Monday 16 May 2016 – Morning
GCSE RELIGIOUS STUDIES A (WORLD RELIGION(S))

B589/01 Perspectives on World Religions

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:
• 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
  (sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:
None

Duration: 1 hour

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 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.
• This document consists of 12 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 Buddhist attitude to the treatment of animals. [1]

(b) State:

(i) one scientific view of the origin of life;
(ii) one Buddhist teaching about the origin of humanity. [2]

(c) Describe one thing Buddhists might do in response to environmental issues. [3]

(d) Explain why Buddhists might feel responsibility for the planet. [6]

(e) ‘Only human life matters.’

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

2 Christianity

(a) Give one Christian attitude to the treatment of animals. [1]

(b) State:

(i) one scientific view of the origin of life;
(ii) one Christian teaching about the origin of humanity. [2]

(c) Describe one thing Christians might do in response to environmental issues. [3]

(d) Explain why Christians might feel responsibility for the planet. [6]

(e) ‘Only human life matters.’

Discuss this statement.
You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.
You must refer to Christianity in your answer. [12]
3 Hinduism

(a) Give one Hindu attitude to the treatment of animals. [1]

(b) State:

(i) one scientific view of the origin of life;
(ii) one Hindu teaching about the origin of humanity. [2]

(c) Describe one thing Hindus might do in response to environmental issues. [3]

(d) Explain why Hindus might feel responsibility for the planet. [6]

(e) ‘Only human life matters.’

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

4 Islam

(a) Give one Muslim attitude to the treatment of animals. [1]

(b) State:

(i) one scientific view of the origin of life;
(ii) one Muslim teaching about the origin of humanity. [2]

(c) Describe one thing Muslims might do in response to environmental issues. [3]

(d) Explain why Muslims might feel responsibility for the planet. [6]

(e) ‘Only human life matters.’

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer. [12]
5 Judaism

(a) Give one Jewish attitude to the treatment of animals. [1]

(b) State:

(i) one scientific view of the origin of life;
(ii) one Jewish teaching about the origin of humanity. [2]

(c) Describe one thing Jews might do in response to environmental issues. [3]

(d) Explain why Jews might feel responsibility for the planet. [6]

(e) ‘Only human life matters.’

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

6 Sikhism

(a) Give one Sikh attitude to the treatment of animals. [1]

(b) State:

(i) one scientific view of the origin of life;
(ii) one Sikh teaching about the origin of humanity. [2]

(c) Describe one thing Sikhs might do in response to environmental issues. [3]

(d) Explain why Sikhs might feel responsibility for the planet. [6]

(e) ‘Only human life matters.’

Discuss this statement.
You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.
You must refer to Sikhism in your answer. [12]
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 the meaning of the term ‘war’. [1]

(b) Give two examples of human rights which a Buddhist might support. [2]

(c) Describe one reason a person might give for being a pacifist. [3]

(d) Explain why human rights might be important to Buddhists. [6]

(e) ‘Religious people should never claim their god is on their side in a war.’

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

8 Christianity

(a) State the meaning of the term ‘war’. [1]

(b) Give two examples of human rights which a Christian might support. [2]

(c) Describe one reason a person might give for being a pacifist. [3]

(d) Explain why human rights might be important to Christians. [6]

(e) ‘Religious people should never claim their god is on their side in a war.’

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

9 Hinduism

(a) State the meaning of the term ‘war’. [1]

(b) Give two examples of human rights which a Hindu might support. [2]

(c) Describe one reason a person might give for being a pacifist. [3]

(d) Explain why human rights might be important to Hindus. [6]

(e) ‘Religious people should never claim their god is on their side in a war.’

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer. [12]
10 Islam

(a) State the meaning of the term ‘war’. [1]

(b) Give two examples of human rights which a Muslim might support. [2]

(c) Describe one reason a person might give for being a pacifist. [3]

(d) Explain why human rights might be important to Muslims. [6]

(e) ‘Religious people should never claim their god is on their side in a war.’

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

fusc Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

11 Judaism

(a) State the meaning of the term ‘war’. [1]

(b) Give two examples of human rights which a Jew might support. [2]

(c) Describe one reason a person might give for being a pacifist. [3]

(d) Explain why human rights might be important to Jews. [6]

(e) ‘Religious people should never claim their god is on their side in a war.’

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

fusc Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

12 Sikhism

(a) State the meaning of the term ‘war’. [1]

(b) Give two examples of human rights which a Sikh might support. [2]

(c) Describe one reason a person might give for being a pacifist. [3]

(d) Explain why human rights might be important to Sikhs. [6]

(e) ‘Religious people should never claim their god is on their side in a war.’

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

fusc 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) State the meaning of the term conversion. [1]

(b) Give two causes of prejudice. [2]

(c) Describe one Buddhist teaching about equality. [3]

(d) Explain why Buddhists might have different attitudes to other religions. [6]

(e) ‘Religions should lead the fight for gender equality.’

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) State the meaning of the term Ecumenism. [1]

(b) Give two causes of prejudice. [2]

(c) Describe one Christian teaching about equality. [3]

(d) Explain why Christians might have different attitudes to other religions. [6]

(e) ‘Religions should lead the fight for gender equality.’

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) State the meaning of the term tolerance. [1]

(b) Give two causes of prejudice. [2]

(c) Describe one Hindu teaching about equality. [3]

(d) Explain why Hindus might have different attitudes to other religions. [6]

(e) ‘Religions should lead the fight for gender equality.’

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) State the meaning of the term conversion. [1]

(b) Give two causes of prejudice. [2]

(c) Describe one Muslim teaching about equality. [3]

(d) Explain why Muslims might have different attitudes to other religions. [6]

(e) ‘Religions should lead the fight for gender equality.’

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) State the meaning of the term conversion. [1]

(b) Give two causes of prejudice. [2]

(c) Describe one Jewish teaching about equality. [3]

(d) Explain why Jews might have different attitudes to other religions. [6]

(e) ‘Religions should lead the fight for gender equality.’

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 the Singh Sabha movement? [1]

(b) Give two causes of prejudice. [2]

(c) Describe one Sikh teaching about equality. [3]

(d) Explain why Sikhs have positive attitudes to other religions. [6]

(e) ‘Religions should lead the fight for gender equality.’

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]

END OF QUESTION PAPER