



**Tampines Meridian Junior College**  
**2025 JC2 General Paper Preliminary Examination Paper 2**

**From Passage 1:**

1. In paragraph 1, what does the author suggest are fundamental problems created by the proliferation of private vehicles? [2]

From the passage	Answer
<p>The proliferation of private vehicles has created fundamental problems that threaten our collective future:</p> <p>a) it <b>accelerates</b> environmental <b>degradation</b></p> <p>b) <b>perpetuates</b> social <b>inequality</b> by privileging those who can afford personal transport,</p> <p>c) <b>transforms</b> our cities into concrete jungles <b>designed for</b> cars <u>rather than</u> humans.</p>	<p>The fundamental problems created by the proliferation of private vehicles are</p> <p>a) It <b>speeds up/ worsens/increases/hastens/ heightens environmental deterioration/ecological decline.</b></p> <p>b) It <b>reinforces/propagates/ continues</b> social <b>disparities</b> by granting ease of mobility/ ability to travel to the wealthy/rich.  <i>DNA: emphasises, highlights, enhances, aggravates, worsens</i></p> <p>c) It <b>reshapes/ modifies/ changes/ turns our urban landscapes into spaces that prioritise vehicles over people's needs.</b>  <i>DNA: creates, makes</i></p> <p>Any 2 for 2 marks.</p>

2. In paragraph 2, what contrasts does the author make between the impacts of transport in the past and present? [3m]

From the passage	Answer
<p>a) (past) Previous generations... <b>natural gathering points that fostered daily interaction and a strong sense of belonging.</b> VS</p> <p>a) (present) today's urban environments are shaped by car dependency... <b>isolating</b></p> <p>b) (past) These systems were environmentally sustainable, <b>producing fewer emissions</b> VS</p> <p>b) (present, inferred) <b>Roads and traffic dominate,</b></p>	<p>a) In the past, public transportation <b>brought people together / encouraged everyday encounters</b>, whereas today's car-dependent societies make people more <b>disconnected from each other.</b></p> <p>b) In the past, the main mode of travel <b>generated lower levels of pollution.</b> However, today's car-dominated travel landscape has <b>resulted in greater environmental pollution</b> (<i>Idea: Environmental pollution is inferred from fewer emissions</i>).</p> <p>c) In the past, the main mode of travel <b>protected natural spaces/ conserved peaceful/ silent/</b></p>



<p>c) (past) <b>preserving quiet green spaces within urban areas.</b> VS</p> <p>c) (present) <b>replacing parks and social spaces with concrete and noise.</b></p> <p>d) (past) Mobility was <b>affordable, ensuring access for all</b> regardless of economic status. VS</p> <p>d) (present) <b>largely on private vehicle ownership, dividing society</b> between those with <b>freedom to move</b> and those confined to unreliable alternatives.</p>	<p><b>tranquil spaces</b> whereas today's car-dominated travel has <b>displaced green areas with roads and highways/ resulting in loud sounds</b> (Idea: Protection of spaces or noises)</p> <p>d) In the past, mobility <b>was inexpensive for everyone</b>, despite their background/ wealth. In contrast, mobility today is largely linked to having a car, <b>and is exclusive to those with the means to own a car/ granting <u>only the wealthy</u> with the liberty to travel.</b> (Idea: For all vs only the rich)</p> <p>Any 3 for 3</p>
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3. Explain the author's use of the phrase 'tyranny on wheels' (line 15). [1]

From the passage	Answer
Our cities have become victims of tyranny on wheels, where car needs override human requirements.	<p>The phrase suggests that cars have <b>domination/ are oppressive over what people require</b> in urban areas. (1m)</p> <p>Our cities suffer because of the <b>dominance</b> of cars on urban design. (1m)</p> <p>The requirements of people are <b>repressed</b> because of the requirements of automobiles.</p> <p>DO NOT ACCEPT The requirements of cars supersede/are prioritised over the needs of people. (Idea of 'tyranny' is not captured.)</p>

