



BEDOK VIEW SECONDARY SCHOOL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2019

CANDIDATE
NAME

REGISTER
NUMBER

CLASS

HUMANITIES

2272/01, 2273/01

Secondary Four Express / Five Normal (Academic)

27 August 2019

Paper 1 Social Studies

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Foolsap Paper
Mark Page

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write all answers on the foolsap paper provided.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

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

Please begin your response to each question on a fresh page.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **one** question.

Write all answers on the foolsap paper provided.

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

Setter: Mr Fathul Rahman

Parent's / Guardian's Signature:

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page/s, including this cover page.

Do not turn over the page until you are told to do so.

Section A (Source Based Case Study)

Question 1 is compulsory.

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

- 1
 - (a) Study Source A.
Do you think the cartoonist is a supporter or an opponent of the burkini ban? Explain your answer. [6]
 - (b) Study Source B.
Why do you think this statement was made at this time? Explain your answer. [6]
 - (c) Study Sources C and D
Would the author in Source D agree with the author in Source C? Explain your answer. [7]
 - (d) Study Source E and F.
Having read Source E, are you surprised by Source F? Explain your answer. [6]
 - (e) Study all sources.
How far do the sources show that the burkini threatens social stability in France? Explain your answer. [10]

Was the banning of the burkini justified?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Study the following sources to find out if Singapore is ready to face the terrorist threat.

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

On 28 July 2016, the 'burkini ban' in France made international headlines after photographs emerged of armed police surrounding a veiled woman on a Nice beach, fining her and looking on as she removed her tunic. This caused public anger, especially among the Muslim community in France, who saw the ban as an act of religious discrimination. The United Nations has also condemned the burkini bans, in light of the rising number of terror attacks in public places in France. They were concerned that the ban would further anger the Muslim militants. The French government however, viewed the ban as necessary to preserve French identity and to promote the French policy of secularism where there is a clear separation of religion from the state. The majority of the French saw the burkini as a sign that the Muslim immigrant community in France is threatening the French culture and way of life.

The 'burkini ban', as it came to be known was eventually overturned by France's top administrative court but the various interest groups in French society are still debating if France should ban the burkini. Study the following sources to find out if the decision to ban the burkini was justified.

Source A: *A cartoon published by an internationally recognised newspaper in 2016, entitled 'We Are Here To Help You'*



Source B: *Adapted from an article by Ahedda Zanetti, the creator of the burkini, in response to the banning of the burkini in France, published in August 2016*

When I invented the burkini it was to give women freedom, not to take it away. I wanted to do something positive – and anyone can wear this, Christian, Jewish, Hindus. It's just a garment to suit a modest person, or someone who has skin cancer, or a new mother who doesn't want to wear a bikini, it's not symbolising Islam. This negativity that is happening now and what is happening in France makes me so sad. I think they have misunderstood a garment that is so positive – it symbolises leisure and happiness and fun and fitness and health ..This has given women freedom, and they want to take that freedom away? I would love to be in France to say this: you have misunderstood. .. a product that symbolised happiness and joyfulness and fitness, and turned it into a product of hatred.

Source C: *An excerpt of an interview with the French Prime Minister Manuel Valls, in response to a protest organised by French Muslim women.*

The burkini is a symbol of the oppression of women by the males in Islamic community. It is a dress code which is being forced on women. It is an outright public display of the refusal to assimilate, refusal to respect Western culture and the persistent complaining of the Islamic community every time they are asked to obey the law in countries where they are essentially guests. It is a symbol of oppression, not a symbol of freedom of expression. The burkini also prevents proper identification and a ban is to protect public safety, especially in the face of rising number of terror acts in our country.

Source D: *An excerpt from a newspaper article in the Straits Times*

More broadly, public expression of religious beliefs are viewed in France with distaste and suspicion, and organised religion is regarded as a retrograde step, a return to a dark past. It is tempting to blame this tendency to legislate against religion on just opportunist politicians keen to jump on any anti-Muslim bandwagon. But this underestimates the genuine popular support for secularism in France. Laws and regulations which ban outward displays of religion are adopted by the French Parliament with crushing majorities and support across the political spectrum. Seen from this perspective, the attempted ban on the burkini makes perfect sense. What the various French mayors who imposed the ban did was to uphold, as they saw it, the status of beaches as religious-free public places, where no outward displays of faith should be allowed.

