



DUNMAN HIGH SCHOOL
 General Certificate of Education Advanced Level
 Higher 1

YEAR 6 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

CANDIDATE NAME	<input style="width: 300px; height: 30px;" type="text"/>	QUESTION NUMBER	<input style="width: 50px; height: 30px;" type="text"/>
CIVICS GROUP	6C	INDEX NUMBER	<input style="width: 20px; height: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 30px;" type="text"/>

GENERAL PAPER

8807/01

Paper 1

29 August 2022

1 hour 30 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your **name**, **Civics Group**, **index number** and **Question number** in the spaces provided on the question paper and on all the work you hand in.

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.

[Turn over

2

Answer **one** question.

Answers should be between 500 and 800 words in length.

- 1 To what extent is consumerism the greatest threat to the environment?
- 2 Do you agree that science and technology can always be relied on to correct their shortcomings?
- 3 'Choosing an occupation should be about personal fulfilment, rather than the material prospects it brings.' Is this good advice for your society?
- 4 'The mass media today has focused too much on profits, and not enough on responsibility.' Is this a fair comment?
- 5 Assess the view that the more religious people are, the less cohesive society will be.
- 6 'A country's declining birth rate can only be effectively addressed with government support.' Discuss.
- 7 'Language mastery is unimportant as long as one can be understood.' Comment.
- 8 'Social causes matter more to the young than the old.' How far is this true in your society?
- 9 Is charisma an overrated quality of leaders?
- 10 'In times of global crises, rich countries are no longer obliged to help poorer countries.' To what extent do you agree?
- 11 Should a nation's history be taught objectively in schools?
- 12 'With technology, anyone can be an artist.' How far do you agree?

CANDIDATE NAME	CIVICS GROUP 6C	INDEX NUMBER
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DUNMAN HIGH SCHOOL
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level
Higher 1

YEAR 6 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

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.

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Passage 1. *Eve Dropper makes the case against mass surveillance.*

- 1 In many religions, people believe that their god is a moral overseer who invisibly scrutinises humanity for their failure and sins by monitoring their every move and reading their minds. He is the supernatural being who knows all human secrets due to his divine attributes. These secrets are safe with him and remain fundamentally unknowable to other human beings. Contrast this to the figurehead 'Big Brother' in George Orwell's novel *1984*. Big Brother often appears on posters and telescreens, reminding people about the virtues of respecting authority. Citizens are put under constant surveillance with the use of listening devices and cameras. The information collected from these intrusive gadgets is shared with other government agents to be used as evidence against wrong-doers and to mete out harsh punishments. Whatever the differences between the two, one thing is clear: mass surveillance has not only survived but flourished in today's authoritarian regimes and democracies. 5 10
- 2 Government surveillance is anathema to people – at least rational people – who believe they have the right to freedom of expression. Perhaps the most recognisable danger inherent to overt government surveillance is that it causes individual inhibition and self-censorship. When people are aware that they are being watched, they tend to alter their behaviour to fit what they believe to be expectations of being normal and acceptable so as not to draw attention to themselves. A vivid example is when the band 'Pussy Riot', constantly under surveillance like other performers in Russia, was jailed for two years on charges of hooliganism after singing an anti-Putin song in a Moscow church. This incident had a chilling effect on other Russian artists. Feeling watched by the secret police, many were compelled to edit their work to conform and placate the authoritarian government. Such is the harmful effect of surveillance – it takes away the pure and unrestrained energy of artists and it effectively kills off the creative industry. 15 20
- 3 Creeping mass surveillance by the government can also abet anti-democratic tendencies. People will steer away from discussing politics publicly and this may hinder social groups from fighting for their cause. Many democratic countries today have blanketed their cities with cameras with facial recognition capacity, under the guise of fighting crime. Research has shown that such unconstrained monitoring of people's activity on the streets violates their civil rights as they may become fearful of taking part in protests to pressure their government to effect positive changes in society. Supporters of mass surveillance may argue that this is done to maintain harmony in society, but this is surely a myth; it is used as a tool to paper over the government's illegal practices of silencing people. 25 30
- 4 It is even more alarming that we assume the dangers of social control can only originate from the government. This erroneous belief has left us unprotected from equally pernicious foes – private businesses. As surveillance technology grows more complex, it outpaces public understanding of the threats it poses as they pore over all our digital footprints. Whether it is our internet browser history or selfie pictures uploaded to social media, we are unwittingly offering our own data to be scavenged by big tech companies. Harvard Professor Shoshana Zuboff explained that our digital footprints are processed by companies and our private information is treated like free materials in a toxic combination of extraction, prediction and sale. Put simply, search engines such as Google will secretly surveil and harvest our online behaviours. The information is carefully examined to map out our collective behavioural patterns. Finally, the consolidated information is marketed to augmented reality software such as 'Pokemon Go', which then herds people through their towns and cities to destinations that contribute to further profits to other retail outlets, all of it without the game players' knowledge. 35 40
- 5 For far too long, we have consecrated our leaders, letting them eavesdrop on us with impunity. Now, we even treat our computers and smartphones as our altars, offering up our privacy as sacrifices for businesses to manipulate. Their intrusion into our lives is an affront to human dignity but we remain chained to their command and our fealty to them has to stop. Is it any wonder that seven decades after the publication of the novel *1984*, Big Brother still remains the default metaphor for mass surveillance by present-day writers? 45 50

