Thursday 11 June 2015 – Morning

GCSE RELIGIOUS STUDIES B
(PHILOSOPHY AND/OR APPLIED ETHICS)

B601/01 Philosophy 1 (Deity, Religious and Spiritual Experience, End of Life)

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:
• 12 page Answer Booklet
  (sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:
None

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

• Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
• Use black ink.
• Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
• Any additional paper used must be securely fastened to the Answer Booklet.
• Answer two questions.
  • You must answer your two questions from different sections.
    Section A – Belief about Deity
    Section B – Religious and Spiritual Experience
    Section C – End of Life
  • You must answer all parts (a)–(e) of the questions that you choose.
• Do not write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

• The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
• The total number of marks for this paper is 51.
• You will be assessed on the quality of written communication in your answer to the following: parts d and e of all questions. Questions marked with a pencil (✍️) will carry 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar. Where there is more than 1 question assessing spelling, punctuation and grammar the highest mark will count.
• This document consists of 8 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
SECTON A – Belief about Deity

If you choose one question from this section you must answer all parts (a – e) of the question.

1 Buddhism
(a) State the meaning of the term ‘to intervene’. [1]
(b) Give two Buddhist traditions which believe in bodhisattvas. [2]
(c) Describe one belief about the buddhas. [3]
(d) Explain the importance of gods to Buddhists. [6]
(e) ‘Miracles are important to Buddhists.’
Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer. [12]

   Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

2 Christianity
(a) State the meaning of the term ‘to intervene’. [1]
(b) State two Christian beliefs about Jesus. [2]
(c) Give three words that describe the nature of God. [3]
(d) Explain the importance of miracles to Christians. [6]
(e) ‘God cannot be known.’
Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer. [12]

   Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

3 Hinduism
(a) State the meaning of the term ‘to intervene’. [1]
(b) Name two Hindu goddesses. [2]
(c) Give three words that describe the nature of Brahman. [3]
(d) Explain the importance of miracles to Hindus. [6]
(e) ‘God cannot be known.’
Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer. [12]

   Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]
4 Islam

(a) State the meaning of the term ‘to intervene’. [1]

(b) State two Muslim beliefs about Muhammad سلام‌علی‌hammer. [2]

(c) Give three words that describe the nature of Allah. [3]

(d) Explain the importance of miracles to Muslims. [6]

(e) ‘God cannot be known.’

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer. [12]

Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

5 Judaism

(a) State the meaning of the term ‘to intervene’. [1]

(b) Give two examples of miracles from the Jewish Scriptures. [2]

(c) Give three words that describe the nature of G-d. [3]

(d) Explain the importance of miracles to Jews. [6]

(e) ‘G-d cannot be known.’

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer. [12]

Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

6 Sikhism

(a) State the meaning of the term ‘to intervene’. [1]

(b) Name two Sikh gurus. [2]

(c) Give three words that describe the nature of Waheguru. [3]

(d) Explain the importance of miracles to Sikhs. [6]

(e) ‘God cannot be known.’

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer. [12]

Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]
SECTION B – Religious and Spiritual Experience

If you choose one question from this section you must answer all parts (a – e) of the question.

7 Buddhism

(a) What is a vihara? [1]

(b) State two reasons why some Buddhists worship. [2]

(c) Describe one way Buddhists might use symbols to worship in the home. [3]

(d) Explain what worshippers gain spiritually from Buddhist festivals. [6]

(e) ‘It is better to worship privately.’

Discuss this statement.
You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer. [12]

8 Christianity

(a) Give one reason why Christians pray. [1]

(b) State two ways music is used in worship. [2]

(c) Describe one way Christians might use symbols to worship in the home. [3]

(d) Explain what worshippers gain spiritually from Christian festivals. [6]

(e) ‘It is better to worship privately.’

Discuss this statement.
You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer. [12]

9 Hinduism

(a) What is meant by the term ‘asceticism’? [1]

(b) State two ways music is used in worship. [2]

(c) Describe one way Hindus might use symbols to worship in the home. [3]

(d) Explain what worshippers gain spiritually from Hindu festivals. [6]

(e) ‘It is better to worship privately.’

Discuss this statement.
You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer. [12]
10 Islam

(a) What is meant by the term ‘halal’? [1]

(b) State two examples of things that could be shirk. [2]

(c) Describe how Muslims pray at home. [3]

(d) Explain what worshippers gain spiritually from Islamic festivals. [6]

(e) ‘It is better to worship privately.’

Discuss this statement.
You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer. [12]

Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

11 Judaism

(a) Who are Jews forbidden to represent in a synagogue? [1]

(b) State two occasions when Jews might worship in a synagogue. [2]

(c) Describe one way Jews might use symbols to worship in the home. [3]

(d) Explain what worshippers gain spiritually from Jewish festivals. [6]

(e) ‘It is better to worship privately.’

Discuss this statement.
You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer. [12]

Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

12 Sikhism

(a) What is the langar? [1]

(b) State two ways music is used in worship. [2]

(c) Describe one way Sikhs might use symbols to worship in the home. [3]

(d) Explain what worshippers gain spiritually from Sikh festivals. [6]

(e) ‘It is better to worship privately.’

Discuss this statement.
You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer. [12]

Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]
SECTION C – End of Life

If you choose one question from this section you must answer all parts (a – e) of the question.

13 Buddhism

(a) Give one way respect can be shown to a dead body before the funeral. [1]

(b) Give two stages in the cycle of samsara. [2]

(c) Describe one Buddhist belief about how moral behaviour affects life after death. [3]

(d) Explain Buddhist beliefs about anatta. [6]

(e) ‘There is no point in believing in life after death.’

Discuss this statement.
You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer. [12]

Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

14 Christianity

(a) Give one way respect can be shown to a dead body before the funeral. [1]

(b) State two beliefs about the soul. [2]

(c) Describe one Christian belief about how judgement affects life after death. [3]

(d) Explain how funeral rites reflect Christian beliefs. [6]

(e) ‘There is no point in believing in life after death.’

Discuss this statement.
You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer. [12]

Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

15 Hinduism

(a) Give one way respect can be shown to a dead body before the funeral. [1]

(b) State two beliefs about the soul. [2]

(c) Describe one Hindu belief about how moral behaviour affects life after death. [3]

(d) Explain how funeral rites reflect Hindu beliefs. [6]

(e) ‘There is no point in believing in life after death.’

Discuss this statement.
You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer. [12]

Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]
16 Islam

(a) Give one way respect can be shown to a dead body before the funeral. [1]

(b) State two beliefs about the soul. [2]

(c) Describe one Islamic belief about how obedience affects life after death. [3]

(d) Explain how funeral rites reflect Islamic beliefs. [6]

(e) ‘There is no point in believing in life after death.’
Discuss this statement.
You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer. [12]

🔗 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

17 Judaism

(a) Give one way respect can be shown to a dead body before the funeral. [1]

(b) State two beliefs about the soul. [2]

(c) Describe one Jewish belief about how moral behaviour affects life after death. [3]

(d) Explain how funeral rites reflect Jewish beliefs. [6]

(e) ‘There is no point in believing in life after death.’
Discuss this statement.
You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer. [12]

🔗 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

18 Sikhism

(a) Give one way respect can be shown to a dead body before the funeral. [1]

(b) State two beliefs about the soul. [2]

(c) Describe one Sikh belief about how moral behaviour affects life after death. [3]

(d) Explain how funeral rites reflect Sikh beliefs. [6]

(e) ‘There is no point in believing in life after death.’
Discuss this statement.
You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer. [12]

🔗 Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

END OF QUESTION PAPER