4. In paragraph 4, how does the author support the claim that private transport systems demonstrate 'staggering inefficiency'? [2]

From the passage	Answer
There is a staggering inefficiency of private transport systems. <b>Comprehensive urban studies reveal that private cars remain unused for 95% of their operational lifetime yet continue consuming valuable city spaces that could accommodate housing or green areas for thousands of residents.</b>	<p>a) The author supports this claim by citing <b>statistics/ data/ research/ urban studies on the usage of private cars</b> (1m)</p> <p>b) which are <b>left underutilised/ left dormant for most of their lifespan, while occupying</b> precious urban areas that could have benefitted many people. (1m)</p>



5. In paragraph 5, explain **three** ways in which the author uses language to criticise the impact of car-centric infrastructure. [3]

From the passage	Answer
The environmental problem created by private vehicle dependency <b>grows more alarming annually</b> . Urban areas <b>suffocate under exhaust fumes</b> , with residents breathing <b>toxic cocktails</b> of nitrogen oxides and particulate matter. Private cars generate approximately 70% of transport-related carbon emissions in developed nations, resulting in <b>devastating</b> consequences for our climate that we cannot ignore.	<p>a) The author uses the phrase “<b>grows more alarming annually</b>” to suggest that car-centric infrastructure has resulted in <b>greater/ more distressing environmental impact over the years</b>, highlighting the growing severity of the situation. (1m)</p> <p><i>Award if student gives only the word ‘alarming’, if context of is correct—that of the environmental problem/impact.</i></p> <p>b) The author uses the word “<b>suffocate</b>” to suggest that <u>cities</u> are <b>being choked/deprived of air</b> and killed by <u>car pollution</u>, conveying that vehicle dependency is strangling/killing urban life. (1m)</p> <p>c) The author describes pollution as “<b>toxic cocktails</b>” which suggests that <u>car emissions</u> are like <b>poisonous mixtures</b> being force-fed to residents, emphasising the harmful nature of this environmental damage.(1m)</p> <p><i>Award if student gives ‘toxic’ and explains it correctly, or if student gives ‘toxic cocktails’ but only explains ‘toxic’. ‘Cocktails’ alone do not explain the context sufficiently.</i></p> <p>d) The author uses the word “<b>devastating</b>” to describe cars’ <b>extremely / very destructive /damaging/harmful</b> contribution to climate change, suggesting that the <b>after-effects may be very severe</b>. (1m)</p> <p><i>Award if student present linguistic/literary devices (i.e. rhetorical qns) WITH a relevant and logical explanation that shows criticism. Context must be present. Don’t penalise based on the use of devices alone. DNA: statistics</i></p> <p>Any 3 for 3.</p>

**From Passage 2:**

6. Summarise what the author has to say about the problems of public transport systems.

Write your summary in **no more than 120 words**.

