

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
RELIGIOUS STUDIES A (WORLD RELIGION(S))
Perspectives on World Religions

B589

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 8 page answer booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Tuesday 14 June 2011
Morning

Duration: 1 hour



MODIFIED LANGUAGE

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Any additional paper used must be securely fastened to the answer booklet.
- Answer **two** questions.
 - You must answer your two questions from **different** Sections.
Section A – Responsibility for the Planet
Section B – War, Peace and Human Rights
Section C – Prejudice and Equality
 - You must answer all parts (a)–(e) of the questions that you choose.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- 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 **48**.
- Quality of written communication is assessed in parts (d) and (e) of all questions.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A: Responsibility for the Planet

If you choose one question from this section you must answer all parts (a)–(e) of the question.

1 Buddhism

- (a) Give **one** example of an environmental problem. [1]
- (b) State **two** ways in which a Buddhist might respond to environmental problems. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Buddhist teaching about the origin of the world. [3]
- (d) Explain why a Buddhist might be against cruelty to animals. [6]
- (e) 'Humans have the right to treat the world in any way they want.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, and supported points of view and your own point of view. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

2 Christianity

- (a) Give **one** example of an environmental problem. [1]
- (b) State **two** ways in which a Christian might respond to environmental problems. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Christian teaching about the origin of the world. [3]
- (d) Explain why a Christian might be against cruelty to animals. [6]
- (e) 'Humans have the right to treat the world in any way they want.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, and supported points of view and your own point of view. You must refer to Christianity in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

3 Hinduism

- (a) Give **one** example of an environmental problem. [1]
- (b) State **two** ways in which a Hindu might respond to environmental problems. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Hindu teaching about the origin of the world. [3]
- (d) Explain why a Hindu might be against cruelty to animals. [6]
- (e) 'Humans have the right to treat the world in any way they want.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, and supported points of view and your own point of view. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

4 Islam

- (a) Give **one** example of an environmental problem. [1]
- (b) State **two** ways in which a Muslim might respond to environmental problems. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Muslim teaching about the origin of the world. [3]
- (d) Explain why a Muslim might be against cruelty to animals. [6]
- (e) 'Humans have the right to treat the world in any way they want.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, and supported points of view and your own point of view. You must refer to Islam in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

5 Judaism

- (a) Give **one** example of an environmental problem. [1]
- (b) State **two** ways in which a Jew might respond to environmental problems. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Jewish teaching about the origin of the world. [3]
- (d) Explain why a Jew might be against cruelty to animals. [6]
- (e) 'Humans have the right to treat the world in any way they want.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, and supported points of view and your own point of view. You must refer to Judaism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

6 Sikhism

- (a) Give **one** example of an environmental problem. [1]
- (b) State **two** ways in which a Sikh might respond to environmental problems. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Sikh teaching about the origin of the world. [3]
- (d) Explain why a Sikh might be against cruelty to animals. [6]
- (e) 'Humans have the right to treat the world in any way they want.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, and supported points of view and your own point of view. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

Section B: War, Peace and Human Rights

If you choose one question from this section you must answer all parts (a)–(e) of the question.

7 Buddhism

- (a) State **one** reason Buddhists might give for going to war. [1]
- (b) State **two** ways in which a pacifist might oppose a war. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Buddhist teaching that might be used in a discussion about going to war. [3]
- (d) Explain how and why a Buddhist might respond to a person fighting for human rights. [6]
- (e) 'People who refuse to fight in a war are cowards.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, and supported points of view and your own point of view. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

8 Christianity

- (a) State **one** reason Christians might give for going to war. [1]
- (b) State **two** ways in which a pacifist might oppose a war. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Christian teaching that might be used in a discussion about going to war. [3]
- (d) Explain how and why a Christian might respond to a person fighting for human rights. [6]
- (e) 'People who refuse to fight in a war are cowards.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, and supported points of view and your own point of view. You must refer to Christianity in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

9 Hinduism

- (a) State **one** reason Hindus might give for going to war. [1]
- (b) State **two** ways in which a pacifist might oppose a war. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Hindu teaching that might be used in a discussion about going to war. [3]
- (d) Explain how and why a Hindu might respond to a person fighting for human rights. [6]
- (e) 'People who refuse to fight in a war are cowards.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, and supported points of view and your own point of view. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

10 Islam

- (a) State **one** reason Muslims might give for going to war. [1]
- (b) State **two** ways in which a pacifist might oppose a war. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Muslim teaching that might be used in a discussion about going to war. [3]
- (d) Explain how and why a Muslim might respond to a person fighting for human rights. [6]
- (e) 'People who refuse to fight in a war are cowards.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, and supported points of view and your own point of view. You must refer to Islam in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

11 Judaism

- (a) State **one** reason Jews might give for going to war. [1]
- (b) State **two** ways in which a pacifist might oppose a war. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Jewish teaching that might be used in a discussion about going to war. [3]
- (d) Explain how and why a Jew might respond to a person fighting for human rights. [6]
- (e) 'People who refuse to fight in a war are cowards.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, and supported points of view and your own point of view. You must refer to Judaism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

12 Sikhism

- (a) State **one** reason Sikhs might give for going to war. [1]
- (b) State **two** ways in which a pacifist might oppose a war. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Sikh teaching that might be used in a discussion about going to war. [3]
- (d) Explain how and why a Sikh might respond to a person fighting for human rights. [6]
- (e) 'People who refuse to fight in a war are cowards.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, and supported points of view and your own point of view. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

Section C: Prejudice and Equality

If you choose one question from this section you must answer all parts (a)–(e) of the question.

13 Buddhism

- (a) State **one** way in which women are not treated as equal to men. [1]
- (b) State **two** ways in which a Buddhist might respond to discrimination. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Buddhist teaching about prejudice. [3]
- (d) Explain the attitude a Buddhist might have towards believers from another religion. [6]
- (e) 'Women and men can never be equal.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, and supported points of view and your own point of view. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

14 Christianity

- (a) State **one** way in which women are not treated as equal to men. [1]
- (b) State **two** ways in which a Christian might respond to discrimination. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Christian teaching about prejudice. [3]
- (d) Explain the attitude a Christian might have towards believers from another religion. [6]
- (e) 'Women and men can never be equal.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, and supported points of view and your own point of view. You must refer to Christianity in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

15 Hinduism

- (a) State **one** way in which women are not treated as equal to men. [1]
- (b) State **two** ways in which a Hindu might respond to discrimination. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Hindu teaching about prejudice. [3]
- (d) Explain the attitude a Hindu might have towards believers from another religion. [6]
- (e) 'Women and men can never be equal.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, and supported points of view and your own point of view. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

16 Islam

- (a) State **one** way in which women are not treated as equal to men. [1]
- (b) State **two** ways in which a Muslim might respond to discrimination. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Muslim teaching about prejudice. [3]
- (d) Explain the attitude a Muslim might have towards believers from another religion. [6]
- (e) 'Women and men can never be equal.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, and supported points of view and your own point of view. You must refer to Islam in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

17 Judaism

- (a) State **one** way in which women are not treated as equal to men. [1]
- (b) State **two** ways in which a Jew might respond to discrimination. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Jewish teaching about prejudice. [3]
- (d) Explain the attitude a Jew might have towards believers from another religion. [6]
- (e) 'Women and men can never be equal.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, and supported points of view and your own point of view. You must refer to Judaism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

18 Sikhism

- (a) State **one** way in which women are not treated as equal to men. [1]
- (b) State **two** ways in which a Sikh might respond to discrimination. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Sikh teaching about prejudice. [3]
- (d) Explain the attitude a Sikh might have towards believers from another religion. [6]
- (e) 'Women and men can never be equal.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, and supported points of view and your own point of view. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

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