



Anglo-Chinese School (Barker Road)

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2019
SECONDARY FOUR NORMAL (ACADEMIC)
HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES)
(2176/01)

1 HOUR 45 MINUTES

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, index number and name on the work you hand in.
Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
Write in dark blue or black pen.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **both parts** of Question 2.
Write all answers on the answer booklet provided.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This question paper consists of 6 printed pages.

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

1 CITIZENSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

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 issue to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Source A.

Do you think that the cartoonist supports the French burkini ban? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

Would the designer in Source B have agreed with the Prime Minister in Source C? Explain your answer. [7]

(c) Study Source D.

How surprised are you by the opinion? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Source E.

How useful is Source E as evidence that the French felt that the burkini ban was unfair? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) How far do the sources in this case study show that the burkini ban was unfair? Explain your answer. [10]

Is the French burkini ban fair?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The burkini is a type of modest swimwear for women that covers the entire body, except the face, the hands and feet, while being light enough for swimming. The design is intended to respect Islamic traditions of modesty, but its acceptability is debated. In 2016, many French states banned the wearing of burkinis, which sparked international controversy and accusations of Islamophobia – the fear of Islam and Muslims.

Many critics have argued that the ban was an obvious sign of the French government being Islamophobic, especially after the two terrorist attacks one in November 2015, and one in July 2016; but the French government argued that the French values of freedom and secularism was threatened with the burkini.

Study the following sources to find out if the burkini ban was fair.

Source A: A cartoon drawn by an Indian cartoonist, August 2016.



Source B: *The burkini's inventor, Lebanese-Australian designer Aheda Zanetti, commenting on the French burkini ban. This article was published on an American news and opinion website, Vox.com, 26 August 2016.*

I created burkinis to stop Muslim children from missing out on swimming lessons and sports activities. I hope the French Prime Minister and the mayors see that they should find out how to combine communities, how to work around issues, instead of harming the community, taking the beach away from some people and punishing them. That's just hatred.

Source C: *French Prime Minister Manuel Valls on the burkini ban, 17 August 2016.*

The burkini is not a new range of swimwear, a fashion. It is the expression of a counter-society, based on the bullying of women. Although overall regulations on banning clothes cannot be a solution, I support mayors of towns that want to ban the full-body swimwear because the burkini is not compatible with the values of France.

Source D: *An article written by the senior editors of The New York Times, 18 August 2016.*

Five French mayors had banned the burkini, calling it a threat to public order, hygiene, water safety and morals. It is a new weapon of war against France. The main issue over the burkini ban is something dark: male French politicians arguing that it is the country's duty to save Muslim women from bullying – by dictating to them what they can and cannot wear. This conflict is also a convenient distraction from the problems France's leaders have not been able to solve: high unemployment, poor economic growth and a still very real terrorist threat.

*editors in a news firm are usually the more senior and experienced writers.

Source E: A cartoon taken from a series of cartoons published by BBC titled, "French artists battle burkini ban." BBC is a British news company.



*Nice is a an area located in the southeast of France where in July 2016, a terrorist drove a truck into crowds of people celebrating France's national day – Bastille Day. 86 people were killed. Nice is also well known for its beaches where the attacks happened.

Section B (Structured-Response Question)

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

In a globalised world, workers may lose their jobs because of increased competition from foreigners. As the nature of jobs change, the skills demanded will change as well, making it difficult for workers to stay relevant.

Extract 2

Countries can tap on the global economy for economic growth. One way they can do this is by encouraging Foreign Direct Investment, where foreign companies invest in local companies. This contributes to tax revenue and employment opportunities.

Extract 3

In an interconnected world, declining economies negatively affect each other due to their close ties in trade and investment.

- (a) Extract 1 identifies the reasons why workers are losing jobs in a globalised world.

In your opinion, how can individuals stay relevant to remain employable? Explain your answer using **one** way. [7]

- (b) Extracts 2 and 3 are about the economic impacts of globalisation on countries.

