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 – Belief about Deity
  - Section B – Religious and Spiritual Experience
  - Section C – End of Life
  - 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 8 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
SECTION A – Belief about Deity

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

1 Buddhism

(a) Give the meaning of the term ‘gods’. [1]

(b) State two things bodhisattvas might do for Buddhists. [2]

(c) Describe one Buddhist miracle. [3]

(d) Explain why the Buddha is important to Buddhists. [6]

(e) “Belief in God has no value today.”

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) What do Christians mean when they say that God is compassionate? [1]

(b) Give two ways in which the Holy Spirit might influence Christians. [2]

(c) Describe one Christian miracle. [3]

(d) Explain some reasons Christians might give for the existence of God. [6]

(e) “Belief in God has no value today.”

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) What is meant by the term ‘trimurti’? [1]

(b) Give two ways in which Rama might influence Hindus. [2]

(c) Describe one Hindu miracle. [3]

(d) Explain some reasons Hindus might give for the existence of God. [6]

(e) “Belief in God has no value today.”

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) What do Muslims mean when they say that Allah is compassionate? [1]

(b) Give two ways in which the teaching of Muhammad ﷺ might influence Muslims. [2]

(c) Describe one Islamic miracle. [3]

(d) Explain some reasons Muslims might give for the existence of Allah. [6]

(e) “Belief in God has no value today.”

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) What do Jews mean when they say that G-d is compassionate? [1]

(b) Give two ways in which Jewish scriptures might influence Jews. [2]

(c) Describe one Jewish miracle. [3]

(d) Explain some reasons Jews might give for the existence of G-d. [6]

(e) “Belief in G-d has no value today.”

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) What do Sikhs mean when they say that Waheguru is compassionate? [1]

(b) Give two ways in which the lives of the Gurus might influence Sikhs. [2]

(c) Describe one Sikh miracle. [3]

(d) Explain some reasons Sikhs might give for the existence of Waheguru. [6]

(e) “Belief in God has no value today.”

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 – Religious and Spiritual Experience

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

7 Buddhism

(a) Give one example of a Buddhist festival. [1]

(b) Give two uses of symbols in Buddhist worship. [2]

(c) Describe one form of worship in the home. [3]

(d) Explain how meditation might help some Buddhists. [6]

(e) “You don’t need to go to a vihara to worship.”

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) Give one example of a Christian festival. [1]

(b) Give two uses of symbols in Christian worship. [2]

(c) Describe one form of worship in the home. [3]

(d) Explain how prayer might help some Christians. [6]

(e) “You don’t need to go to a church to worship God.”

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) Give one example of a Hindu festival. [1]

(b) Give two uses of symbols in Hindu worship. [2]

(c) Describe one form of worship in the home. [3]

(d) Explain how prayer might help some Hindus. [6]

(e) “You don’t need to go to a mandir to worship God.”

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) Give one example of an Islamic festival. [1]

(b) Give two uses of symbols in Muslim worship. [2]

(c) Describe one form of worship in the home. [3]

(d) Explain how prayer might help some Muslims. [6]

(e) “You don’t need to go to a mosque to worship Allah.”

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) Give one example of a Jewish festival. [1]

(b) Give two uses of symbols in Jewish worship. [2]

(c) Describe one form of worship in the home. [3]

(d) Explain how prayer might help some Jews. [6]

(e) “You don’t need to go to a synagogue to worship G-d.”

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) Give one example of a Sikh festival. [1]

(b) Give two uses of symbols in Sikh worship. [2]

(c) Describe one form of worship in the home. [3]

(d) Explain how prayer might help some Sikhs. [6]

(e) “You don’t need to go to a gurdwara to worship Waheguru.”

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 – End of Life

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 the term ‘reincarnation’? [1]

(b) State two reasons why some Buddhists believe in the afterlife. [2]

(c) Describe what some Buddhists mean by anatta. [3]

(d) Explain Buddhist beliefs about what happens to people after death. [6]

(e) “People are only good in this life because they fear the next life.”
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 the term ‘resurrection’? [1]

(b) Give two ways Christian beliefs in life after death are shown at a funeral. [2]

(c) Describe what some Christians mean by heaven. [3]

(d) Explain Christian beliefs about what happens to the soul after death. [6]

(e) “People are only good in this life because they fear the next life.”
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 the term ‘rebirth’? [1]

(b) Give two ways Hindu beliefs in life after death are shown at a funeral. [2]

(c) Describe what some Hindus mean by moksha. [3]

(d) Explain Hindu beliefs about what happens to the atman after death. [6]

(e) “People are only good in this life because they fear the next life.”
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 the term ‘mourning customs’? [1]

(b) Give two ways Muslim beliefs in life after death are shown at a funeral. [2]

(c) Describe what some Muslims mean by hell. [3]

(d) Explain Muslim beliefs about what happens to the soul after death. [6]

(e) “People are only good in this life because they fear the next life.”

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 the term ‘mourning customs’? [1]

(b) Give two ways Jewish beliefs in life after death are shown at a funeral. [2]

(c) Describe what some Jews believe about the connection between the body and the soul. [3]

(d) Explain what some Jews believe happens to the soul after death. [6]

(e) “People are only good in this life because they fear the next life.”

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 the term ‘rebirth’? [1]

(b) Give two ways Sikh beliefs in life after death are shown at a funeral. [2]

(c) Describe one Sikh belief about samsara. [3]

(d) Explain Sikh beliefs about what happens to the atman after death. [6]

(e) “People are only good in this life because they fear the next life.”

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