

General Certificate of Education  
June 2004  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**RELIGIOUS STUDIES** **RS05**  
**Unit 5 An introduction to Aspects of a Major World Faith**

Friday 11 June 2004      Afternoon Session

**In addition to this paper you will require:**  
an 8-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
  - Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is RS05.
  - Choose **one Section** only.
    - Section A Buddhism page 2
    - Section B Christianity page 3
    - Section C Hinduism page 4
    - Section D Islam page 5
    - Section E Judaism page 6
    - Section F Sikhism page 7
- Answer **two** questions: **the first question and one other** from your chosen section.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- You will be assessed on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary, where appropriate. The degree of legibility of your handwriting and the level of accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be taken into account.

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**SECTION A BUDDHISM**

Answer Question 1 **and either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

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**1** Read the passage and answer questions (a) and (b) which follow.

“Buddhism emerged in India in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE and spread to most parts of south east Asia and eastern Asia. It later developed into many different forms, the main form of Buddhism in the far east being Mahayana Buddhism.”

(a) Outline the main reasons why Buddhism emerged in India in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE. *(10 marks)*

(b) Outline the key features of Mahayana Buddhism. *(10 marks)*

**2** (a) Explain Buddhist teachings on kamma. *(15 marks)*

(b) Outline Buddhist teachings concerning rebirth, and assess the claim that the idea of rebirth is difficult to believe today. *(25 marks)*

**3** (a) Examine the role of meditation in the life of a Buddhist. *(15 marks)*

(b) Outline Buddhist teaching on morality found in the Fourth Holy Truth, and assess the claim that the Fourth Holy Truth makes Buddhism far too difficult to practise. *(25 marks)*

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**SECTION B CHRISTIANITY**

Answer Question 4 **and either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

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4 Read the passage and answer questions (a) and (b) which follow.

“The Nicene Creed is a document of immense importance in the Christian Church. It has defined belief about the nature of God, the person of Jesus and the human condition, and it provides the basis of common belief between the Churches.”

(a) Explain what the Nicene Creed says about the nature of God. *(10 marks)*

(b) Explain what the Nicene Creed says about the person of Jesus. *(10 marks)*

5 (a) Describe and explain the practice of baptism within the Anglican tradition. *(15 marks)*

(b) Explain the religious and social significance of infant baptism, and assess the claim that infant baptism has no place in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. *(25 marks)*

6 (a) Describe the ways in which the Church in the first century was organised. *(15 marks)*

(b) Examine the nature of Christian worship in the first century, and assess how far it is true to say that Christian worship in the first century had little that would be recognisable to Christians today. *(25 marks)*

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**SECTION C HINDUISM**

Answer Question 7 **and either** Question 8 **or** Question 9.

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7 Read the passage and answer questions (a) and (b) which follow.

“Hindu reform movements in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries were responses and reactions to western influences and took a variety of very different forms. The most significant of these movements were the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj.”

- (a) Examine the differences in the aims of the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj. *(10 marks)*
- (b) Summarise the achievements of the Brahmo Samaj in its attempts to reform Hinduism. *(10 marks)*

- 8 (a) Examine the characteristics of Vishnu and Shiva. *(15 marks)*
- (b) Examine the role and purpose of the avatars of Vishnu within Hinduism, and assess the view that there are so many deities in Hinduism that there is no unity of belief about the nature of God. *(25 marks)*

- 9 (a) Examine the role of sannyasins and rishis within the Hindu religious tradition. *(15 marks)*
- (b) Explain the role of gurus within Hinduism, and assess the view that gurus are essential for preserving Hindu religious practices. *(25 marks)*

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**SECTION D ISLAM**

Answer Question 10 **and either** Question 11 **or** Question 12.

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**10** Read the passage and answer questions (a) and (b) which follow.

“The two main forms of Islam are Sunni and Shi’i. These two forms originated in the early days of the development of Islam, after the death of the Prophet Muhammad. They have features in common as well as differences.”

(a) Outline what is meant by the terms Sunni and Shi’i Muslim. *(10 marks)*

(b) Outline the main reasons for the origin of Shi’i Islam. *(10 marks)*

**11** (a) Explain what Muslims believe about their relationship with God. *(15 marks)*

(b) Explain the reasons for different types of prayer in Islam, and consider how far you agree that nothing can compare to prayer as a means of coming close to God. *(25 marks)*

**12** (a) Explain how Muhammad provided Muslims with the perfect example of how Muslims should live their lives. *(15 marks)*

(b) Explain how Muslims use the Qur’an in everyday life, and assess the view that, in daily life today, the example Muhammad provided is as important for Muslims as the Qur’an. *(25 marks)*

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**SECTION E JUDAISM**

Answer Question 13 **and either** Question 14 **or** Question 15.

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**13** Read the passage and answer questions (a) and (b) which follow.

“Rosh Hashanah is observed by almost all Jews across the world regardless of their tradition or even whether they see themselves as religious Jews or not. Perhaps all people like the idea of a new beginning and this explains the popularity of Rosh Hashanah.”

- (a) Outline how a Jew might observe Rosh Hashanah in both the home and the synagogue. *(10 marks)*
- (b) Explain the main themes associated with Rosh Hashanah. *(10 marks)*

**14** (a) Explain how Orthodox Judaism responded to the emergence of Jewish reform movements in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. *(15 marks)*

(b) “Diversity is essential for the survival of Judaism in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.”

Explain this statement and assess how far it is true. *(25 marks)*

**15** (a) Outline the ways in which the concept of covenant is expressed in many different Jewish practices. *(15 marks)*

(b) (i) Explain the Jewish understanding of the phrase ‘God as one who works through history’. *(10 marks)*

(ii) Assess how far the phrase ‘God as one who works through history’ is still acceptable to Jews today. *(15 marks)*

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**SECTION F SIKHISM**

Answer Question 16 **and either** Question 17 **or** Question 18.

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**16** Read the passage and answer questions (a) and (b) which follow.

“I went into the langar where women and men were busy cooking and serving the food and washing up the dirty cooking utensils. Dozens of people, both Sikh and non-Sikh, were sitting on the floor eating the food.”

(a) Why did Guru Nanak introduce the institution of the langar? *(10 marks)*

(b) Explain the importance of the langar for Sikhs today. *(10 marks)*

**17** (a) Examine the contribution of Guru Arjan to Sikhism. *(15 marks)*

(b) Explain the importance of the Guru Granth Sahib for Sikhs today, and assess the view that Sikhs do not completely rely upon the Guru Granth Sahib for guidance. *(25 marks)*

**18** (a) Examine the main teachings about God found in the Mool (Mul) Mantra. *(15 marks)*

(b) Outline the different ways Sikhs can worship God both in the gurdwara and the home, and assess the view that Sikhs do not have to go to the gurdwara to worship God. *(25 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**THERE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE**