

DUNMAN SECONDARY SCHOOL

*Where..... Discernment, Discipline, Daring, Determination & Duty
become a part of life.*

CANDIDATE
NAME

CLASS

INDEX
NUMBER

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2019 SECONDARY 4 NORMAL ACADEMIC

HUMANITIES (SOCIAL STUDIES)

2175/2176

Paper 1

14 August 2019

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Writing Paper
 Strings

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class, index number and question number on all pieces of Writing Paper used.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid on the Writing Paper.

Section A

Answer **all parts** of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **both parts** of Question 2.

At the end of the examination, submit the following SEPARATELY:

- Section A Question a), b)
- Section A Question c), d)
- Section A Question e)
- Section B

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
The total number of marks for this paper is 50.

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

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

1 LIVING IN A DIVERSE SOCIETY

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.

What does the source reveal about the Sri Lankans' responses to the Easter Sunday bombings? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Sources B.

How useful is the source as evidence about ethnic and religious harmony in Sri Lanka? Explain your answer. [7]

(c) Study Source C and D.

How far would Source C agree with Source D? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Source E and F.

Does Source E prove that Source F is wrong? Explain your answer. [7]

(e) How far do the sources in the case study show that the Easter Sunday bombings had a negative impact on the Muslims in Sri Lanka? Explain your answer. [10]

How did the Easter Sunday bombings affect the Muslims in Sri Lanka?

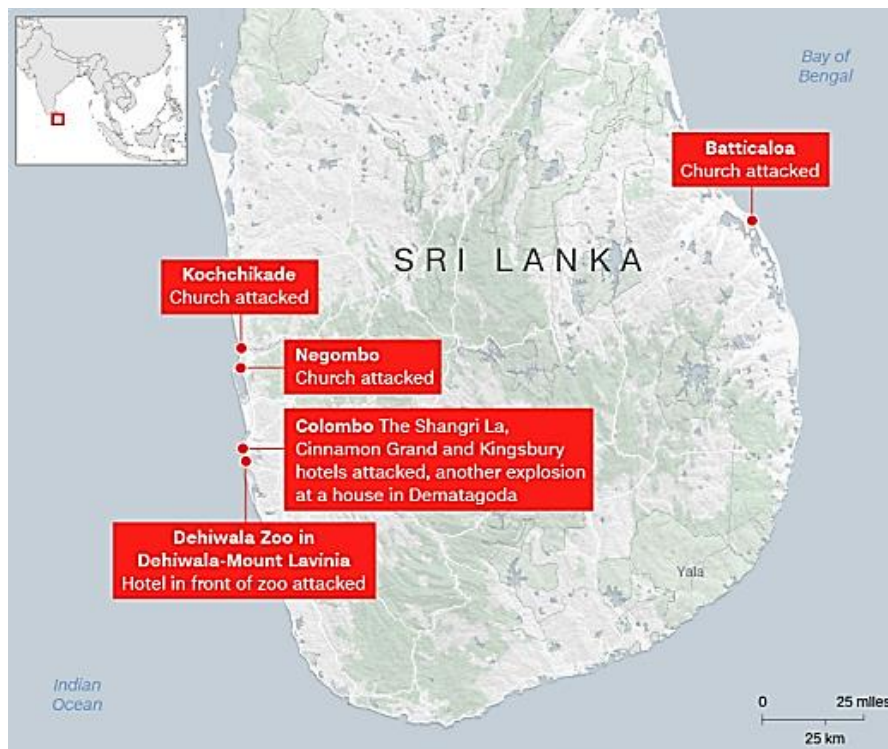
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

Sri Lanka possesses a diverse population. The two most prominent ethnic groups in Sri Lanka are the Sinhalese (75%) and the Tamils (11.9%). The dominant religion is Buddhism (70.3%) while the Muslims (9.7%), Hindus (12.6%) and Christians (6.1%) make up the minorities in Sri Lanka. In 2009, after 26 years of conflict, the ethnic civil conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamils ended. However, a major terrorist attack took place on 21st April 2019 which was on Easter Sunday.

On that day, three churches in Sri Lanka and three luxury hotels in Colombo, the commercial capital of Sri Lanka, were targeted in a series of coordinated terrorist suicide bombings. That same day, two smaller explosions took place in a guest house and a housing complex. An estimated total of 259 people have been killed and over 500 injured. On 22nd April, the Sri Lanka Parliament passed emergency regulations which gave the police and armed forces powers to search, arrest and detain persons up to 24 hours without a warrant. It has been confirmed that all of the bombers were Sri Lankan citizens associated with National Thowheeth Jama'ath (NTJ) and Jammiyathul Millahthu Ibrahim, local militant extremist* Islamist groups in Sri Lanka, though foreign links are suspected as well. Many questioned the Sri Lankan government for the lack of security measures taken to prevent the attacks, despite receiving information of a possible terrorist attack on Easter Sunday.

**extremist: a person with extreme political or religious views, especially one who carries out illegal, violent action.*



Study the following sources to find out how the Easter Sunday bombings affected the Muslims in Sri Lanka.

Source A: *Adapted from an eye-witness account by Usman Ali, a Sri Lankan living near the Roman Catholic church that was bombed in Colombo. This was published on the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) on 21st April 2019.*

There were huge crowds and roads congested as people tried to park wherever and enter the blood centre. Currently, they are taking down the name, blood group and contact number of persons who are willing to donate blood, and asking them to return only if a representative of the National Blood Centre contacts them. People were spilling out of the building and massive queues leading all the way to the entrance.

Everyone just had one intention, and that was to help victims of the blast, no matter what religion or race they may be. Each person was helping another out in filling [out forms with] the details requested. I wonder where this attack came from. God save us.

Source B: *An article published on a Sri Lankan newspaper after the Easter Sunday bombings on 26 April 2019.*

A Tamil woman living in city-owned flats nearby and preferred not to be named said she was shocked that the bombers were living in the neighbourhood that had been her home for 35 years... But the woman said she would stand by the Muslims because they had stood by the Tamils during the civil conflict. "This is not the time for us to give up on them," she said. "When law enforcement clamped down on the Tamils, Muslims stood by us. We will do the same for them."

Source C: *Adapted from an article by a Muslim novelist who lives in Sri Lanka. It was published on The New York Times on 2 May 2019.*

Two days after the Easter Sunday bomb attacks in Sri Lanka, I met Ashraff, the Muslim grocer at the Colpetty market, a symbol of the cosmopolitan city that I call home. I have known Ashraff virtually all my life. He did not have his usual half-smile on his face, and when I went up to him to say goodbye, I could see he was troubled. Eventually, shaking his head in sorrow, with tears in his eyes, he told me that the day before, someone he had known for 35 years, a man from Sri Lanka's Sinhala majority, had said he could no longer be his friend. I understood his sorrow.

In the hours and days after the attacks, I sent text messages to my Christian friends in Sri Lanka, apologising for what the attackers had done. Even though these terrorists were as far away from me in ideology as anyone could be, I felt shame. My friends responded, in true Christian spirit, that I had no need to apologise, and sent messages of concern for my safety.

Source D: *Adapted from an article published on The New York Times on 24 April 2019.*

Auranzeb Zabi, a Pakistani refugee who has lived in Sri Lanka for two years, was cooking rice at a friend's house on Wednesday when he heard angry shouting outside. He looked out and saw a mob of Sri Lankan men carrying iron bars. A day after the suicide bombings, Muslims in some areas of Sri Lanka were facing a rising backlash. Mr. Zabi, said he grabbed his two children, dashed into the yard and scampered over two walls before reaching an army checkpoint. There the mob caught up with him and delivered a harsh beating on him. The mob begged the soldiers to let them kill him.

