6.3 Global Warming, Pollution and Religious Environmental Action: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8062 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Give two ways that pollution can damage the natural environment, in the context of modern industrial societies.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Identify one practical way a faith-based charity like Islamic Relief or Christian Aid might reduce water pollution in a river catchment area.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Which one of the following best describes the meaning of 'global warming' as it is used in environmental discussions about climate change?

- ☐ A The gradual decrease in the Earths average surface temperature caused by volcanic activity
- ☐ B The long-term increase in the Earths average surface temperature caused mainly by greenhouse gas emissions
- ☐ C Short-term weather changes such as cold snaps and heatwaves that last a few days
- ☐ D The process by which trees absorb water from the soil and release it into the atmosphere

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 Identify briefly what the Qur'anic concepts of khalifah and mizan in Qur'an 55:7-9 contribute to Muslim environmental thinking in practice.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

5 Give three key features of Pope Francis's Laudato Si' encyclical (2015) that are relevant to campaigns against pollution and global warming.

(Total for Question 5 is 3 marks)

6 Explain two reasons why many religious believers are concerned about global warming, referring to concrete effects such as floods, droughts or harm to species.

(Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 6.3 Global Warming, Pollution and Religious Environmental Action: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

one valid effect, eg contamination of rivers and harmful effects on aquatic life, oe **B1**

a second valid effect, eg air pollution causing health problems for animals and plants and contributing to acid rain, oe **B1**

Answer: Any two distinct effects such as contaminating rivers harming aquatic life, and air pollution causing damage to plants and animals and contributing to acid rain.

Question 2

any one practical action, eg organising and funding community rubbish collection and safe waste disposal to stop plastics entering the river, oe **B1**

Answer: Organising community rubbish collection and safe waste disposal to prevent plastics and waste entering the river.

Question 3

selecting B, the long-term increase in Earths average surface temperature mainly from greenhouse gas emissions, cao **B1**

Answer: B

Question 4

identification such as: khalifah means humans are stewards or vicegerents on Earth and mizan means maintaining balance, which together support caring for creation, oe **B1**

Answer: Khalifah means humans act as vicegerents or stewards, and mizan means maintaining the created balance, so both support caring for the environment.

Question 5

feature 1: it links care for the environment with concern for the poor and social justice, oe **B1**

feature 2: it accepts scientific evidence about climate change and calls for urgent action, oe **B1**

feature 3: it encourages both political change and personal lifestyle changes, oe **B1**

Answer: Any three: links environment with the poor; accepts scientific evidence and calls for urgent action; calls for political and personal change.

Question 6

point 1: believers may be concerned because global warming causes extreme weather such as floods and droughts, which harm vulnerable people, oe **B1**

development: religious teachings about compassion and care for neighbours lead believers to worry about human suffering caused by climate-related disasters, oe **B1**

point 2: believers may be concerned because global warming threatens other living creatures and biodiversity, eg species loss, oe **B1**

development: many faiths teach respect for creation or God-given order, so damage to ecosystems is seen as morally important to prevent, oe **B1**

Answer: E.g. climate change causes floods and droughts harming vulnerable people, which conflicts with religious duties of compassion; it also threatens species and ecosystems, which many believers regard as part of Gods creation deserving protection.

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk