

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE
B589/01
RELIGIOUS STUDIES A
(WORLD RELIGION(S))
Perspectives on World Religions
MONDAY 11 MAY 2015: Morning
DURATION: 1 hour
plus your additional time allowance
MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:
12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:
None**

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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.

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 51.

You will be assessed on the quality of written communication in your answer to the following: parts d and e of all questions. Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar. Where there is more than 1 question assessing spelling, punctuation and grammar the highest mark will count.


Any blank pages are indicated.

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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) State ONE reason a Buddhist might give for NOT caring about environmental problems. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways Buddhists could help to solve environmental problems. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE belief that Buddhists might hold about the origin of the world. [3]**
- (d) Explain different Buddhist attitudes towards animals. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Being religious is more important than caring for the planet.’**


Discuss this statement.

You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.

You must refer to Buddhism in your answer. [12]

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]**

2 Christianity

- (a) State ONE reason a Christian might give for NOT caring about environmental problems. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways Christians could help to solve environmental problems. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE belief that Christians might hold about the origin of the world. [3]**
- (d) Explain different Christian attitudes towards animals. [6]**
-  **(e) 'Being religious is more important than caring for the planet.'**


Discuss this statement.

You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.

You must refer to Christianity in your answer. [12]

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]**

3 Hinduism

- (a) State ONE reason a Hindu might give for NOT caring about environmental problems. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways Hindus could help to solve environmental problems. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE belief that Hindus might hold about the origin of the world. [3]**
- (d) Explain different Hindu attitudes towards animals. [6]**
-  **(e) 'Being religious is more important than caring for the planet.'**


Discuss this statement.

You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.

You must refer to Hinduism in your answer. [12]

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]**

4 Islam

- (a) State ONE reason a Muslim might give for NOT caring about environmental problems. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways Muslims could help to solve environmental problems. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE belief that Muslims might hold about the origin of the world. [3]**
- (d) Explain different Muslim attitudes towards animals. [6]**
-  **(e) 'Being religious is more important than caring for the planet.'**


Discuss this statement.

You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.

You must refer to Islam in your answer. [12]

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]**

5 Judaism

- (a) State ONE reason a Jew might give for NOT caring about environmental problems. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways Jews could help to solve environmental problems. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE belief that Jews might hold about the origin of the world. [3]**
- (d) Explain different Jewish attitudes towards animals. [6]**
-  **(e) 'Being religious is more important than caring for the planet.'**


Discuss this statement.

You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.

You must refer to Judaism in your answer. [12]

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]**

6 Sikhism

- (a) State ONE reason a Sikh might give for NOT caring about environmental problems. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways Sikhs could help to solve environmental problems. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE belief that Sikhs might hold about the origin of the world. [3]**
- (d) Explain different Sikh attitudes towards animals. [6]**
-  **(e) 'Being religious is more important than caring for the planet.'**

Discuss this statement.

You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.

You must refer to Sikhism in your answer. [12]

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]**

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 meaning of the term ‘peace’. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways a pacifist might respond to a war. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE Buddhist teaching about war. [3]**
- (d) Explain the attitudes Buddhists might have towards the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. [6]**

 **(e) ‘War is a good thing.’**

Discuss this statement.

You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.

You must refer to Buddhism in your answer. [12]

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]**

8 Christianity

- (a) State ONE meaning of the term ‘peace’. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways a pacifist might respond to a war. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE Christian teaching about war. [3]**
- (d) Explain the attitudes Christians might have towards the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. [6]**

 **(e) ‘War is a good thing.’**

Discuss this statement.

You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.

You must refer to Christianity in your answer. [12]

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]**

9 Hinduism

- (a) State ONE meaning of the term ‘peace’. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways a pacifist might respond to a war. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE Hindu teaching about war. [3]**
- (d) Explain the attitudes Hindus might have towards the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. [6]**

 **(e) ‘War is a good thing.’**

Discuss this statement.

You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.

You must refer to Hinduism in your answer. [12]

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]**

10 Islam

- (a) State ONE meaning of the term ‘peace’. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways a pacifist might respond to a war. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE Muslim teaching about war. [3]**
- (d) Explain the attitudes Muslims might have towards the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. [6]**

 **(e) ‘War is a good thing.’**

Discuss this statement.

You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.

You must refer to Islam in your answer. [12]

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]**

11 Judaism

- (a) State ONE meaning of the term ‘peace’. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways a pacifist might respond to a war. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE Jewish teaching about war. [3]**
- (d) Explain the attitudes Jews might have towards the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. [6]**

 **(e) ‘War is a good thing.’**

Discuss this statement.

You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.

You must refer to Judaism in your answer. [12]

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]**

12 Sikhism

- (a) State ONE meaning of the term ‘peace’. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways a pacifist might respond to a war. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE Sikh teaching about war. [3]**
- (d) Explain the attitudes Sikhs might have towards the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. [6]**

 **(e) ‘War is a good thing.’**

Discuss this statement.

You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.

You must refer to Sikhism in your answer. [12]

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]**

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) What is meant by sexism? [1]

(b) Give TWO examples of how people are NOT treated equally. [2]

(c) Describe ONE attitude Buddhists might have about prejudice. [3]

(d) Explain why some Buddhists support the idea of equality. [6]

 **(e) ‘Religion cannot overcome racism.’**

Discuss this statement.

You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.

You must refer to Buddhism in your answer. [12]

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]**

14 Christianity

- (a) What is meant by sexism? [1]**
- (b) Give TWO examples of how people are NOT treated equally. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE attitude Christians might have about prejudice. [3]**
- (d) Explain why some Christians support the idea of equality. [6]**

 **(e) 'Religion cannot overcome racism.'**

Discuss this statement.

You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.

You must refer to Christianity in your answer. [12]

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]**

15 Hinduism

- (a) What is meant by sexism? [1]**
- (b) Give TWO examples of how people are NOT treated equally. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE attitude Hindus might have about prejudice. [3]**
- (d) Explain why some Hindus support the idea of equality. [6]**

 **(e) 'Religion cannot overcome racism.'**

Discuss this statement.

You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.

You must refer to Hinduism in your answer. [12]

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]**

16 Islam

- (a) What is meant by sexism? [1]**
- (b) Give TWO examples of how people are NOT treated equally. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE attitude Muslims might have about prejudice. [3]**
- (d) Explain why some Muslims support the idea of equality. [6]**



- (e) 'Religion cannot overcome racism.'**

Discuss this statement.

You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.

You must refer to Islam in your answer. [12]



Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

17 Judaism

- (a) What is meant by sexism? [1]**
- (b) Give TWO examples of how people are NOT treated equally. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE attitude Jews might have about prejudice. [3]**
- (d) Explain why some Jews support the idea of equality. [6]**

 **(e) 'Religion cannot overcome racism.'**

Discuss this statement.

You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.

You must refer to Judaism in your answer. [12]

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]**

18 Sikhism

(a) What is meant by sexism? [1]

(b) Give TWO examples of how people are NOT treated equally. [2]

(c) Describe ONE attitude Sikhs might have about prejudice. [3]

(d) Explain why some Sikhs support the idea of equality. [6]

 **(e) 'Religion cannot overcome racism.'**

Discuss this statement.

You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.

You must refer to Sikhism in your answer. [12]

 **Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]**

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