Passage 2. *Stuart Armstrong argues for mass surveillance in society.*

- 1 Suppose you are walking home one night, alone, and you decide to take a shortcut through a dark alley. You make it halfway through, when suddenly you hear some drunks stumbling behind you. Some of them are shouting curses. They look large and powerful, and there are several of them. Nonetheless, you feel safe because you know someone is watching.
- 2 You know this because you live in a time when surveillance is universal, ubiquitous and unavoidable. Governments and large corporations deploy cameras, microphones and other tracking devices on a scale that is difficult to comprehend, surpassed only by their frightening capacity to store and process oceans of surveillance data. Given the sheer scope of the surveillance apparatus, it comes as no surprise that attempts to legislate its use have been largely unsuccessful. In the light of this, perhaps it is necessary to rethink our unpromising attempts to subdue mass surveillance, and instead embrace its potential benefits. 5 10
- 3 The first, and most obvious, advantage of mass surveillance is a drastic reduction in crime. If calibrated properly, total surveillance can eradicate certain types of crime. Few would commit common crimes such as assault or burglary if it means being apprehended within minutes. Enhanced surveillance algorithms are able to alert the police in real time, while the crime is ongoing. Prompt police responses would create near-perfect deterrence, and violent crime would be reduced to a few remaining incidents of overwhelming passion or extreme irrationality. Police forces are given seemingly unconditional authority to detain, search and interrogate on mere suspicion because they need to be able to investigate. With reduced crime, these powers will likewise be curtailed. With expanded surveillance, guilt or innocence would be obvious, thus reducing human error and wrongful arrests. 15 20
- 4 Of course, these considerations pale when compared with the potential for another form of mass surveillance to help prevent global catastrophes. Mass surveillance helps greatly by detecting diseases in their earliest stages. It enables the deployment of medicines and doctors to exactly the right places, and quarantines are instituted with precision. Most importantly, those infected are rapidly informed of their condition, allowing them to seek prompt treatment. Tracking the movements and actions of infected individuals makes it much easier to research the causes and trajectory of diseases. Indeed, there are whole new bodies of research that could emerge from the data provided by mass surveillance. Instead of relying on guesswork and recruiting an unwilling group for testing, researchers could use surveillance data to test their ideas. And they could do so even from their own houses, immediately, and have access to the world's entire population. Hypotheses could be confirmed or discarded, with great benefit to society. The surveillance state would be a research nirvana. 25 30
- 5 While these benefits are certainly not the whole story on mass surveillance, narratives that link it to an oppressively watchful state are equally misrepresentative. In fact, there is a growing number of people who willingly concede some privacy in exchange for a sense of security and convenience. Indeed, it is the knowledge of such provisions of surveillance that has often helped us feel safe walking down dark alleys. 35

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Acknowledgements:

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YEAR 6 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

CANDIDATE NAME					CENTRE NUMBER				

CIVICS GROUP	6	C					INDEX NUMBER				

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 civics group, index number and full name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

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

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

The Insert contains the passages for comprehension.

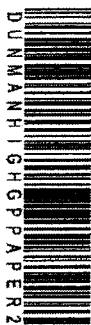
Note that up to **15** marks out of **50** will be awarded for your use of language.

