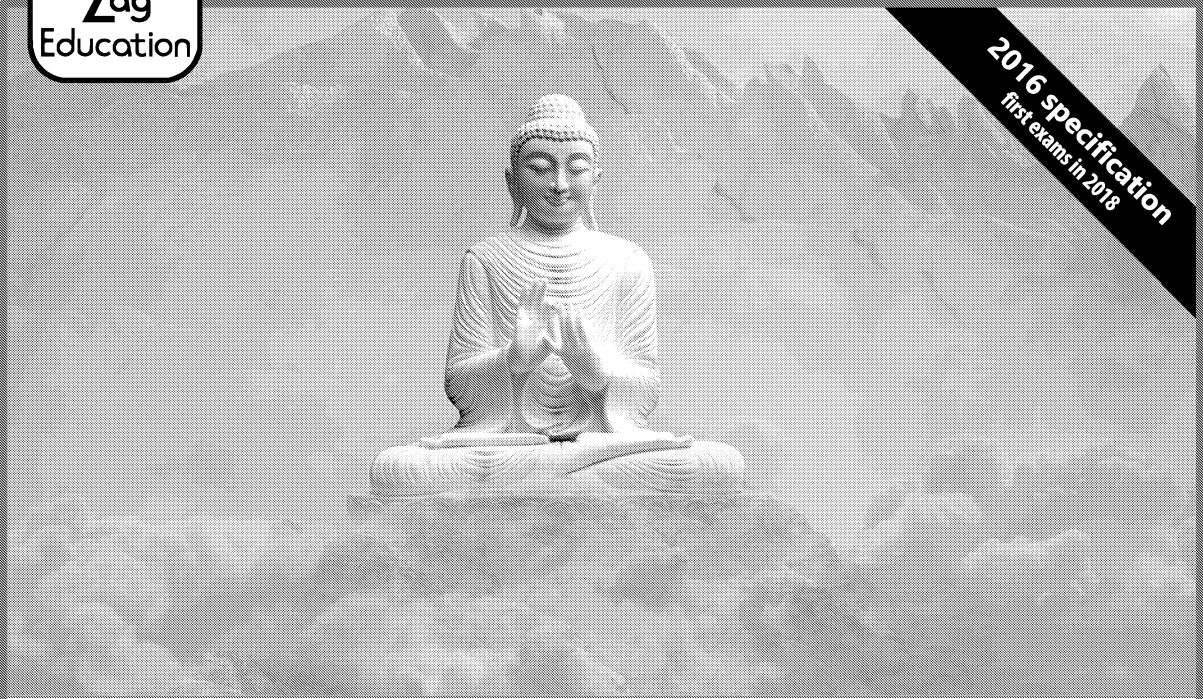


2016 specification
first exams in 2018



Learning Grids

for GCSE AQA A Religious Studies

Component 1: Buddhism: Full Course

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Teacher's Introduction

These *learning grids* are tools designed to help you deliver the GCSE AQA Religious Studies A Component 1: Buddhism specification. The concept is that your students are assigned a topic to learn about (e.g. by giving them a set of pages to read from the book), possibly for homework, and then asked to complete the relevant learning grids. These activities may be particularly useful for your weaker learners, who may benefit from both the requirement to read all the notes to find the information and the act of writing the answers down.

Remember!

Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.

The grids are designed to ask questions in sufficient detail that your students are able to study the relevant sections and find the correct answers. Each section begins with basic questions before progressing to a final exam practice question that challenges a student's understanding of the topic and encourages them to draw on other applicable knowledge.

Completed grids are provided so that your students' answers can be marked or checked. It may also be useful to hand them out to students during their revision to assist them with answers they cannot find.

Advantages of using these *learning grids* are:

- Some students will find this method of studying of great value, particularly if they find it difficult to absorb information in class.
- Resulting grids contain a bullet point summary that may be useful for revision.
- They are an easy-to-set yet valuable homework.
- They are a useful catch-up tool to help students who have missed a lesson.
- They can be used as a basis for cover lessons that require minimal preparation and no interaction from the cover teacher.
- They are an independent learning resource.

You may want to photocopy the sheets onto A3 paper, particularly for students with reading or writing difficulties.



Word + PDF

Note that there is the option to pay an additional 30% to get this resource in PDF format or an additional 50% to get this resource in Word format. The latter allows you to edit the resource to adapt it for your students, and also to put it on your intranet or VLE so students can fill in the grids electronically.

For all formats the licence terms are that the purchasing institution can make unlimited copies on a single site, for students and teachers officially registered at that site.

This edition supports students using the ZigZag Education Course Companion for GCSE AQA A Component 1: Buddhism, and the GCSE AQA Religious Studies A Buddhism Textbook, by Kevin James and Nagapriya (Oxford University Press, 2016, 978-0-19-837032-1)

ZigZag Education is not affiliated with Oxford University Press or AQA

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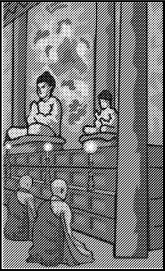
Register your email address to receive any future free updates* made to this resource or other RS resources your school has purchased, and details of any promotions for your subject.