No	Points (Paragraph 1)	Paraphrased
1	FIXED ROUTES: A glaring deficiency lies in their <b>inflexibility</b> – <b>fixed</b> routes <b>create constraints</b> that poorly serve the diverse needs of a population. (lines 3-4)	The public transport system does not meet the different requirements of where people want to go/ does not reach all areas
2	RIGID SCHEDULES: <b>rigid</b> schedules force passengers to conform to predetermined patterns rather than adapting to individual circumstances. (lines 4-5)  This structural rigidity becomes particularly problematic <b>during emergencies or unexpected schedule changes</b> when immediate departure becomes essential. (lines 5-7)	It also does not cater to travelling when the need arises/in times of urgent need
No	Points (Paragraph 2)	Paraphrased
3	EXCEED BUDGET: invest billions in infrastructure projects <b>that exceed budgets</b> , (line 11)	Building the transportation system results in overspending/ is (very) costly (accept as B.O.D)
4	USAGE RATE BELOW PROJECTIONS: <b>usage rates</b> consistently <b>falling below projections</b> (lines 11-12)	And there are fewer passengers than expected
5	COULD BENEFIT BROADER POPULATIONS: could <b>alternatively fund</b> infrastructure improvements that <b>benefit broader populations far more efficiently</b> (lines 15-16)	The expenditure could be redirected to other facilities that better serve the travel needs of more people  Do not accept: expenditure that could be redirected to developing more buildings.
No	Points (Paragraph 3)	Paraphrased
6	OVERCROWDING: <b>Overcrowding</b> has become <b>endemic</b> , (lines 17-18)	Additionally, train capacity is frequently/commonly exceeded
7	STRESSFUL COMMUTE DEGRADES QUALITY OF LIFE: creating <b>stressful</b> commuting experiences that actively <b>degrade quality of life</b> (lines 18-19)	causing passengers anxiety that lowers their standard of living
8	VIOLATES PERSONAL SPACE: During peak hours, this congestion transforms buses and trains into <b>uncomfortable</b> environments where passengers endure <b>physical proximity that violates personal space</b> . (lines 19-20)	results in uneasiness where commuters infringe on/cross other people's physical boundaries



9	ENTIRE NETWORKS REGULARLY PARALYSED: the system's <b>fragility</b> becomes apparent when <b>bad weather, mechanical failures, and labour disputes</b> regularly paralyse entire networks. (lines 21-22)	The network is vulnerable to disruptions  OR  The network is vulnerable to climate events, breakdowns and boycotts from transport workers  (any 2 out of 3)
10	AFFECTS LOWER-INCOME WORKERS MORE AS THEY HAVE NO BACKUP TRANSPORT OPTIONS: disproportionately <b>affect lower-income workers who cannot afford backup transport options</b> , (lines 23-24)	which largely impacts the less wealthy passengers with no alternative transport arrangements
No	<b>Points (Paragraph 4)</b>	<b>Paraphrased</b>
11	SECURITY CONCERNS: <b>security</b> concerns that permeate these systems. Incidents of harassment, theft, and violence... (lines 25-26) / criminal activity flourishes (lines 28-29)	Passengers may not be safe / there is more crime (BOD)
No	<b>Points (Paragraph 5)</b>	<b>Paraphrased</b>
12	FAIL TO SERVE RURAL COMMUNITIES/PERPETUATES GEOGRAPHIC INEQUALITY: Furthermore, these systems <b>often fail to serve suburban and rural communities entirely</b> , creating a <b>two-tier mobility system that perpetuates geographic inequality</b> . (lines 31-33)	Those who do not live in the city centre are not able to travel around as freely

Points	1 – 2	3 – 4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
Marks	1m	2m	3m	4m	5m	6m	7m	8m

### Sample Paragraph

The ineffectiveness of public transportation systems is evident as it does not reach all areas or cater to travelling at all timings. Building the transportation system is very costly and there are fewer passengers than expected. The expenditure could be redirected to other facilities that better serve the travel needs of more people. Additionally, train capacity is frequently exceeded, resulting in uneasiness and anxiety when individuals infringe on others' personal space. Safety is also an issue. Moreover, the network is vulnerable to breakdowns and boycotts from transport workers which largely impacts the less wealthy passengers with no alternative transport arrangements. Those who do not live in the city centre are not able to travel around as freely. (11 points, 117 words)

### From all the passages:

7. Passage 1 states that 'the environmental problem created by private vehicle dependency grows more alarming annually' (lines 28–29).

