Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:
• 12 page Answer Booklet
  (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.
• 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 – Religion, Peace and Justice
  Section B – Religion and Equality
  Section C – Religion and the Media
• You must answer all parts (a)–(e) of the questions that you choose.
• Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
• 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: Religion, Peace and Justice

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

1 Buddhism
(a) What term means the killing of a criminal by the state?  [1]
(b) Give two Buddhist beliefs about the use of violence.  [2]
(c) Give three aims of punishment that might be achieved by a prison sentence.  [3]
(d) Explain different Buddhist responses to social injustice.  [6]
(e) ‘War is never right.’

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 term means the killing of a criminal by the state?  [1]
(b) Give two Christian beliefs about the use of violence.  [2]
(c) Give three aims of punishment that might be achieved by a prison sentence.  [3]
(d) Explain different Christian responses to social injustice.  [6]
(e) ‘War is never right.’

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 term means the killing of a criminal by the state?  [1]
(b) Give two Hindu beliefs about the use of violence.  [2]
(c) Give three aims of punishment that might be achieved by a prison sentence.  [3]
(d) Explain different Hindu responses to social injustice.  [6]
(e) ‘War is never right.’

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 term means the killing of a criminal by the state? [1]

(b) Give two Muslim beliefs about the use of violence. [2]

(c) Give three aims of punishment that might be achieved by a prison sentence. [3]

(d) Explain different Muslim responses to social injustice. [6]

(e) ‘War is never right.’

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 term means the killing of a criminal by the state? [1]

(b) Give two Jewish beliefs about the use of violence. [2]

(c) Give three aims of punishment that might be achieved by a prison sentence. [3]

(d) Explain different Jewish responses to social injustice. [6]

(e) ‘War is never right.’

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 term means the killing of a criminal by the state? [1]

(b) Give two Sikh beliefs about the use of violence. [2]

(c) Give three aims of punishment that might be achieved by a prison sentence. [3]

(d) Explain different Sikh responses to social injustice. [6]

(e) ‘War is never right.’

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: Religion and Equality

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

7 Buddhism

(a) Where would a Buddhist find teachings about equality? [1]

(b) Give two ways Buddhists might respond to people of other religions. [2]

(c) Describe one way society affects the role of Buddhist women. [3]

(d) Explain how Buddhist teachings encourage Buddhists to promote equality. [6]

(e) ‘Race is not important.’

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) Where would a Christian find teachings about equality? [1]

(b) Give two ways Christians might respond to people of other religions. [2]

(c) Describe one way society affects the role of Christian women. [3]

(d) Explain how Christian teachings encourage Christians to promote equality. [6]

(e) ‘Race is not important.’

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) Where would a Hindu find teachings about equality? [1]

(b) Give two ways Hindus might respond to people of other religions. [2]

(c) Describe one way society affects the role of Hindu women. [3]

(d) Explain how Hindu teachings encourage Hindus to promote equality. [6]

(e) ‘Race is not important.’

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) Where would a Muslim find teachings about equality? [1]

(b) Give two ways Muslims might respond to people of other religions. [2]

(c) Describe one way society affects the role of Muslim women. [3]

(d) Explain how Islamic teachings encourage Muslims to promote equality. [6]

(e) ‘Race is not important.’

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) Where would a Jew find teachings about equality? [1]

(b) Give two ways Jews might respond to people of other religions. [2]

(c) Describe one way society affects the role of Jewish women. [3]

(d) Explain how Jewish teachings encourage Jews to promote equality. [6]

(e) ‘Race is not important.’

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) Where would a Sikh find teachings about equality? [1]

(b) Give two ways Sikhs might respond to people of other religions. [2]

(c) Describe one way society affects the role of Sikh women. [3]

(d) Explain how Sikh teachings encourage Sikhs to promote equality. [6]

(e) ‘Race is not important.’

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: Religion and the Media

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

13 Buddhism

(a) What term means to ban something from the media? [1]

(b) Give two examples of religious figures who have been shown in the media. [2]

(c) Describe one way the media might represent Buddhist attitudes towards sex. [3]

(d) Explain how the media could be used to show Buddhism unfairly. [6]

(e) ‘Religion needs the media.’

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 term means to ban something from the media? [1]

(b) Give two examples of religious figures who have been shown in the media. [2]

(c) Describe one way the media might represent Christian attitudes towards sex. [3]

(d) Explain how the media could be used to show Christianity unfairly. [6]

(e) ‘Religion needs the media.’

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 term means to ban something from the media? [1]

(b) Give two examples of religious figures who have been shown in the media. [2]

(c) Describe one way the media might represent Hindu attitudes towards sex. [3]

(d) Explain how the media could be used to show Hinduism unfairly. [6]

(e) ‘Religion needs the media.’

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 term means to ban something from the media? [1]

(b) Give two examples of religious figures who have been shown in the media. [2]

(c) Describe one way the media might represent Islamic attitudes towards sex. [3]

(d) Explain how the media could be used to show Islam unfairly. [6]

(e) ‘Religion needs the media.’

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

=end of question paper

17 Judaism

(a) What term means to ban something from the media? [1]

(b) Give two examples of religious figures who have been shown in the media. [2]

(c) Describe one way the media might represent Jewish attitudes towards sex. [3]

(d) Explain how the media could be used to show Judaism unfairly. [6]

(e) ‘Religion needs the media.’

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

=end of question paper

18 Sikhism

(a) What term means to ban something from the media? [1]

(b) Give two examples of religious figures who have been shown in the media. [2]

(c) Describe one way the media might represent Sikh attitudes towards sex. [3]

(d) Explain how the media could be used to show Sikhism unfairly. [6]

(e) ‘Religion needs the media.’

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