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

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

This document consists of 7 printed pages and 1 Insert.

[Turn over





5 In lines 37-44, how does the author illustrate Zuboff's description of companies' obtaining our data as a 'toxic combination of extraction, prediction and sale' (39-40)? Use your own words as far as possible.

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..... [3]

6 Explain two ways in which the author uses language in lines 45-48 to convey his concern about the lax behaviour of humans in safeguarding their own privacy.

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..... [2]

From Passage 2

7 In paragraph 1, how does the author try to engage the interest of the reader?

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

8 Using material in paragraph 2, explain why the author claims that our attempts to subdue mass surveillance are 'unpromising' (line 10). Use your own words as far as possible.

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..... [2]



9 In paragraph 5, explain how the final sentence is an effective conclusion to the author's argument.

.....

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..... [2]



A series of horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting. There are approximately 25 lines in total, starting from the top of the page and ending just above the page number [10].

2022 DHS GP PRELIM PAPER 2

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY AND MARK SCHEME

Passage 1

1. In paragraph 1, what distinctions does the author draw between the way a religion's god and Big Brother go about monitoring their subjects? Use your own words as far as possible. [3]

From the Passage	Suggested Answer
<p>...people believe that their god is a moral overseer who (a1) invisibly scrutinises humanity for their failure and sins by monitoring their every move and reading their minds. He is the (b1) supernatural being who knows all human secrets due to his divine attributes. These (c1) secrets are safe with him and remain fundamentally unknowable to other human beings.</p> <p>Contrast this to the figurehead 'Big Brother' in George Orwell's novel '1984'. Big Brother often (a2) appears on posters and telescreens, reminding people about the virtues of respecting authority. Citizens are put under constant surveillance with the use of listening (b2) devices and cameras. The information collected from these intrusive gadgets is (c2) shared with other government agents to be used as evidence against wrong-doers and to mete out harsh punishments.</p>	<p>(a1) A religion's god is unseen, [accept 'secretively'] (a2) whereas Big Brother is often seen on the media.</p> <p>(b1) The god uses magical abilities, (b2) whereas Big Brother uses technology. [Key ideas: intangible method vs tangible method] [For this point, cannot be '...whereas Big Brother does not use magical abilities'; must mention the technology.]</p> <p>(c1) The god keeps information confidential / does not reveal information about people, (c2) whereas Big Brother gives/reveals the information to others.</p> <p>Must mention a characteristic of the god <i>and</i> a characteristic of Big Brother; cannot just be 'Big Brother is seen, whereas the god is not.'</p> <p>1 point = 1 mark a + b + c = 3 marks</p>

2. What is the author implying by using the word 'rational' in line 12? [1]

From the Passage	Suggested Answer
<p>Government surveillance is anathema to people - at least rational people - who believe they have the right to freedom of expression. Perhaps the most recognisable danger inherent to overt government surveillance is that it causes individual inhibition and self-censorship.</p>	<p>The author is implying that</p> <p>a. [Unpack the opposite of 'rational'] people who lack reason/logic [accept 'foolish'/'senseless']</p> <p>b. [Context] <i>do not</i> oppose / object to government surveillance.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>a. [Unpack 'rational'] people who are reasonable/logical/sound [Don't accept: 'right to think'; must be a characteristic of the people thinking]</p> <p>b. [Context] would oppose / object to government surveillance.</p> <p>[For (b), no need to be an action; can just be something suggesting a negative view of government surveillance.]</p> <p>a+b = 1m</p>

3. Explain the author's use of the word 'creeping' (line 23) to describe mass surveillance by the government. [1]

From the Passage	Suggested Answer
<p>Creeping mass surveillance by the government can also abet anti-democratic tendencies.</p>	<p>The author wants to convey that</p> <p>a. [Context:] the mass <u>surveillance</u> is</p> <p>b. [Meanings of the word:] (1) expanding <u>gradually</u> [<u>slow speed</u>] / <u>imperceptibly</u> [<u>not being noticed</u>] (2) and is <u>harmful</u> / <u>problematic</u> / <u>to be criticised</u> [<u>any negative aspect</u>].</p> <p>Can accept 'insidious' for both b1 and b2.</p> <p>a + b(1) + b(2) = 1m</p>