Identify **one** specific idea from Passage 3 which can be used to undermine this statement. Justify your answer. [2]



From the passage	Answer
<p>Specific Idea:</p> <p>Our studies found that public transport in <b>medium-density</b> areas <b>often operates below capacity</b>, resulting in <b>higher per-passenger emissions than</b> carpooling. (lines 5-7)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Instead of <b>massive infrastructure expenditure</b> for new public rail lines, <b>channelling money</b> into thousands of electric vehicle charging stations could potentially <b>achieve faster emission reductions once private electric vehicle adoption reaches a large enough scale</b>. (lines 7-10)</p>	<p><b><u>Specific Idea:</u></b></p> <p>Passage 3 states that public transport in neighbourhoods <b>with a moderate amount of people are frequently under-utilised</b>, leading to <b>greater pollution compared to commuters who decide to share private hire services</b>.</p> <p><i>Accept lift of 'carpooling'</i></p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b></p> <p>This undermines the statement from passage 1 that private vehicles accelerate the environmental problem,</p> <p>showing instead <b>how public transport are usually more polluting than private vehicles when they are not fully tapped on</b>.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><b><u>Specific Idea:</u></b></p> <p>Passage 3 states that putting funds toward a wide network of electric vehicle charging stations <b>could lead to quicker emissions cuts once electric cars become common</b>.</p> <p><i>Award even if student does not give 'charging stations', or 'quicker emission cuts', as long as student gives reduced emissions once electric cars become common.</i></p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b></p> <p>This undermines the statement from passage 1 that private vehicles accelerate the environmental problem,</p> <p>showing instead how private vehicles <b>can be more environmentally friendly than public transport when electric vehicles become widely adopted</b>.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>showing instead how <b>the impact of private vehicles on the environment can be mitigated when enough people use greener personal vehicle options</b>.</p>



	<i>If the specific idea (paraphrased) already captures the idea of scale and/or environmental benefits, then justification does not require idea of scale. Can also award for idea and justification if there is a contrast between accelerating environmental problems vs any form of mitigation (merged idea and justification).</i>
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8. Passage 2 argues that 'fixed routes create constraints that poorly serve the diverse needs of a population' (lines 3–4).

Identify **one** specific idea from Passage 3 which can be used to support this statement. Justify your answer. [2]

From the passage	Answer
<p>Specific Idea:</p> <p>Working with diverse communities taught me transport needs <b>vary dramatically</b>. <b>Shift workers</b> explained how reduced night services forced expensive taxis or dangerous walks. <b>Parents</b> described the impossibility of managing shopping and school runs via public transport. (lines 12-15)</p>	<p><b><u>Specific Idea:</u></b></p> <p>Identified point:</p> <p>Passage 3 highlights how <b>different groups</b> such as employees with irregular work hours and parents <b>have distinct transport needs that are not met by public transport systems</b>. / Passage 3 highlights how the <b>transportation requirements of different groups can be drastically different</b>.</p> <p><i>*Do not accept if students merely state that shift workers need to look for alternative transport that can be costly/parents struggling with shopping and children on public transport – students need to infer what it means to get the mark.</i></p> <p><b><u>Justification</u></b></p> <p>This supports Passage 2's argument because both show how the rigid nature of public transportation networks have resulted in <b>inconvenience / hardship / lowers the quality of life for many users</b>.</p> <p>OR</p> <p><b><u>Specific Idea:</u></b></p> <p>Passage 3 highlights how scheduled rides on public transports leads to extremely bad congestions during popular periods of the day and insufficient rides during less popular</p>
<p>When public transport is timetabled, it results in severe overcrowding during peak times and inadequate service during off-peak</p>	



hours, **satisfying neither group** effectively.  
(lines 15-17)

periods, **leading** to needs **being unmet**  
**during both situations.**

*Accept lift of 'satisfy'.*

**Justification**

This supports Passage 2's argument  
because the rigid nature of the  
transportation network **leads to challenges**  
during popular and less popular periods that  
*leave commuters unhappy.*



9. The reading passages cover a range of views about urban transport choices. How far do you agree that public transport improves the lives of urban residents?