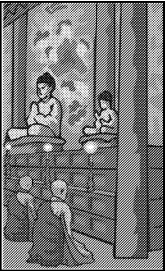
* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

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Selected Question and Answer Pages

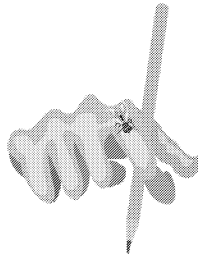
For demonstration only, the sample answer pages immediately follow their corresponding question pages

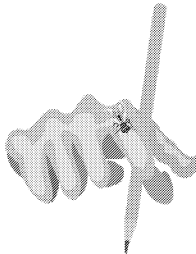
Question	Answer
Name the two different components that form the Sangha.	1.
	2.
 <p data-bbox="306 323 752 395">Where might a Buddhist recite or chant the Three Refuges?</p>	
Why does Buddhism teach people to take 'refuge' in the Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha?	
How is the Sangha important to an ordinary Buddhist's life?	
Could a Buddhist accurately say the Dhamma is the most important out of the Three Refuges?	

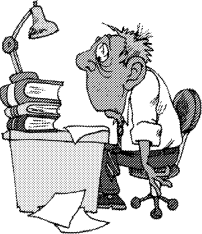
Question	Answer
Name the two different components that form the Sangha.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The monastic community of monks and nuns 2. All practising Buddhists, lay and ordained.
 <p>Where might a Buddhist recite or chant the Three Refuges?</p>	<p>The Three Refuges are often recited before many Buddhist events and meetings. It may also be said during ceremonies of induction for new Buddhists as well as other celebrations and acts of puja.</p>
Why does Buddhism teach people to take 'refuge' in the Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha?	<p>The idea behind the Three Refuges is that they are lasting structures that a Buddhist can go to for safety or wisdom when in difficulty. As suffering and unsatisfactoriness is a natural part of life, it can be difficult for Buddhists to always remain clear-headed and so they are taught to return to the Three Refuges not only for guidance but always as a reminder of the path to enlightenment and release from suffering.</p>
How is the Sangha important to an ordinary Buddhist's life?	<p>The Sangha is important to ordinary Buddhists as it provides an organisational structure of wisdom, compassion and knowledge. They can turn to more experienced monks for guidance at times of hardship or simply be encouraged by a wider community of Buddhist practice and participation.</p>
Could a Buddhist accurately say the Dhamma is the most important out of the Three Refuges?	<p>Some Buddhists might argue that the Dhamma is the most important of truth behind the world and existence that existed prior to the Buddha or argue that the Buddha, in discovering these truths, is the key. Others might argue that the continuation of the path for people to discover the Dhamma and so on is the most important in the present day.</p>

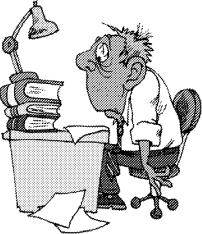


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Question	Answer
What does the concept of anatta or 'no-self' mean?	
What might a name mean to a Buddhist who accepts the concept of anatta in their lives?	
<div data-bbox="114 608 577 683"> List the five aggregates (skandhas) of every human being. </div> <div data-bbox="600 603 797 858">  </div>	<div data-bbox="815 564 853 592">1.</div> <div data-bbox="815 636 853 663">2.</div> <div data-bbox="815 708 853 735">3.</div> <div data-bbox="815 780 853 807">4.</div> <div data-bbox="815 852 853 879">5.</div>
How might someone's identity persist through samsara if there is no-self?	
Could a Buddhist identify one mark of existence as more important than the others?	

Question	Answer
What does the concept of anatta or ‘no-self’ mean?	<i>Anatta means, for Buddhists, that there is no fixed sense of self or ‘I’. Any individual is constantly changing and so it is misleading to identify someone as having a permanent identity.</i>
What might a name mean to a Buddhist who accepts the concept of anatta in their lives?	<i>A name simply might not be significant in identifying a person as exactly who they are, but rather an easy way for people to understand themselves as a bundle of ever-changing separate parts. A person might give themselves, therefore, a name for ease of communication but not as a way of seeing themselves as a fixed being.</i>
List the five aggregates (skandhas) of every human being. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Form</i> 2. <i>Sensation</i> 3. <i>Perception</i> 4. <i>Mental Formations</i> 5. <i>Consciousness</i>
How might someone’s identity persist through samsara if there is no-self?	<i>Buddhists often talk of a transference of energy or consciousness from one’s kamma; however; this is not necessarily a fixed identity, just the collection of actions, intentions and effects that have taken place in one’s previous life coming together in the five aggregates that is the basis of each person.</i>
Could a Buddhist identify one mark of existence as more important than the others?	<p><i>Many Buddhists would argue that all the marks of existence are equally one’s life. However, some may identify one mark as particularly relevant. A Buddhist who holds naturally strong attachments might see anicca as the unsatisfactoriness with life. Others might see their dwelling on the self as suffering, whereas others might argue dukkha is the most important mark of existence. This is the central Buddhist’s question for enlightenment.</i></p> <div data-bbox="1769 1123 2002 1347" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>© ZigZag Education</p>