Explain the positive and negative economic impacts of globalisation on countries. [8]

END OF PAPER

ANSWER SCHEME

Section A

1 (a)	Study Source A. Do you think that the cartoonist supports the French burkini ban? Explain your answer.	[5]
L1	Description of source <i>e.g. The cartoon shows a French policeman mistaking a scuba diving suit for a burkini.</i>	[1]
L2	Yes, supported <i>e.g. The cartoonist supports the French burkini ban.</i>	[2]
L3	No Award 3m for unsupported answers. Award 4m for supported answers. Award 5m for supported answers that identifies the sarcastic/mocking tone. <i>e.g. The cartoonist does not support the French burkini ban. [3]</i> <i>e.g. The cartoonist does not support the French burkini ban because he portrayed the French policeman as an ignorant person who cannot differentiate between a burkini and a diving suit. The diver in A says "officer, I'm a scuba diver... and this is not a burkini!". [4]</i> <i>e.g. The cartoonist does not support the French burkini ban because he is mocking the ban by portraying the French policeman as an ignorant person who cannot differentiate between a burkini and a diving suit. The diver in A says "officer, I'm a scuba diver... and this is not a burkini!". [5]</i>	[3-5]

1 (b)	Study Sources B and C.	
	Would the designer in Source B have agreed with the Prime Minister in Source C? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Comparison without evidence / False matching / Comparison of provenance	[1-2]
L2	Similarity (Agree) OR Difference (Disagree) in content. Award 3 marks for similarity (agree). Award 4 marks for difference (disagree). See L3	[3-4]
L3	Similarity (Agree) AND Difference (Disagree) in content. Award 5 marks for one similarity and one difference. Award 6m for answers with an additional comparison. Similarity (Agree) <i>e.g. The designer in Source B (Zanetti) would have agreed with the Prime Minister (Valls) in Source C because both of them see the mayors as major decision makers who would affect people's lives. Zanetti says in Source B "the mayors see that they should find out how to combine communities, how to work around issues, instead of harming the community, taking the beach away from some people and punishing them". Similarly, Valls state in Source C that "mayors of towns that want to ban the full-body swimwear". Both of them agree that the French mayors have the power to make decisions on the burkini ban, and that would result in how people's lives are affected.</i> Difference (Disagree) <i>e.g. The designer in Source B (Zanetti) would not have agreed with the Prime Minister (Valls) in Source C because Zanetti believes that the burkini ban was unfair to the people, but Valls believes that the burkini ban was fair. Zanetti states that the burkini ban is "harming the community, taking the beach away from some people and punishing them". Zanetti thinks that the ban is creating a prejudice against the people who choose to wear the burkini. On the other hand, Valls state that the burkini ban is fair and is done to uphold France's values of secularism. Valls state in C that "I support mayors of towns that want to ban the full-body swimwear because the burkini is not compatible with the values of France and the Republic."</i>	[5]
L4	Difference in purpose Award 6m for incomplete purpose. Award 7m for well-explained answers with context. <i>e.g. Ultimately, the designer in Source B (Zanetti) would not have agreed with the Prime Minister (Valls) in Source C because they have differing purposes. Zanetti, the creator of the burkini, spoke out against the ban because she wanted the French government to understand that the burkini was created for Muslim children, to help them to be plugged into societies and not miss out on swimming and water sports, and that it was not a religious symbol, nor a symbol of rebellion. She had hopes that the burkini ban would be reversed. The evidence from B is "I created burkinis to stop Muslim children from missing out on swimming lessons and sports activities."</i>	[6-7]