Support your answers with reference to:

- the ideas and opinions from **at least** one of the reading passages
- examples drawn from your own experience and that of your society. [12]

From the Passage	Improves lives	Does not improve lives
<p>Passage 1</p> <p>(Public transport) systems were environmentally sustainable, producing fewer emissions and preserving quiet green spaces within urban areas (Para 2).</p> <p>Well-designed transport systems reduce traffic congestion and air pollution, and are significantly more space and energy-efficient than private vehicles (Para 6).</p>	<p>Public transport improves lives in Singapore by offering a cleaner, more space-efficient alternative to private cars—<b>essential in a compact, densely populated city-state</b>. As noted, such systems “produce fewer emissions and preserve quiet green spaces” (Para 2). For instance, Singapore’s MRT network, including the Downtown Line and Thomson-East Coast Line, runs on electricity and helps reduce reliance on cars, thus lowering transport-related emissions. Although not zero-emission, electric MRT systems still produce fewer emissions per passenger compared to private vehicles, especially when paired with policies like the Carbon Tax and Singapore Green Plan 2030, which aim to green the energy mix. In addition, “well-designed transport systems reduce traffic congestion and air pollution” (Para 6), evident in Singapore’s comprehensive MRT-bus integration and the use of travel demand tools like Electronic Road Pricing (ERP). These discourage car usage, reducing traffic volume and supporting the shift to public transport.</p> <p>The government has also committed to ensuring that half of the public buses would be electric buses by 2030, further cutting pollution and noise levels.</p>	<p>While public transport is often praised for reducing congestion and emissions, its benefits are not universally felt in Singapore. The claim that “well-designed transport systems reduce traffic congestion and air pollution, and are significantly more space and energy-efficient than private vehicles” (Para 6) may be valid in principle, but it overlooks how these gains can be offset by other forms of urban strain. <b>In a highly compact and densely built-up city like Singapore, efficiency often comes at the expense of liveability.</b> MRT lines and expressways are often built in close proximity to residential estates, with limited spatial buffer due to land constraints. This <b>leads to sustained noise pollution, reduced privacy, and a diminished sense of tranquillity, especially in a dense urban environment</b> like Singapore. The compact layout of the city means MRT tracks and major expressways frequently run close to residential areas, leading to elevated noise levels and visual pollution. Areas such as those along the East-West Line or near major highways like the PIE and CTE experience persistent traffic noise, making them less desirable and sometimes affecting property values. Moreover, the push for public transport expansion can require the cutting down of</p>

	<p>Crucially, by reducing the space needed for roads and parking, public transport has allowed Singapore to retain and expand green areas such as the Park Connector Network and Bishan-Ang Mo Kio Park. Together, these strategies make urban life <b>more pleasant, and environmentally sustainable</b>. This shows how public transport can be central to improving the lives of citizens by building a more liveable city.</p>	<p>greenery during construction, as seen in the building of new MRT lines like the Cross Island Line. Thus, while the system may be efficient on paper, the real-world lived experience for many Singaporeans can be one of noise, discomfort, and spatial intrusion—factors that suggest public transport does not always improve daily life as intended.</p>
<p>Passage 1</p> <p>Public transport hubs also reinvigorate urban life by creating vibrant, accessible spaces that support commerce and community interaction (Para 6).</p> <p>In cities that prioritise such systems, the shift is not merely logistical but cultural, fostering a shared civic rhythm and a more inclusive sense of belonging (Para 6).</p>	<p>The idea that “public transport hubs also reinvigorate urban life... fostering a shared civic rhythm and a more inclusive sense of belonging” (Para 6) holds particular relevance in Singapore, where space is limited, population density is high, and a multiracial, multigenerational society must coexist in close quarters. Unlike sprawling cities where car ownership dominates, Singapore’s model depends on <b>efficient, inclusive, and socially integrative</b> public infrastructure. Transport hubs are therefore not just points of movement—they are designed to serve as <b>community anchors</b> that help reduce spatial and social fragmentation. By co-locating amenities like malls, libraries, hawker centres, or healthcare services near MRT interchanges, Singapore encourages <b>shared public experiences</b> that strengthen social cohesion and reduce inequality in access. This is particularly important in a society that seeks to avoid both class segregation and the over-privileging of car users. The impact is also cultural: consistent public transport use across all income groups cultivates a shared rhythm to daily life, where people from different walks of life occupy the same public spaces. It fosters the sense of “common space” vital to national identity and long-term social</p>	<p>While the passage claims that public transport hubs “reinvigorate urban life” and foster “a more inclusive sense of belonging” (Para 6), this perspective overlooks several challenges specific to Singapore’s context. Although Singapore’s <b>high population density</b> ensures that most transit hubs are busy and bustling, the intensity of crowding can limit the quality of social interactions, turning hubs into <b>stressful transit points rather than genuine spaces for community engagement</b>. The <b>fast-paced, efficiency-driven culture</b> means commuters often focus on moving through hubs as quickly as possible, reducing opportunities for meaningful social connection or leisurely enjoyment of the space. Additionally, while many hubs are integrated with commercial amenities, <b>this commercialisation often prioritizes consumerism over fostering authentic community bonds</b>, with chain stores and malls dominating rather than spaces designed for social or cultural activities.</p> <p>Furthermore, despite Singapore’s extensive public transport network, residents in more peripheral or developing areas may still feel disconnected from these hubs, limiting the inclusivity the quote</p>