4. What does the use of the word 'scavenged' (line 37) suggest about the actions of big tech companies. [1]

From the Passage	Suggested Answer
<p>As surveillance technology grows more complex, it outpaces public understanding of the threats it poses as they pore over all our digital footprints. Whether it is our internet browser history or selfie pictures uploaded to social media, we are unwittingly offering our own data to be scavenged by big tech companies.</p>	<p>EITHER</p> <p>It suggests that big tech companies' actions involve</p> <p>a. [Function/Meaning] (1) <u>gathering</u> / <u>feeding on</u> [<u>scavengers' action</u>] (2) material <u>left behind</u> by us / <u>seemingly useless</u> material / <u>carelessly shared</u> / <u>useful</u> [to the companies] / <u>valuable</u> material [<u>a characteristic of material to be scavenged</u>]</p> <p>b. [Context] from our <u>data</u> / <u>use of technology</u> / <u>online activity</u>.</p> <p>a1 + a2 + b = 1m</p> <p>OR</p> <p>It suggests that big tech companies' actions</p> <p>a. [Implied nature of action] are <u>opportunistic</u> / <u>resourceful</u> [No need to be an adjective; can be a description of action that implies resourcefulness, like 'sieve through as if the data was valuable resources'] [Don't accept: desperate, hungry]</p> <p>b. [Context] from our <u>data</u> / <u>use of technology</u> / <u>online activity</u>.</p> <p>a + b = 1m</p>

3

5. In lines 37 – 44, how does the author illustrate Zuboff's description of companies' obtaining our data as a 'toxic combination of extraction, prediction and sale' (line 39 - 40)? Use your own words as far as possible. [3]

From the Passage	Suggested Answer
<p>Harvard Professor Shoshana Zuboff explained that our digital footprints are processed by companies and our private information is treated like free materials in a toxic combination of extraction, prediction and sale. Put simply, search engines such as Google will (a) <u>secretly surveil</u> and <u>harvest</u> our online behaviours. (b) The information is <u>carefully examined</u> to <u>map out</u> our <u>collective behavioural patterns</u>. Finally, the (c) <u>consolidated information</u> is <u>marketed</u> to augmented reality software such as 'Pokemon Go', which then herds people through their towns and cities to destinations that contribute to further <u>profits</u> to other retail outlets, all of it without the game players' knowledge.</p>	<p>The author points out that</p> <p>a. search engines <u>covertly monitor</u> [accept 'spy' for both <u>covert & monitor</u>] and <u>gather resources</u> from what we do on the internet.</p> <p>b. The data is then <u>meticulously analysed</u> to <u>draw links</u> [accept 'figure out'] to our <u>actions on a large scale / common actions</u>. [collective or patterns., no need behaviours] OR They gather <u>Big Data / data analytics</u>. [Accept anything that hints at the idea of Big Data, eg BM script D]</p> <p>c. Finally, the accumulated data is <u>sold</u> to online businesses and then physical shops to generate more <u>revenue/earnings/benefits</u>. [Must paraphrase both marketed and profits]</p> <p>1pt for each mark.</p>

6. Explain two ways in which the author uses language in lines 45 - 48 to convey his concern about the lax behaviour of humans in safeguarding their own privacy. [2m]

From the Passage	Suggested Answer
<p>For far <u>too long</u>, we have <u>consecrated</u> our leaders, letting them <u>eavesdrop</u> on us with impunity. Now, we <u>even</u> treat our computers and smartphones as our <u>altars</u>, offering up our privacy as sacrifices for businesses to manipulate. Their <u>intrusion</u> into our lives is an <u>affront to human dignity</u> but we remain <u>chained</u> to their command and our fealty to them <u>has to stop</u>.</p>	<p>. The words '<u>too long</u>' convey that the behaviour has continued for an <u>excessive</u> amount of time.</p> <p>a. The word '<u>consecrated</u>' / '<u>altars</u>' conveys that we have <u>excessive/inappropriate faith</u> in leaders/businesses.</p> <p>b. The word '<u>intrusion</u>' / '<u>eavesdrop</u>' implies <u>inappropriate crossing of boundaries</u>.</p> <p>c. The phrase '<u>affront [to human dignity]</u>' expresses <u>disapproval</u> / suggests <u>unethicality/insult</u>.</p> <p>d. The word '<u>chained</u>' conveys that we <u>lack freedom</u>.</p> <p>e. The words '<u>has to stop</u>' are a directive / call to action that conveys that it is <u>urgent/important</u> that we stop this behaviour.</p> <p>f. The word '<u>even</u>' implies the author's sense of <u>disbelief</u> / that we have <u>gone too far</u>.</p> <p>ORA, related to any loaded word/device/technique from lines 45-48.</p> <p>Each point must have 2 parts. 1st part: Pick out a word/phrase. 2nd part: Explain implication/effect. Must convey negative nature or sense of concern.</p> <p>Any 2 points for 2 marks.</p>