	<i>I hope the French prime minister and the mayors see that they should find out how to combine communities”.</i> <i>Valls, on the other hand, as the Prime Minister of France, was explaining to the French the need for the burkini ban to uphold French values, in hopes that the French would support him and the French mayors in implementing the ban in their towns. The evidence from C is “I support mayors of towns that want to ban the full-body swimwear because the burkini is not compatible with the values of France and the Republic.”</i>	
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1 (c)	Study Source D. How surprised are you by the opinion? Explain your answer.	[6]
L1	Surprised / Not Surprised based on contextual knowledge. <i>e.g. Yes, I am surprised by the opinion because I knew that the burkini ban infringed on the French value of Laïcité, but I did not know that it was also a cover-up for many of France's problems.</i>	[1]
L2	Surprised / Not Surprised based on content. <i>Award 3m for both perspectives.</i> <i>e.g. Yes, I am surprised by the opinion because I did not know that the burkini ban was a cover-up for many of France's problems. The editors wrote in D that the "conflict is also a convenient distraction from the problems France's leaders have not been able to solve: high unemployment, poor economic growth and a still very real terrorist threat." I did not expect that the French government would create a problem to mask other problems.</i> <i>e.g. No, I am not surprised by the opinion because I expected that the French burkini ban to be especially demeaning to women. It states in D ironically that "male French politicians arguing that it is the country's duty to save Muslim women from enslavement – by dictating to them what they can and cannot wear".</i>	[2]
L3	Surprised OR Not Surprised based on cross-reference to other sources. See L4	[3]
L4	Surprised AND Not Surprised based on cross-reference to other sources/ background information <i>e.g. Yes I am surprised by the opinion because it is challenged by Valls in Source C. The editors in D think that the burkini ban was unfair but Valls in C state that the burkini ban was fair and was done to uphold France's values of secularism. Valls state in C that "I support mayors of towns that want to ban the full-body swimwear because the burkini is not compatible with the values of France and the Republic." On the other hand, the editors wrote in D that the ban was unfair - "the heart of the dispute over the burkini ban is something dark: male French politicians arguing that it is the country's duty to save Muslim women from enslavement – by dictating to them what they can and cannot wear."</i> <i>e.g. No, I am not surprised by the opinion because it is supported by Zanetti in Source B. Both sources argue that the burkini ban is unfair. . Zanetti states that the burkini ban is "harming the community, taking the beach away from some people and punishing them". Zanetti thinks that the ban is creating a prejudice against the people who choose to wear the burkini. Likewise, the editors in D state that "the heart of the dispute over the burkini ban is something dark: male French politicians arguing that it is the country's duty to save Muslim women from enslavement – by dictating to them what they can and cannot wear."</i>	[4]

L5	Not surprised based on critical analysis of provenance / purpose context. Award 5m for incomplete purpose <i>e.g. Ultimately I am not surprised by this source given the profile of its authors. The source is published in The New York Times as a response to the French Prime Minister's statement. It was meant to provide a broader view to understand France from various perspectives and educate the reader of the hidden agenda of the French leaders – that the ban was just another smokescreen to cover up the inabilities of the French politicians to solve France's bigger problems. Being editors of a world-renowned news agency, these writers must possess deeply analytical, objective and mature minds. They are also independent critics as they are probably non-French. They argue that the ban is unfair and exposed the flaws of the French leaders/system. They also suggest that the French leaders are making the Muslims scapegoats of their inability to manage the country's bigger problems. The evidence from D is "This conflict is also a convenient distraction from the problems France's leaders have not been able to solve: high unemployment, lackluster economic growth and a still very real terrorist threat." Moreover, this source was not written by one editor but a group of editors who would have discussed in great detail what to write. I expected these writers to provide an insightful response and they delivered just that. Hence I am not surprised by this opinion.</i>	[5-6]
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1 (d)	Study Source E. How useful is Source E as evidence that the French felt that the burkini ban was unfair? Explain your answer.	[7]
L1	Answers based on provenance. Award 2m for details <i>e.g. Source E is useful as evidence that the French felt that the burkini was unfair because the provenance state that this cartoon was taken “from a series of cartoons... titled ‘French artists battle the burkini ban’”. This meant that the French people felt that the burkini was unfair and were fighting against it.</i>	[1-2]
L2	Useful based on content/ sufficiency Award 3m for supported answers. <i>e.g. Source E is useful as as evidence that the French felt that the burkini was unfair because it shows a pair of policemen asking a lady to take off her burkini at a beach in Nice and claiming that they are helping her “against oppression”, when ironically they are the ones that are oppressing her in that act.</i>	[2-3]
L3	Useful OR Not Useful based on reliability, supported by cross-reference to other sources. See L4	[4]
L4	Useful AND Not Useful based on reliability, supported by cross-reference to other sources. <i>e.g. Source E is useful as evidence that the French felt that the burkini was unfair because it is reliable. Source E is supported by Source B that the French hated the ban and think it is an unjust policy. Source E shows a pair of policemen asking a lady to take off her burkini at a beach in Nice and claiming that they are helping her “against oppression”, when ironically they are the ones that are oppressing her in that act. Similarly, Source B states that instead of introducing the ban, the leaders of France needs to learn “how to work around issues, instead of harming the community, taking the beach away from some people and punishing them.”</i> AND <i>e.g. However, Source E is not useful as evidence that the French felt that the burkini was unfair because it is unreliable. Source E is challenged by Prime Minister Valls in Source C. Source E shows a pair of policemen asking a lady to take off her burkini at a beach in Nice and claiming that they are helping her “against oppression”, when ironically they are the ones that are oppressing her in that act. But Prime Minister Valls in Source C argued that the ban was fair, and was meant to uphold French values. Valls state in C that “the burkini is not compatible with the values of France and the Republic.”</i>	[5]