	<p>resilience. E.g. Tampines has a highly connected MRT network with two different lines and a bus interchange, with shopping centres, mom and pop stores, dining spots and a Sports Hub nearby. This clearly supports both logistical convenience and vibrant, inclusive urban life, making it a strong case for how public transport infrastructure can shape civic culture and improve the lives of people in Singapore.</p>	<p>describes. For example, commuters from newer towns like Tengah often face longer travel times and fewer direct connections to major hubs. Therefore, while public transport hubs undoubtedly enhance urban connectivity and convenience, their role in actively reinvigorating urban life and fostering inclusivity is more limited and conditional than the quote suggests.</p>
<p>Passage 2</p> <p>Fixed routes create constraints that poorly serve diverse population needs. Worse still, rigid schedules force passengers to conform to predetermined patterns rather than adapting to individual circumstances. This structural rigidity becomes particularly problematic during emergencies or unexpected schedule changes when immediate departure becomes essential (Para 1).</p>	<p>Although “fixed routes” and “rigid schedules” (Para 1) may appear restrictive, their structured nature in fact significantly contributes to the overall efficiency and reliability of Singapore’s public transport, improving residents’ quality of life. Upon deeper analysis, this argument may not hold water in Singapore’s context. Singapore’s <b>meticulous integration of transport networks and astute urban planning</b> means that there will always be a variety of transport modes available at most locations. Especially because <b>Singapore is geographically small</b>, it becomes easier for transport infrastructure to offer coverage across the island. Set against this backdrop, the predictability of these routes and schedules means that Singaporeans can easily tap on apps like MyTransport.SG to receive real-time updates and quickly adjust their routes even when disruptions may arise. Simply put, the rigidity of these schedules are instead an advantage because it means that our transport services are reliable and predictable. Regular reviews conducted by the Land Transport Authority (LTA), which consistently adapt routes based on commuter feedback and evolving demographic trends, exemplified by newly introduced feeder services in emerging towns like Bidadari and Tengah, showcase the system’s responsiveness.</p>	<p>In Singapore, despite having a well-developed public transport network, “fixed routes” and “rigid schedules” (Para 1) indeed impose significant constraints on commuters, particularly affecting individuals with unique, urgent, or unpredictable needs. <b>Singapore has always been prudent in the management and allocation of resources</b>, which unfortunately leaves <b>efficiently planned schedules</b> and routines vulnerable to unexpected breakdowns. Notably, the major disruption of the North-South Line in October 2020 left thousands stranded and significantly disrupted commuter routines. Additionally, residents in newer estates such as Tengah or Punggol, still awaiting full integration into the existing public transport grid, often face limited connectivity, exacerbating the challenges posed by structural rigidity. Workers in critical sectors like healthcare or logistics, who frequently operate outside standard working hours, may find themselves severely limited by these structured timetables, compromising their productivity and ability to respond promptly to work-related emergencies. Thus, the inability of fixed public transport schedules and routes to adapt flexibly to sudden or diverse commuting needs significantly impacts the convenience, responsiveness, and overall</p>

