

General Certificate of Education  
January 2004  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**RELIGIOUS STUDIES** **RS05**  
**Unit 5 An introduction to Aspects of a Major World Faith**

Thursday 15 January 2004 Morning Session

**In addition to this paper you will require:**  
an 8-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
  - Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is RS05.
  - Choose **one Section** only.
    - Section A Buddhism page 2
    - Section B Christianity page 3
    - Section C Hinduism page 4
    - Section D Islam page 5
    - Section E Judaism page 6
    - Section F Sikhism page 7
- Answer **two** questions: **the first question and one other** from your chosen section.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- You will be assessed on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary, where appropriate. The degree of legibility of your handwriting and the level of accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be taken into account.

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**SECTION A BUDDHISM**

Answer Question 1 **and either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

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**1** Read the passage and answer questions (a) and (b) which follow.

“All Buddhists, regardless of cultural tradition, take refuge in the three jewels of the Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha. So although Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism are described as different ‘vehicles’, they do in fact share many common features.”

- (a) What do Buddhists mean when they say “I go to the Buddha for refuge”? *(10 marks)*
- (b) Outline other features shared by Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism. *(10 marks)*

- 2** (a) What is the Buddhist teaching about suffering (dukkha) as presented in the first of the Four Holy Truths? *(15 marks)*
- (b) Outline what the second Holy Truth says about the cause of suffering, and assess the claim that Buddhism is so concerned with suffering that it is totally negative in its outlook on life. *(25 marks)*

- 3** (a) Explain the nature and purpose of Samatha meditation. *(15 marks)*
- (b) Outline the benefits of meditation for Buddhists, and assess the claim that meditation brings the Buddhist community together. *(25 marks)*

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**SECTION B CHRISTIANITY**

Answer Question 4 **and either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

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4 Read the passage and answer questions (a) and (b) which follow.

“Since New Testament times, the ritual of baptism has been of great importance. It is full of symbolism, the most important symbol being that of water. Whether for the baptism of infants or of adults, this symbol remains immensely important.”

- (a) Outline the variety of ways in which water is used within Christian rites of baptism, and explain the symbolism of water. *(10 marks)*
- (b) Explain other symbols which may be used within Christian baptism. *(10 marks)*

5 (a) Describe the ways in which the eucharist is practised in the Anglican and Roman Catholic traditions. *(15 marks)*

- (b) Explain the ways in which these two traditions understand the eucharist, and assess the claim that despite the differences in practice between these traditions, the meaning of the eucharist remains the same. *(25 marks)*

6 (a) Explain the Christian beliefs about the nature of the Holy Spirit. *(15 marks)*

- (b) Examine the ways in which an emphasis on the Holy Spirit can be seen in Christian worship today, and assess the claim that there is a much greater emphasis on the Holy Spirit in Protestant worship than in Roman Catholic worship. *(25 marks)*

Turn over ►

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**SECTION C HINDUISM**

Answer Question 7 **and either** Question 8 **or** Question 9.

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7 Read the passage and answer questions (a) and (b) which follow.

“Archaeological evidence from the Indus Valley in India in around 2 000 BCE includes large buildings and religious artefacts and figurines. This evidence suggests that certain religious beliefs and practices in Hinduism today originated in this era.”

- (a) Describe the main features of the Indus Valley civilisation. *(10 marks)*
- (b) Outline the aspects of Hinduism today which can also be found in the religion of the Indus Valley civilisation. *(10 marks)*

8 (a) Examine the Hindu teaching on the nature of the self (atman). *(15 marks)*

(b) Explain the Hindu understanding of the impersonal Brahman and personal gods, and assess the view that personal gods have more meaning for Hindus than the impersonal Brahman. *(25 marks)*

9 (a) Explain the purpose of puja and identify the similarities in the way puja is performed in the home and in the temple. *(15 marks)*

(b) Examine the role of temple priests, and assess the view that temple priests are not important in the Hindu way of life. *(25 marks)*

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**SECTION D ISLAM**

Answer Question 10 **and either** Question 11 **or** Question 12.

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**10** Read the passage and answer questions (a) and (b) which follow.

“The Muslim faith can be described as resting on five pillars – five basic duties which all Muslims must perform. These include the pillars of daily prayer (salah), and fasting (sawm).”

(a) Describe how fasting is practised in Islam. *(10 marks)*

(b) Explain the ways in which fasting is a “pillar” of Islam. *(10 marks)*

**11** (a) Explain how beliefs about God in Islam differ from those of the pre-Islamic society. *(15 marks)*

(b) “Muhammad’s role was to give a warning from Allah to the people of Makkah (Mecca), but the people took no notice.”

Explain Muhammad’s role in Makkah (Mecca), and assess how far this statement is true.

*(25 marks)*

**12** (a) Explain what Muslims understand by shirk. *(15 marks)*

(b) Explain the teaching in Islam on judgement, and assess the view that Muslims today live their lives in fear of God. *(25 marks)*

**Turn over ►**

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**SECTION E JUDAISM**

Answer Question 13 **and either** Question 14 **or** Question 15.

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**13** Read the passage and answer questions (a) and (b) which follow.

“Many changes were taking place in Europe during the 19th century, and Germany was no exception. The Jewish communities in Europe, especially in Germany, were affected by these changes. Out of these circumstances emerged Reform Judaism, which continues to this day.”

- (a) Outline the reasons for the emergence of Jewish Reform movements in the 19th century. *(10 marks)*
- (b) Explain the major differences in practice in the home between Orthodox and Reform Judaism today. *(10 marks)*

**14** (a) Outline the covenants God established with Abraham and with Moses. *(15 marks)*

(b) Explain the Jewish ideas about the nature of God, and assess how far ideas about covenant and God’s nature are still relevant for Jews today. *(25 marks)*

**15** (a) Describe how Orthodox Jews observe Shabbat in the home and the synagogue. *(15 marks)*

(b) “It is because of Shabbat that fewer Jews are practising Judaism these days.”  
Explain the Jewish teaching on Shabbat, and assess how far this claim is true. *(25 marks)*

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**SECTION F SIKHISM**

Answer Question 16 **and either** Question 17 **or** Question 18.

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**16** Read the passage and answer questions (a) and (b) which follow.

“Wherever Guru Nanak went, his friend Mardana went with him. When Guru Nanak received God’s word, Mardana played music to fit the words. Guru Nanak told people that they should meditate on God’s name. He also told the people that it was important to treat all people equally.”

- (a) Outline the main teachings of Guru Nanak. *(10 marks)*
- (b) Examine the ways in which Guru Nanak’s teachings challenged the religious and social climate of his day. *(10 marks)*

**17** (a) Examine the importance of the Guru Granth Sahib at the worship (diwan) service in the gurdwara. *(15 marks)*

- (b) Explain the nature and value of sewa, and assess the view that the gurdwara is the most important place in which sewa is practised. *(25 marks)*

**18** (a) Examine the contributions of Guru Arjan and Guru Har Gobind to Sikh belief. *(15 marks)*

- (b) Explain why Guru Har Gobind introduced the use of force for Sikhs, and assess the claim that Guru Har Gobind changed Sikhism from a spiritual to a military path. *(25 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**