L5	Useful or Not useful based on reliability, supported by critical analysis of provenance Award 6m for incomplete purpose Award 7m for a well-explained answer. <i>e.g. Ultimately, Source E is useful as evidence that the French felt that the burkini was unfair because it is reliable. The author is a French citizen because the provenance states that the cartoon was published in an article titled “French artists battle the burkini ban”. This source reflects the French people’s unhappiness with the burkini ban and how they are taking action to convince their fellow French, and people around the world (through the BBC platform) that they are suffering under the French government, and hopefully evoke a local, and even an international movement to fight for the rights for the French and pressure the French government to retract the burkini ban. Source E shows a pair of policemen asking a lady to take off her burkini at a beach in Nice and claiming that they are helping her “against oppression”, when ironically they are the ones that are oppressing her in that act.</i>	[6-7]
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1 (e)	How far do the sources in this case study show that the burkini ban was unfair? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Writes about statement, no valid source use. Award 2m for details. <i>e.g. The sources show that the burkini ban created different reactions from different people.</i> <i>e.g. The burkini ban was unfair because it did not consider the welfare of the people, and their freedom of choice.</i>	[1-2]
L2	Yes OR No, supported by valid source use. Award 3-4m for one source, 4-5m for two sources and 5-6m for three sources. See L3	[3-6]
L3	Yes AND No, supported by valid source use. <i>i.e. Both elements of L2</i> Award 7m for two sources (1+1), 8m for three sources (2+1), 9m for four sources (2+2) and 10m for five sources (3+2) <i>e.g. Source A show that the burkini ban was unfair. The cartoonist in Source A is mocking the ban by portraying the French policeman as an ignorant person who cannot differentiate between a burkini and a diving suit. The diver in A says “officer, I’m a scuba diver... and this is not a burkini!”. This shows that the author thinks that many French would have been similarly discriminated unfairly by the police like the woman scuba diver in the source.</i> <i>e.g. Source B also show that the burkini ban was unfair. The author, Zanetti, states that the burkini ban is “harming the community, taking the beach away from some people and punishing them”. Zanetti thinks that the ban is creating a prejudice against the people who choose to wear the burkini.</i> <i>e.g. However, Source C does not show that the burkini ban was unfair. The French Prime Minister Manuel Valls argued that the ban was fair, and was meant to uphold French values. Valls state in C that “the burkini is not compatible with the values of France and the Republic.” Hence, the Prime Minister supports the banning of the burkini fair so that the French value of equality might be demonstrated through the effective enforcement of secularism where all seemingly religious clothing like the Burkini be not displayed in public in France.</i> <i>e.g. Likewise, Source D does not show that the burkini ban was unfair. The editors in D suggested that the ban was just because many French leaders are worried about the reactive effects of the burkini on French society. The evidence from D is “Five French mayors had banned the burkini, calling it a threat to public order, hygiene, water safety and morality, tantamount to a new weapon of war against the French republic.”</i> <i>e.g. Lastly, Source E show that the burkini ban was unfair. Source E shows a pair of policemen asking a lady to take off her burkini at a beach in Nice and claiming that they are helping her “against oppression”, when ironically they are the ones that are oppressing and bullying her in that act because they not allowing her to wear the burkini, when the burkini is not a religious costume at all.</i>	[7-10]

