10.3 Prejudice and Discrimination: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8062 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 This question checks key vocabulary used when discussing prejudice and discrimination.

(a) State what is meant by prejudice. **(1)**

(b) State what is meant by discrimination. **(1)**

(c) State what is meant by racism. **(1)**

(d) State what is meant by a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010. **(1)**

(e) State what is meant by positive discrimination. **(1)**

(Total for Question 1 is 5 marks)

2 Explain two religious teachings about equality. Refer to a religion in your answer.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

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3 Give three effects of prejudice and discrimination on individuals and society.

(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)

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Mark scheme · 10.3 Prejudice and Discrimination: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

(a) an unfair or biased opinion about a person or group, formed without good reason or evidence, oe **B1**

(a) Answer: An unfair or biased opinion about a person or group, formed without good reason or evidence.

(b) unfair or unequal treatment of a person or group, often because of prejudice against a characteristic they have, oe **B1**

(b) Answer: Unfair or unequal treatment of a person or group, often because of prejudice against a characteristic they have.

(c) prejudice or discrimination against a person because of their race or ethnicity, oe **B1**

(c) Answer: Prejudice or discrimination against a person because of their race or ethnicity.

(d) a characteristic (e.g. age, disability, race, religion or belief, sex) that UK law specifically protects from discrimination, oe **B1**

(d) Answer: A characteristic, such as race, religion or belief, disability, sex or age, that UK law specifically protects from discrimination.

(e) treating a disadvantaged group more favourably in an attempt to reduce inequality, oe **B1**

(e) Answer: Treating a disadvantaged group more favourably in an attempt to reduce inequality.

Question 2

point 1: Christians believe all people are equal because everyone is made in the image of God, oe **B1**

development: Galatians 3:28 teaches that 'there is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male and female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus', showing that human differences do not make one person more valuable than another, oe **B1**

point 2: Muslims believe all people are equal before Allah regardless of race or background, oe **B1**

development: Qur'an 49:13 teaches that Allah made people into different peoples and tribes so they would know one another, and that the most noble in Allah's sight is the most righteous, not the most powerful or the highest-status, oe **B1**

Answer: E.g. Christian teaching that all are one in Christ regardless of background (Galatians 3:28); Muslim teaching that the most noble person is the most righteous, not the most powerful (Qur'an 49:13).

Question 3

exclusion from opportunities such as jobs, housing or education, oe **B1**

harm to a person's mental health or wellbeing, oe **B1**

breakdown of trust and cohesion within a community or society, oe **B1**

Answer: Any three: exclusion from opportunities (jobs, housing, education); harm to mental health/wellbeing; breakdown of trust and cohesion in society.

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