	<p>Additionally, complementary services such as ride-sharing platforms (Grab and Gojek) and the successful On-Demand Public Bus trials in areas like Marina-Downtown enhance the flexibility and convenience of the overall public transport experience. Consequently, these layered, integrated solutions allow fixed-route public transportation to reliably and effectively accommodate the diverse commuting patterns and unique circumstances of Singaporeans, significantly enhancing urban mobility, accessibility, and overall commuter satisfaction.</p>	<p>quality of life for many Singaporeans, underscoring critical areas requiring systemic improvement.</p>
<p>Passage 2</p> <p>Overcrowding has become endemic, creating stressful commuting experiences that actively degrade quality of life. During peak hours, this congestion transforms buses and trains into uncomfortable environments where passengers endure physical proximity that violates personal space (Para 3).</p>	<p>Even though “overcrowding has become endemic” for Singapore, this situation looks set to change in the next five years or so. Undeniably, <b>Singapore’s dense urban landscape means that many residential and communal services are located in close proximity to each other</b> – in peak hours, this means that many people are headed towards the same direction, with possibly only one bus leading to their destination. As such, commuting experiences are indeed stressful, which many Singaporeans can attest to. Yet, our <b>forward-thinking and efficient government</b> has laid out plans that hold great promise for less endemic overcrowding in the near future. Singapore has systematically and effectively implemented strategies to alleviate congestion, greatly enhancing commuters’ overall quality of life. Significant expansions and enhancements of the MRT infrastructure, such as the newly operational Thomson-East Coast Line, strategically alleviate passenger load across the broader network. Initiatives increasing train and bus frequencies during peak periods, along with infrastructural enhancements including wider platforms and platform screen doors, have markedly</p>	<p>Despite our robust and extensive public transport system, it is true in Singapore that “overcrowding has become endemic.” (Para 3) Unfortunately, even our strategically planned transport network cannot overcome the fact that we are a <b>land-scarce island with limited space for roads, residential areas and amenities</b>. When our <b>urban planning has evolved to create more areas that act like hubs</b>, offering multiple services within a small area, it also means that there will be congestion that will be concentrated along busier roads. Overcrowding undeniably remains a critical issue within Singapore’s public transport system, significantly affecting commuters’ daily quality of life. During peak periods, overcrowding consistently transforms bus and MRT journeys into physically uncomfortable and psychologically stressful experiences because the number of consumers exceed the limited available space of buses and trains. Ironically, <b>Singapore’s push for greener lifestyle changes worsens the problem of overcrowding</b>, as more Singaporeans opt for public transport compared to private-hire options. Particularly, major MRT interchanges like Jurong</p>

