Question 1

(a) Outline three of the Five Pillars of Islam. (3)

(b) Explain two beliefs about Allah. (4)
(c) Explain two ways in which the infallibility of the Qur’an guides the way in which many Muslims treat the book.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. (5)

*(d)* “The writings of Abu Bakr can be of almost equal importance for Muslims as the Qur’an.”

Evaluate this statement, considering more than one viewpoint. In your answer you must refer to Islam.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. (15)

(Total for Question 1 = 27 marks)

Question 2

(a) Outline three ways in which the Adhan is important for Muslims. (3)

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(b) Explain two reasons why the Hajj is important for Muslims. (4)

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(c) Explain two reasons why it could be argued that every Muslim should give 2.5% of their income away.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. (5)

(d) “Declaring the Shahadah daily is the most important of the Five Pillars.”

Evaluate this statement, considering more than one viewpoint. In your answer you must refer to Islam.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. (12)

(Total for Question 2 = 24 marks)
Question 1

(a) Outline three points made about the Almighty in Genesis 1. (3)

(b) Explain two reasons why, in some branches of Judaism, only men read the Tenakh from the bimah. (4)
(c) Explain two arguments against the Ten Plagues happening as they are described in the Torah.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. (5)

*(d)* “It makes no sense to believe in the existence of the Almighty.”

Evaluate this statement, considering more than one viewpoint. In your answer you must refer to Judaism.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. (15)

(Total for Question 1 = 27 marks)

Question 2

(a) Outline three ways in which the Sabbath is celebrated. (3)

(b) Explain two reasons why the tallit is important to Jews. (4)

(c) Explain two reasons why circumcision is still important for Jews.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. (5)

(d) “Keeping the Sabbath holy is the most important part of Jewish life.”

Evaluate this statement, considering more than one viewpoint. In your answer you must refer to Judaism.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. (12)

(Total for Question 2 = 24 marks)
Question 1

(a) Outline three features of the life of Guru Nanak. (3)

(b) Explain two reasons why Sikhs follow the Mool Mantar. (4)
(c) Explain two reasons why the Five Ks are the most significant belief for Sikhs.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. (5)

*(d)* “The work of Guru Gobind Singh is greater than that of any other Guru.”

Evaluate this statement, considering more than one viewpoint. In your answer you must refer to Sikhism.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. (15)

(Total for Question 1 = 27 marks)

Question 2

(a) Outline three features of the Sikh Naming Ceremony. (3)

(b) Explain two reasons why Sikhs believe in karma. (4)

(c) Explain two reasons why attending the Gurdwara on a weekly basis is important for Sikhs.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. (5)

(d) “All male Sikhs should become part of the Khalsa brotherhood.”

Evaluate this statement, considering more than one viewpoint. In your answer you must refer to Sikhism.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. (12)

(Total for Question 2 = 24 marks)
PRACTICE EXAM PAPERS

For questions worth 15 marks, use the following mark scheme to assess your answers:

- 12 of the marks are for the quality of your evaluation
- 3 of the marks are for your spelling, punctuation and grammar and use of specialist terminology (SPaG).

1–3 marks for:
- identifying information/issues and making superficial connections among a limited range of elements in the question, underpinned by isolated elements of understanding of religion and belief.
- judgements that are supported by generic arguments to produce a conclusion that is not fully justified.

4–6 marks for:
- making superficial connections among many, but not all, of the elements in the question, underpinned by a limited understanding of religion and belief.
- making judgements of a limited range of elements in the question. Judgements are supported by an attempt to appraise evidence, much of which may be superficial, leading to a conclusion that is not fully justified.

7–9 marks for:
- deconstructing religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by an accurate understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question.
- constructing coherent and reasoned judgements of many, but not all, of the elements in the question. Judgements are supported by the appraisal of evidence, some of which may be superficial, leading to a partially justified conclusion.

10–12 marks for:
- critically deconstructing religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by a sustained, accurate and thorough understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among the full range of elements in the question.
- constructing coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question. Judgements are fully supported by the comprehensive appraisal of evidence, leading to a fully justified conclusion.

SPaG

0 marks for:
- writing nothing.
- a response that does not relate to the question.
- errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar that severely hinder meaning.

1 mark for:
- spelling and punctuating with reasonable accuracy.
- using rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall.
- a limited range of specialist terms used as appropriate.

2 marks for:
- spelling and punctuating with considerable accuracy.
- using rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall.
- using a good range of specialist terms as appropriate.

3 marks for:
- spelling and punctuating with consistent accuracy.
- using rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall.
- using a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.

These answers list sample points that you might include in your responses. You may be able to provide other credit-worthy points not listed here.
Page 15 – Question 1

(a) Hajj – the pilgrimage to Mecca; Shahadah – the declaration of faith; Zakah – giving 2.5% of income to Muslims in need; Sawm – fasting for the month of Ramadan; Salah – the ritual of praying five times a day.

(b) Allah is the only God – there is no other like him; He is just and merciful and treats all as they should be treated; Allah knows all things and is all – powerful.

(c) It is at the heart of the belief about the importance of Muhammad; sets the Qur’an apart from all other holy scriptures; shows how Allah can speak to humanity; the Qur’an underlines the faithfulness of Muhammad’s followers; shapes Muslim belief that they can seek advice from Allah through the Qur’an; the Qur’an provides a perfect guide for morality and how to live.

(d) Abu Bakr is one of the most renowned Caliphs in Islam; his writings provide more support for the writings of Muhammad than any other; these include testament to the nature of Islam and guidance for how to live; as an eyewitness, Abu Bakr can be elevated above many others in terms of validity and authenticity in his writings; as a religious leader, he also led some of the first Muslims in their faith; almost all Muslims would argue that the Qur’an should be held in significantly higher regard than any other writing; even though Abu Bakr supported Muhammad, he was never the chosen prophet that Muhammad was; too great an elevation of Abu Bakr would be against the authority of the Qur’an.

Page 16 – Question 1

(a) He has always been; He is the Creator of all; He is without physical form as He moved over the waters.

(b) The leading figures in Judaism were all male – they continue this tradition; males are taught how to read the Tenakh with much greater rigour; men and women have different roles to play – leadership in the synagogue is a male responsibility.

(c) Some are explainable by science; disease could easily have wiped out livestock; changes in climate and water temperature could have been responsible for some of the plagues associated with insects; the death of the first born is the most difficult to explain; disease could have been genetic to only the Egyptians but would not have only happened on one night; the timescale and order of the plagues would be difficult to explain, even today.

(d) Suffering affects millions around the world on a daily basis; greed and selfishness are two major weaknesses in humanity; why does the Almighty no longer intervene as He did in scripture? Does this raise questions about the validity of scripture?; stories such as the Creation can now largely be explained by science; the presence of the Almighty can still be seen today in examples such as the beauty of nature and in newborn babies; people still come to faith despite what they see in the world around them; science has still been unable to disprove the existence of the Almighty.

Page 17 – Question 2

(a) In the home as a family; the table is set; the mother lights the candle; wine and two loaves of Challah are shared.

(b) It is a symbol of faith; it reminds them of the 613 laws they are to follow; often received as a gift after Bar/Bat Mitzvah.

(c) It remembers the covenant between Abraham and the Almighty; it continues this declaration of faith; it separates them from other faiths; the ceremony brings the family together; circumcision brings the boy into Judaism and helps him to grow in the faith; shows a lifelong commitment to the faith.

(d) One of the Ten Sayings; allows time for worship and a break from work; brings the family together; is a weekly reminder of the history of the faith; provides a focused time of prayer and worship in the house; keeping the 613 laws may be seen as being more important; attending the synagogue for worship or learning scriptures could have greater value; seeking to spend personal time in devotion could bring a Jew closer to the Almighty; living their life to express their devotion to the Almighty could help to influence others.
Paper 2: Area of Study 2 – Study of Second Religion
Option 2G – Sikhism

Page 18 – Question 1
(a) Grew up in a Hindu family; was taught by a Muslim teacher; spent three days when 30 being spoken to by Naam before beginning Sikhism.
(b) It declares that there is only one god and is said every day; it sets out the nature of Naam and it appears at the start of every section of the Guru Granth Sahib.
(c) Guru Gobind Singh created the Khalsa brotherhood; it allowed Sikhs to defend their religion; it stopped the faith from being wiped out by the surrounding Hindus and Muslims; the Five Ks provided a basic but effective defensive armour; without them, Sikhism may not exist today.
(d) Guru Nanak was obviously the founder; without him, it could be argued that Sikhism would have never come into existence; others could argue that Naam would have been revealed to another; Guru Gobind Singh modelled sacrifice; he showed the religion how to defend itself; he equipped them with the means to survive; he also declared there would be no further human Gurus after him; it could be argued that he has created a far greater legacy; he oversaw the completion of the Guru Granth Sahib; in addition, he also showed Sikhs how to use the book as a guide.

Page 19 – Question 2
(a) The child is given their first name after the Guru Granth Sahib is used to determine the first letter of their name, along with Singh for a boy or Kaur for a girl; prayers are whispered over the baby and Kara Parshad is shared.
(b) They believe in reincarnation, the rebirth of the soul; in this life and the next, Sikhs believe deeds, both good and bad, are repaid in equal measure; the Guru Granth Sahib contains teachings on karma.
(c) Sikhs can hear the Guru Granth Sahib being read; hearing allows opportunity for them to receive guidance or teaching; they can spend time in focused meditation; time can be spent sharing food in the langar hall; they could also spend time serving others there; whilst doing this, they can share their faith with non-believers; being with other Sikhs can support them and build their faith.
(d) Many feel called to set an example; wearing the Five Ks sets them apart; it is a lifelong commitment; the rules of being a part of the brotherhood are stricter than not being a part of it; if any rules are broken, the Sikh has to appear before his elders, where he may be given tasks of repentance to complete before his re-acceptance; some would argue that it is difficult to follow in a modern world; Sikhs may struggle to maintain the commitment in their daily life; others may argue that the brotherhood is not sexist but separates where it should unify.