raised in the Passage [See Table below]

Evaluation

Candidates should:

1. Question or show reasons for seeing some of the authors’ views are important or unimportant
2. Give examples from their own and their society’s experience in support of their views
3. *May* put forward original ideas on the importance of spontaneity
4. Provide insights on Singaporeans’ attitudes and practices
5. Develop objective evaluation of the ideas in the passage

Coherence

Candidates should:

1. Adopt a consistent viewpoint
2. Argue logically
3. Organise their answers into cohesive, themed paragraphs
4. Link paragraphs to show continuity and direction of argument
5. Maintain relevance to the task in everything they write
6. End with a summative or concluding paragraph or sentence

- R1: Justify your answer with reference to the passages
 R2: How important is it to be spontaneous for you and your society?
 R3: [EV]
 R3: [Context]

Textual Reference		EX + Evaluation (Logic + Context)	
From Passage 1	From Passage 2	Important	Not so important
Due to knowledge gained from experience, we can instantaneously judge whether an action makes sense, is safe - or at least poses a risk that is manageable. This allows spontaneous people to live in the moment while being responsible for their actions. [<i>Spontaneous people are able to embrace the moment while still being responsible.</i>]	...to be a spontaneous person might lead to a more stressful and disorderly life.		Although Passage 1 suggests that being spontaneous allows an individual to embrace the moment while still being responsible, Singaporeans have demonstrated via their online actions that spontaneity does not always encourage individuals to act responsibly. Given that Singaporeans are media-savvy but also highly opinionated and often quick to jump to conclusions, the spontaneous sharing of seemingly unjust actions of Singaporeans has actually

			<p>resulted in irresponsible name-calling, cyber attacks and greater misunderstanding. (Eg. Video of taxi driver being scolded by a passenger was circulated online gathering so much vitriol that the passenger’s personal details started to be revealed online.) In this case, a more measured, cautious approach where facts were first verified may have been a more responsible approach to the problem.</p>
<p>It gives them more faith in their ability to do something appropriately without first having to mull it over. In fact, because spontaneous people are not tied down to a particular plan, they are more likely to propose or accept creative solutions to problems that crop up</p>	<p>...pursuing spontaneity at all costs ensures we will be less happy. we are all subject to “decision fatigue”, the existential lethargy that sets in quickly when we are forced to make too many trivial choices.</p>	<p>In the age of disruption in the global economy, it is highly important/ imperative for Singaporeans to be spontaneous in order to innovate and remain relevant.</p> <p>Singapore is known for its conservatism, rigidity and control, and this may prevent us from being unconventional.</p> <p>Spontaneous expression of one’s ideas and opinion is still not common due to the fear of reprisal for opinions that are viewed as inappropriate. The fear of challenging authority and the pressure to conform to social rules and expectations have limited our potential.</p> <p>In the Singapore context, spontaneity might lead to insensitive and inappropriate behaviour towards others from different ethnic backgrounds.</p> <p>Yet, we are beginning to make the shift. Spontaneous acts of goodwill are evident and reported in the media. E.g. youth volunteers who gave out masks when the haze affected Singapore. E.g. Agents of Kindness from ‘The Kindness Nexus’ giving out food items, free hugs and hi-fives to the public in Orchard Road. These acts received positive responses from Singaporeans and others.</p>	<p>However, the realities of the current political, social and economic climate today require a calculated approach. Singaporeans are cautious and take calculated risks, knowing that reacting spontaneously may be counter-productive.</p> <p>Spontaneity does not necessarily lead to the formulation of creative solutions.</p> <p>Less applicable and not so important to Singapore.</p>
<p>it would benefit them to adapt</p>		<p>We need to adopt the mindset</p>	<p>We cannot afford to be too</p>

<p>more readily to changing or unexpected circumstances - that is, become more flexible... In essence, spontaneity is about adaptability and openness to change.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Spontaneous people make the best of every situation they face, and take full advantage of everything life has to offer.</p>		<p>of spontaneity as Singapore is susceptible to many external and internal forces like a rapidly changing political or social landscape (eg the emergence of the sharing economy, the USA pulling the plug on the TPP; the Chinese becoming more assertive in their military policies). We must be prepared to seize the opportunities presented to us (to be less risk averse)</p>	<p>hasty as we have much to lose given our degree of vulnerability to external factors.</p>
	<p>Furthermore, one finds that recent “spontaneity surveys” showing that Britons really wish they were more spontaneous, are predominantly carried out on behalf of companies for which more spontaneity equals more business: train operators and retailers. Or take the advert for Delta Private Jets -- the tagline which reads: “Perfect moments are often made on a moment’s notice.” Here, spontaneity becomes a kind of meta-luxury.</p>	<p>[EV] Very important for Singaporeans to be spontaneous in order to seek a more balanced lifestyle. [EX] Singaporeans took an average of 5.2 trips in the last 12 months, with almost half of the trips lasting just three to six days, according to a survey commissioned by performance marketing technology company Criteo. Among the other key findings, 52 per cent of Singaporeans booked their trips between one and four months before departure, and they are most likely to do so while at home (79 per cent) on a weekend, although they would already have browsed on weekdays (56 per cent).</p>	

THE END