	<p>improved comfort and reduced overcrowding-related stress. Additionally, <b>our openness to technological solutions means that Singapore is willing to trial new technologies that can help to overcome our perennial issue of manpower shortages</b> that could impact the number of vehicle fleets we can deploy. The recent pilot of autonomous buses in Punggol are early signs that our nation is willing to experiment with how technologically can help alleviate some traditional limitations of the problem of overcrowding. Additionally, Singapore's integrated public transport planning actively encourages multimodal commuting, facilitated by tech-enabled ride-sharing and bike-sharing services to further distribute commuter loads and reducing overcrowding. Collectively, these comprehensive and proactive strategies demonstrate Singapore's commitment to continuously enhancing commuter comfort and satisfaction, effectively addressing and mitigating the negative impact of overcrowding, thereby significantly improving residents' commuting experiences and overall urban livability for the future.</p>	<p>East, City Hall, and Dhoby Ghaut frequently witness severe overcrowding, forcing passengers into uncomfortable physical proximity, which can lead to tensions and sometimes minor conflicts among commuters. Bus services in densely populated residential areas such as Tampines, Woodlands, and Choa Chu Kang face similar challenges, often becoming overcrowded to the point of discomfort, further highlighting the endemic nature of this issue.</p>
<p>Passage 2</p> <p>Perhaps most damaging are the security concerns that permeate these systems. Incidents of harassment, theft, and violence occur with disturbing frequency in confined public spaces, particularly affecting vulnerable passengers</p>	<p>Safety concerns are not a major concern on the Singapore public transport system. Like the rest of the city, the transport system has very <b>low rates of violent crime and petty theft. Penalties for offending are significant</b> and acts as a deterrence for crime. For example, littering in Singapore can attract a \$5000 fine while robbery can result in imprisonment for a term of 2 to 10 years and a minimum of 6 strokes of the cane. If the robbery occurs between 7 pm and 7 am (nighttime), the penalties are even more severe, with imprisonment ranging from 3 to 14 years and a minimum of 12</p>	<p>While the Singapore transport system enjoys the reputation of having low crime rate, it does not mean no crime rates. Many of the crimes happening on the subway relates to the fact that <b>the subway is a main mode of transport for many</b> especially to get to work and back, given that <b>owning a car is very expensive in Singapore</b>. Thus, the transportation system is crowded at those times and crimes that rely on crowded conditions to take place inconspicuously, such as pickpocketing, molestation and upskirt photo-taking tend to be more prominent. Thus, while violent</p>

<p>during off-peak hours (Para 4)</p>	<p>strokes of the cane. Coupled with a <b>healthy economic environment where citizens are gainfully employed</b>, the incentive to be sustained through illegal means is much reduced. In addition, the <b>government enforces its laws rigorously through its well-equipped and responsive police force such that a high level of public safety is a distinctive mark of the Singapore brand</b>. Cameras are also a key part of the security infrastructure for the MRT and bus network where security staff monitor the cameras 24/7, and the Operations Control Centre (OCC) can also view feeds from various locations for emergency and general monitoring. Given all these provisions, it is understandable why security on the Singapore transport system is not such a significant issue.</p>	<p>crimes may be few and far between, there is still a need to guard against other crimes.</p>
<p>Passage 3</p> <p>"The sustainability argument isn't clear cut...Instead of massive infrastructure expenditure for new public rail lines, channelling money into thousands of electric vehicle charging stations could potentially achieve faster emission reductions once electric vehicle adoption reaches a large enough scale."</p>	<p>Singapore's approach to meet the transportation needs of its citizens is a multi-pronged one. Singapore is focussed on <b>developing world-class public transport system due to a limited land space</b>. This reduces the space required for roads catering to private cars, reduces congestion due to lesser cars on the roads and also protects the environment from the excessive fumes produced when cars are stuck in jams. Singapore's policy direction with regard to transportation is to create an efficient and affordable public transport system to meet the mobility needs of its citizens. That said, Singapore is also actively expanding its electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure, with over 15,300 charging points already installed island-wide. The goal is to reach 60,000 charging points by 2030, with a mix of public and private chargers. This is due to <b>Singapore's commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050</b>. Thus it can be seen that while</p>	<p>(Answer for agree already explains Singapore's approach of providing and supporting public and private transportation.)</p>



	<p>Singapore adopts both approaches, its emphasis is still to build a world class public transport system for the majority of its citizens while still catering to the option of private car ownership in an environmentally-friendly way, to meet the aspirations and needs of the car-owning population.</p>	
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