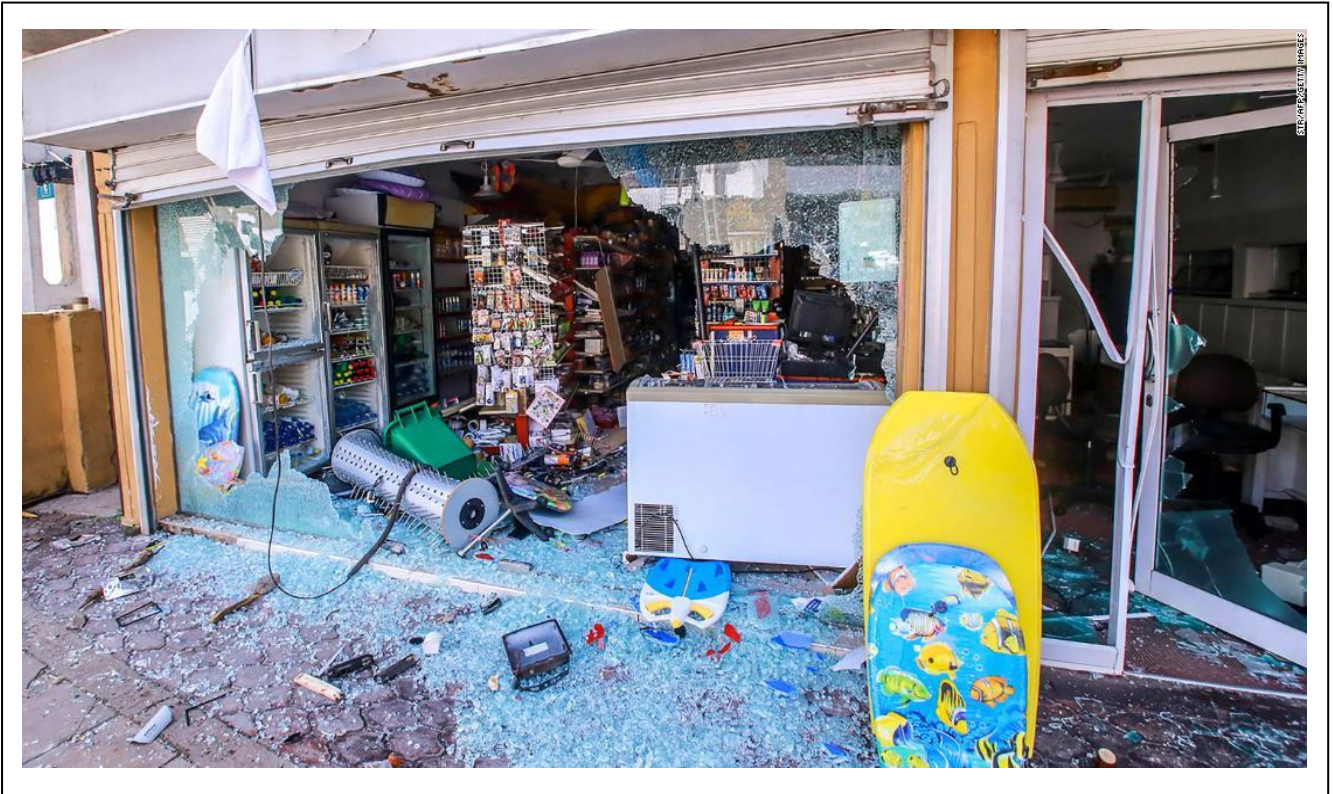
In the town of Negombo, where an attack on a church during Easter services killed more than 100 people, gangs of Christian men moved from house to house, smashing windows, breaking down doors, dragging people into the streets, punching them in the face and then threatening to kill them. No deaths were reported, but many Muslims fear it is only a matter of time.

Source E: *A tweet published by Sri Lanka's Finance Minister Mangala Samaraweera on 21 April 2019.*

In the midst of this tragedy, it's reassuring to see the outpouring of solidarity[#] as people donate blood. Buddhists, Christians, Hindus, Muslims and others are donating because we are humans with the same blood and same spirit of compassion. Nobody can deny our common humanity.

[#]*solidarity: unity or agreement of feeling or action, among individuals with a common interest*

Source F: *A photograph of Muslim shops in Sri Lanka right after the Easter Sunday bombings.*



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

The global financial crisis in 2008 was headlined by the collapse of American investment bank Lehman Brothers. By the end of the year, its ripple effect reached Singapore's economy. Many Singapore companies resorted to retrenchment and wage cuts.

Extract 2

Many companies have been able to gain higher profits by taking advantage of the driving forces of globalisation. For example, multinational corporations (MNCs) like Coca Cola capture a large share of the market by setting up operations globally.

Extract 3

In the global economy, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) find it difficult to compete with larger companies like multinational corporations (MNCs). For example, Frolick, a popular Singapore frozen yoghurt chain closed down in 2014. This was amid strong competition from other frozen yoghurt companies such as Ilao Ilao.

- (a) Extract 1 highlights the problems faced by Singapore during the Global Financial Crisis in 2008.

In your opinion, how can the government in Singapore help affected Singaporeans during a global financial crises? Explain your answer using **one** strategy. [7]

- (b) Extract 2 and Extract 3 state some positive and negative impacts of globalisation on companies.

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

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Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-48002075>
Source B: <https://travelwirenews.com/suspicion-stalks-sri-lankas-muslim-community-after-bombings-1351542/>
Source C: <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/05/02/opinion/sri-lanka-bombing.html>
Source D: <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/24/world/asia/sri-lankas-muslims.html>
Source E: <https://twitter.com/MangalaLK/status/1119946052092792832>
Source F: <https://edition.cnn.com/2019/05/07/asia/sri-lanka-clashes-christian-mob-intl/index.html>