Retrograde- moving backwards

Source E: *Adapted from an article in the Washington Post, '7 uncomfortable facts about France's burkini controversy.'*

A number of French citizens have noted that the photographs (of police officers asking a Muslim woman to remove her burkini) shot in Nice this week might serve as a recruitment tool for the Islamic State. "Jihadist sympathizers themselves seem surprised that the municipal police of Nice make their propaganda for them," David Thomson, author of "The French Jihadist," said in one interview published Thursday. "For them, this is a godsend." Last week, Italy's Interior Minister said the country would not be implementing a burkini ban on public beaches, warning that such responses could "become provocations that could potentially attract attacks." Extremist groups have already used France's ban of full-face veils as justification for attacks. The very first issue of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula's Inspire magazine included an article titled "The West Should Ban the Niqab Covering Its Real Face." De Feo says that at least one of the French women she knows who started wearing the veil after the 2011 ban eventually headed to Syria to join a jihadist group.

Source F: *Statement by Rupert Colville, a spokesperson for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in response to the burkini bans in France*

The burkini bans are responsible for fuelling religious intolerance and the stigmatisation of Muslims in France. Prohibiting beachwear worn by some women to cover the face and body is a grave and illegal breach of fundamental freedoms. We fully understand the grief and anger generated by the terrorist attacks carried out in France in recent months. These clothing bans have only succeeded in increasing tensions and as a result may actually undermine the effort to fight and prevent violent extremism. Women choosing to wear a burkini cannot be blamed for the violent or hostile reactions of others. Any public order concerns should be addressed by targeting those who incite hatred or react violently, and not by targeting women who simply want to walk on the beach or go for a swim wearing clothing they feel comfortable in.

Section B (Structured-Response Questions)

Question 2 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

2. Being Part of a Globalised World

Study the extracts carefully, and then answer the questions.

Extract 1

Singapore was specifically targeted by terrorist groups in the past year and the terrorism threat to the country remains the highest in recent years, the Ministry of Home Affairs said in its Singapore Terrorism Threat Assessment Report 2017.

Extract 2

“McDonaldization” has happened in global society, specifically in Asia. Fast food industries worldwide have begun to adapt to the cuisine and health standards of Western countries like the United States. We can see many examples of this in fast food restaurants like McDonalds, Burger King, and Dunkin’ Donuts. Western culture has had a large impact on the cuisines of other countries.

Extract 3

The dizzying array of menu adaptations that fast-food chains employ when they go abroad reflects how globalisation does not lead to cultural homogenisation. Globalisation tends to open up more cultural options for consumers rather than closing them off. There is no evidence I am aware of, for example, Singapore restaurants - offering the wide variety of local cuisines - are under threat in Singapore.

(a) Extract 1 shows the growing threat of terrorism in Singapore.

In your opinion, how can Singaporeans play a part in making Singapore safer from a terrorist attack? Explain your answer using **two** strategies. [7]

(b) Extracts 2 and 3 describe ways in which homogenisation and hybridisation can affect food culture.

Do you think hybridisation has a greater impact on food in Singapore than homogenisation? Explain your answer. [8]

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Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Source A: <https://www.buzzfeed.com/aishagani/15-cartoons-from-artists-responding-to-the-controversy-over>
Source B: <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2016/aug/24/i-created-the-burkini-to-give-women-freedom-not-to-take-it-away>
Source C: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/aug/17/french-pm-supports-local-bans-burkinis>
Source D: <https://www.straitstimes.com/opinion/the-real-fear-behind-french-burkini-ban>
Source E: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2016/08/24/7-uncomfortable-facts-about-frances-burkini-ban/>
Source F: <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/burkini-ban-united-nations-condemns-french-laws>