Passage 2

7. In paragraph 1, how does the author try to engage the interest of the reader? [2]

From the Passage	Suggested Answer
<p><u>Suppose</u> you are walking home one night, alone, and you decide to take a shortcut through a dark alley. You make it halfway through, when suddenly you hear some drunks stumbling behind you. Some of them are shouting curses. They look large and powerful, and there are several of them. Nonetheless, you feel safe, because you know someone is watching.</p>	<p>The author engages the interest of the reader by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> giving a <u>hypothetical / imaginary / immersive / relatable / specific</u> scenario using the word 'you' to address the <u>reader directly / involve the reader / making the reader the main character</u> [can't just mention 'you'; must explain what it's doing] conveying <u>increasing/rising intensity/tension/suspense</u>, leading to a sudden <u>inversion / turn of events / leading to a strong contrast in the last sentence</u> <p>1 point = 1m Any 2 points = 2m</p>

8. Using material in paragraph 2, explain why the author claims that our attempts to subdue mass surveillance are 'unpromising' (line 10). Use your own words as far as possible. [2]

From the Passage	Suggested Answer
<p>You know this because (a) you live in a time when surveillance is <u>universal, ubiquitous and unavoidable</u>. (e) Governments and large corporations (b) <u>deploy</u> cameras, microphones and other tracking devices on a scale that is <u>difficult to comprehend</u>, surpassed only by their (c) <u>frightening capacity to store and process oceans</u> of surveillance data. Given the sheer scope of the surveillance apparatus, it comes as no surprise that (d) <u>attempts to legislate</u> its use have been largely <u>unsuccessful</u>. In the light of this, perhaps it is necessary to rethink our <u>unpromising attempts</u> to subdue mass surveillance, and instead embrace its potential benefits.</p>	<p>The author claims this because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> We live in an era where surveillance is <u>everywhere</u>. Authorities and firms <u>plant</u> monitoring gadgets to an extent that is <u>mind-boggling</u>. with a <u>scary/shocking [must have negativity & intense] ability to keep/analyse [either one] huge amounts</u> of information. Moreover, <u>efforts to regulate</u> technology have mostly <u>failed</u>. Inferred point: We are <u>up against / powerless against / it is futile to oppose</u> the governments and corporations / big players [no need to paraphrase] / <u>... given who we are up against!</u> [may not need to mention governments and corporations; key idea for (e) is to capture the power disparity]. <p>1-2 points = 1m Any 3 or more points = 2m</p>

9. In paragraph 5, explain how the final sentence is an effective conclusion to the author's argument. [2]

From the Passage	Suggested Answer
<p>Introduction: Suppose you are walking home one night, alone, and you decide to take a shortcut through a dark alley. You make it halfway through, when suddenly you hear some drunks stumbling behind you. Some of them are shouting curses. They look large and powerful, and there are several of them. Nonetheless, you feel safe, because you know someone is watching.</p> <p>Final sentence: Indeed, it is the knowledge of such provisions of surveillance that has often helped us feel safe walking down dark alleys.</p> <p>Full circle - bringing a sense of resolution Pronoun - you/us</p>	<p>a. Full-circle ending: The final sentence [Function] <u>links back to the introduction</u>, which mentioned [Context] <u>feeling safe in dark alleys</u>. [either 'safe' or 'dark alleys']</p> <p>b. First-person plural pronoun: It also uses the word 'us' [Function] to establish a sense of <u>camaraderie/commonality with readers</u> [Context] in <u>benefiting from surveillance</u>. OR [Function] to emphasise the <u>collective</u> [Context] <u>benefits of surveillance</u>.</p> <p>1 point = 1m 2 points (a + b) = 2m</p>

10. Using material from Paragraphs 3 and 4 in Passage 2, summarise what the author has to say about the advantages of mass surveillance. 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)

[Note: The bolded words make up the overall idea. Underlined words are the specific words that must be captured and paraphrased.]