Question	Answer
<p>Give two ways in which a Buddhist might cultivate energy.</p> 	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p>
<p>What is the relation of wisdom to the rest of the perfections?</p>	
<p>How might a Buddhist deal with feelings of frustration in being restrained by moral principles?</p>	
<p>How is Buddhist morality linked to the concept of anatta?</p>	

Question	Answer
<p>Give two ways in which a Buddhist might cultivate energy.</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. A Buddhist might aim to develop further their abilities within meditation, practising visualisation, insight or breathing techniques.</i> <i>2. A Buddhist might study further Buddhist texts, reading through the Pali Canon if Theravada or the sutras if Mahayana to gain greater understanding of the Buddha's teachings.</i>
<p>What is the relation of wisdom to the rest of the perfections?</p>	<p><i>Wisdom is the final perfection that overlooks the others and allows one to understand the full nature of reality. By developing the other five perfections, a Buddhist will learn to bring them together and apply them within their lives, gaining greater wisdom as they do so.</i></p>
<p>How might a Buddhist deal with feelings of frustration in being restrained by moral principles?</p>	<p><i>A Buddhist might find at times that ethics is restraining them from doing what they desire, or their desires are interrupting their ability to think freely. In response, they might try to cultivate greater patience by understanding where their attachments or suffering are coming from, or focus on developing morality by meditating on compassion and focusing on ways to make their actions more skilful.</i></p>
<p>How is Buddhist morality linked to the concept of anatta?</p>	<p><i>The Buddhist teaching of anatta argues there is no-self and along with a barrier to a person changing their lives and attitudes. Therefore, everyone is moral and an overall better person.</i></p>



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Additional Selected Question Pages

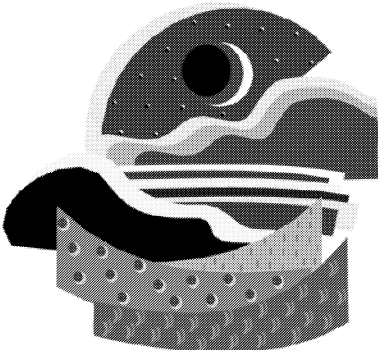
2.2 The Buddha and the Four Noble Truths: The Buddha's Ascetic Life and Enlightenment



OUP: pp. 12–15

ZZ: pp. 10–12



Question	Answer
What is an ascetic?	
How did people believe ascetic practices would enrich their lives?	
What practices did Siddhartha try as an ascetic?	
Who did Siddhartha study under as an ascetic?	
Why did Siddhartha eventually stop his ascetic practices?	
 What Buddhist doctrine emerged from Siddhartha's experience of both luxury and the ascetic lifestyle?	
Outline the Buddhist concept of enlightenment.	
Where did the Buddha sit and meditate during his enlightenment?	
Who attempted to prevent his enlightenment during his meditation?	
What is the term sometimes given to the realisations the Buddha experienced during his enlightenment?	

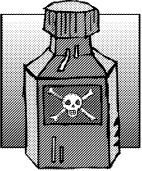
Question	Answer
 <p>Describe three of these realisations.</p>	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>
Who did the Buddha return to after his enlightenment?	
After becoming enlightened, what did the Buddha resolve to achieve?	
<div data-bbox="123 818 499 885">Exam-style Question</div> <div data-bbox="510 804 999 914">Use the sentence starters below to complete an answer to this question.</div>	Give two Buddhist teachings the Buddha came to realise during his enlightenment. (2 marks)
One teaching the Buddha came to realise is that of...	
Another teaching he attained...	

2.3 The Buddha and the Four Noble Truths: The Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path



OUP: pp. 26–34
ZZ: pp. 13–18

Question	Answer	
What do the Four Noble Truths look to explain?		
Where did the Buddha realise the Four Noble Truths?		
Upon his enlightenment who were the Four Noble Truths first taught to?		
<p>Complete the table opposite giving the names and meanings of the Four Noble Truths.</p> 	1.	Meaning:
	2.	Meaning:
	3.	Meaning:
	4.	Meaning:
How do Buddhists try to come to an understanding of the Four Noble Truths?		
 <p>What are the four different types of physical suffering?</p>	1.	
	2.	
	3.	
	4.	

Question	Answer
How does Buddhism approach the idea of happiness within the context of dukkha?	
What might a Buddhist say to the idea that Buddhism is a pessimistic religion?	
Why might reducing attachment also reduce suffering for Buddhists?	
Describe the three forms of tanha or attachment.	1.
	2.
	3.
How does the idea of anicca relate to the concept of tanha?	
What are the three poisons? 	1.
	2.
	3.