

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 11 June 2015 – Morning

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

B602/01 Philosophy 2 (Good and Evil, Revelation, Science)

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour



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 – Good and Evil
Section B – Religion, Reason and Revelation
Section C – Religion and Science
 - 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.

SECTION A – Good and Evil

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 ‘suffering’. [1]
- (b) Name **two** actions a Buddhist might consider to be morally good. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Buddhist response to the problem of evil. [3]
- (d) Explain how Mara is linked to Buddhist concepts of good and evil. [6]
-  (e) ‘Sometimes an evil action is the best choice.’

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 ‘suffering’. [1]
- (b) Name **two** actions a Christian might consider to be morally good. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Christian response to the problem of evil. [3]
- (d) Explain how redemption is linked to Christian concepts of good and evil. [6]
-  (e) ‘Sometimes an evil action is the best choice.’

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 ‘suffering’. [1]
- (b) Name **two** actions a Hindu might consider to be morally good. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Hindu response to the problem of evil. [3]
- (d) Explain how the nature of deity is linked to Hindu concepts of good and evil. [6]
-  (e) ‘Sometimes an evil action is the best choice.’

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 'suffering'. [1]
- (b) Name **two** actions a Muslim might consider to be morally good. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Muslim response to the problem of evil. [3]
- (d) Explain how submission is linked to Muslim concepts of good and evil. [6]
-  (e) 'Sometimes an evil action is the best choice.'

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 'suffering'. [1]
- (b) Name **two** actions a Jew might consider to be morally good. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Jewish response to the problem of evil. [3]
- (d) Explain how the idea of sin is linked to Jewish concepts of good and evil. [6]
-  (e) 'Sometimes an evil action is the best choice.'

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 'suffering'. [1]
- (b) Name **two** actions a Sikh might consider to be morally good. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Sikh response to the problem of evil. [3]
- (d) Explain how haumai is linked to Sikh concepts of good and evil. [6]
-  (e) 'Sometimes an evil action is the best choice.'

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 – Religion, Reason and Revelation

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

7 Buddhism

- (a) Name **one** written source of authority for Buddhists. [1]
- (b) Give **two** features of meditation. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** teaching revealed by the Buddha. [3]
- (d) Explain how revelation in Buddhism is different to other kinds of knowledge. [6]

-  (e) 'Only religious believers can have spiritual experiences.'

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]

8 Christianity

- (a) Name **one** written source of authority for Christians. [1]
- (b) Give **two** features of a religious experience. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** teaching revealed by Jesus. [3]
- (d) Explain how revelation in Christianity is different to other kinds of knowledge. [6]

-  (e) 'Only religious believers can have spiritual experiences.'

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]

9 Hinduism

- (a) Name **one** written source of authority for Hindus. [1]
- (b) Give **two** features of a religious experience. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** teaching that is revealed in the Bhagavad Gita. [3]
- (d) Explain how revelation in Hinduism is different to other kinds of knowledge. [6]

-  (e) 'Only religious believers can have spiritual experiences.'

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]

10 Islam

- (a) Name **one** written source of authority for Muslims. [1]
- (b) Give **two** features of a religious experience. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** teaching revealed by Muhammad ﷺ. [3]
- (d) Explain how revelation in Islam is different to other kinds of knowledge. [6]
-  (e) 'Only religious believers can have spiritual experiences.'

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) Name **one** written source of authority for Jews. [1]
- (b) Give **two** features of a religious experience. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** teaching revealed by Abraham. [3]
- (d) Explain how revelation in Judaism is different to other kinds of knowledge. [6]
-  (e) 'Only religious believers can have spiritual experiences.'

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) Name **one** written source of authority for Sikhs. [1]
- (b) Give **two** features of a religious experience. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** teaching revealed by Guru Nanak Dev Ji. [3]
- (d) Explain how revelation in Sikhism is different to other kinds of knowledge. [6]
-  (e) 'Only religious believers can have spiritual experiences.'

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 – Religion and Science

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

13 Buddhism

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

(b) (i) Name **one** environmental problem.

(ii) Give **one** way Buddhists might try to solve this problem. [2]

(c) Describe **one** Buddhist teaching about the relationship between people and animals. [3]

(d) Explain why dependent origination is an important concept in Buddhism. [6]

 (e) ‘We no longer need religion.’

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) State the meaning of the term ‘the environment’. [1]

(b) (i) Name **one** environmental problem.

(ii) Give **one** way Christians might try to solve this problem. [2]

(c) Describe **one** Christian teaching about the relationship between people and animals. [3]

(d) Explain why stewardship is an important concept in Christianity. [6]

 (e) ‘We no longer need religion.’

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) State the meaning of the term ‘the environment’. [1]

(b) (i) Name **one** environmental problem.

(ii) Give **one** way Hindus try to solve this problem. [2]

(c) Describe **one** Hindu teaching about the relationship between people and animals. [3]

(d) Explain why the Purusha Shukta is an important teaching in Hinduism. [6]

 (e) ‘We no longer need religion.’

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) State the meaning of the term 'the environment'. [1]
- (b) (i) Name **one** environmental problem.
- (ii) Give **one** way Muslims try to solve this problem. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Muslim teaching about the relationship between people and animals. [3]
- (d) Explain why khalifah is an important concept in Islam. [6]
-  (e) 'We no longer need religion.'

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) State the meaning of the term 'the environment'. [1]
- (b) (i) Name **one** environmental problem.
- (ii) Give **one** way Jews might try to solve this problem. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Jewish teaching about the relationship between people and animals. [3]
- (d) Explain why Tikkun Olam is an important concept in Judaism. [6]
-  (e) 'We no longer need religion.'

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) State the meaning of the term 'the environment'. [1]
- (b) (i) Name **one** environmental problem.
- (ii) Give **one** way Sikhs might try to solve this problem. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Sikh teaching about the relationship between people and animals. [3]
- (d) Explain why Sewa is an important concept in Sikhism. [6]
-  (e) 'We no longer need religion.'

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]

**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.