	From the passage	Paraphrased
	From paragraph 3	
a	The first, and most obvious, advantage of mass surveillance is a drastic reduction in crime	... <u>fall / drop / plummeting</u> law-breaking. (Don't accept: 'decline'/'lowered' - too gradual, unless an intensifier like 'sharp' is added)
b	If calibrated properly, total surveillance can eradicate certain types of crime .	and the <u>disappearance</u> of some offences.
c	Few would commit common crimes such as assault or burglary if it means being apprehended within minutes .	One would be <u>arrested quickly</u> .
d	Enhanced surveillance algorithms are able to alert the police in real time , while the crime is ongoing.	Cops can be <u>called / react immediately</u> .
(c)	Prompt police responses [Repeat of (c)]	[Repeat of (c)]
e	would create near-perfect deterrence .	<u>effectively discouraging criminals / preventing crimes</u> .
f	and violent crime would be reduced to a few remaining incidents of overwhelming passion or extreme irrationality.	<u>Aggressive offences would be rare/decreasing</u> .
g	With reduced crime, these powers will likewise be curtailed .	Cops' <u>authority/influence/control</u> will be <u>curbed/minimised</u> .
h	With expanded surveillance, guilt or innocence would be obvious ,	<u>Responsibility for wrongdoing would be clear</u> , [Don't accept 'feelings' of wrongdoing]

i	thus <u>reducing</u> human <u>error and wrongful</u> arrests.	<u>cutting out mistakes/blunders / misinformed</u> policing.
From paragraph 4		
j	Of course, these considerations pale when compared with the potential for another form of mass surveillance to help <u>prevent global catastrophes</u> .	We can <u>avoid worldwide disasters/dangers/calamities/crises/threats</u> .
k	Mass surveillance helps greatly by <u>detecting diseases</u> in their <u>earliest</u> stages.	<u>discover viruses/outbreaks/illnesses/sicknesses quickly/at their onset</u> [don't accept 'immediately' – too extreme], [accept 'preempting for 'detecting in earliest stages']
l	It enables the <u>deployment of medicines and doctors to exactly the right places</u> .	<u>Allocate/send/deliver</u> health/medical assistance <u>accurately / where it is needed / to correct locations</u> .
m	and <u>quarantines</u> are <u>instituted</u> with precision.	and <u>impose isolation orders / restrictions</u> accurately.
n	Most importantly, those <u>infected are rapidly informed of their condition</u> , allowing them to seek prompt <u>treatment</u> .	<u>Patients / Sick people are quickly notified</u> about their status and receive medical assistance / are <u>attended to</u> .
o	Tracking the movements and actions of infected individuals makes it much <u>easier to research the causes and trajectory of diseases</u> .	There is <u>less difficulty</u> investigating the <u>development/progression/path</u> of illnesses.
p	Indeed, there are whole <u>new bodies of research that could emerge</u> from the data provided by mass surveillance.	<u>Novel</u> investigations can <u>come about</u> .
q	Instead of relying on <u>guesswork</u>	It avoids dependence on <u>speculation/conjecture/</u> OR depends on <u>proven/concrete</u> data
r	and recruiting an <u>unwilling group for testing</u> .	avoids <u>reluctant</u> experimental subjects.
s	<u>researchers could use surveillance data to test their ideas</u> .	Scientists can <u>assess/examine</u> their <u>theories/concepts</u> [cannot lift 'hypotheses' from alternative (s)] OR <u>carry out experiments</u>
t	And they could do so even from their own <u>houses</u> .	can do so <u>remotely / from home / anywhere / with convenience</u> .
u	and have <u>access to the world's entire population</u> .	with access to a <u>very large sample size / using information about the whole globe / everyone</u> .
(s)	<u>Hypotheses could be confirmed or discarded</u> , with great benefit to society. [Repeat of (s)]	<u>Theories/concepts</u> [can't lift 'ideas' from earlier (s)] could be <u>supported or rejected</u> . [Repeat of (s)]

Points	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9	10-11	12-13	14 or more
Marks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8