2(a)	Extract 1 identifies the reasons why workers are losing jobs in a globalised world. In your opinion, how can individuals remain employable in a globalised world? Explain your answer using one way.	[7]
L1	Describes the topic i.e. employment <i>e.g. Individuals can lose their jobs when MNCs move their operations to other countries. [1]</i>	[1-2]
L2	Identifies/describes reasons. Award 3 marks for identifying one way. Award 4-5 marks for describing one way. <i>e.g. One way for individuals to remain employable is to continually seek to upgrade themselves with new skills that are relevant to the changing jobs in globalisation. For example, Singaporeans may use their SkillsFuture credits to develop new knowledge, skills, or languages so that they can improve themselves for their career. (5 marks)</i>	[3-5]
L3	L2 + Explains way Award the higher mark for clear explanation of the reason. <i>e.g. One way for individuals to remain employable is to continually seek to upgrade themselves with new skills that are relevant to the changing jobs in globalisation. For example, Singaporeans may use their SkillsFuture credits to develop new knowledge, skills, or languages so that they can improve themselves for their career. <u>In this way, these workers will make themselves more attractive to employers in new global businesses which demand a wider range of skills and knowledge compared to before. Employers will also appreciate the adaptability that these workers demonstrate in seeking to improve themselves.</u> (7 marks)</i>	[6-7]

2(b)	Extracts 2 and 3 are about the economic impacts of globalisation on countries. Explain the positive and negative economic impacts of globalisation on countries.	[8]
L1	Writes about the topic (i.e. globalisation) but without addressing the question. <i>e.g. Globalisation has caused countries to become interconnected and interdependent on one another. [1]</i>	[1-2]
L2	Describes the economic impacts of globalisation Award 3-4 marks for describing the positive/negative impact. Award 4-5 marks for describing both the positive and negative impact. <i>e.g. One positive economic impact on countries is increased trade. Free Trade Agreements facilitate this. They are treaties between countries to establish a free trade area where the exchange of goods and services can be conducted, without tariffs or hindrances, across their borders. [4]</i> <i>e.g. (As above plus) A negative economic impact on countries is a vulnerability to global economic downturns. When one countries faces a downturn, it may affect other countries when it withdraws its investments or reduces its demands for goods and services from other countries. [5]</i>	[3-5]
L3	Explains the economic impacts of globalisation. Award 6-7 marks for explaining the positive/negative impact. Award 7-8 marks for explaining both the positive and negative impacts. <i>e.g. One positive economic impact on countries is increased trade. Free Trade Agreements facilitate this. They are treaties between countries to establish a free trade area where the exchange of goods and services can be conducted, without tariffs or hindrances, across their borders. <u>This leads to substantial amount of tariff savings and increased trading between the partner countries. With greater trade, companies from other countries will also look to set up in these partner countries, creating more tax revenue and job opportunities.</u> [7]</i> <i>e.g. (As above plus) A negative economic impact on countries is a vulnerability to global economic downturns. When one countries faces a downturn, it may affect other countries when it withdraws its investments or reduces its demands for goods and services from other countries. <u>These actions lead to less income and employment for the countries affected. The reduction in global demand for goods and services will badly affect largely manufacturing countries.</u> [8]</i>	[6-8]