Monday 11 May 2015 – Morning

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

B603/01 Ethics 1 (Relationships, Medical Ethics, Poverty and Wealth)

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.
• 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 – Religion and Human Relationships
  Section B – Religion and Medical Ethics
  Section C – Religion, Poverty and Wealth
• You must answer all parts (a)–(e) of the questions that you choose.
• Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
• 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 – Religion and Human Relationships

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 ‘divorce’. [1]

(b) Give two reasons why a Buddhist might be celibate. [2]

(c) Describe one Buddhist response to civil partnerships. [3]

(d) Explain how Buddhist beliefs are shown in marriage. [6]

(e) ‘Contraception within marriage is wrong.’

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 ‘divorce’. [1]

(b) Give two examples of things which are said or done during a Christian marriage ceremony. [2]

(c) Describe one Christian response to civil partnerships. [3]

(d) Explain how Christian beliefs are shown in marriage. [6]

(e) ‘Contraception within marriage is wrong.’

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 ‘divorce’. [1]

(b) Give two reasons why a Hindu might be celibate. [2]

(c) Describe one Hindu response to civil partnerships. [3]

(d) Explain how Hindu beliefs are shown in marriage. [6]

(e) ‘Contraception within marriage is wrong.’

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 ‘divorce’. [1]

(b) Give two examples of things which are said or done during a Muslim marriage ceremony. [2]

(c) Describe one Muslim response to civil partnerships. [3]

(d) Explain how Muslim beliefs are shown in marriage. [6]

(e) ‘Contraception within marriage is wrong.’

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 ‘divorce’. [1]

(b) Give two examples of things which are said or done during a Jewish marriage ceremony. [2]

(c) Describe one Jewish response to civil partnerships. [3]

(d) Explain how Jewish beliefs are shown in marriage. [6]

(e) ‘Contraception within marriage is wrong.’

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 ‘divorce’. [1]

(b) Give two examples of things which are said or done during a Sikh marriage ceremony. [2]

(c) Describe one Sikh response to civil partnerships. [3]

(d) Explain how Sikh beliefs are shown in marriage. [6]

(e) ‘Contraception within marriage is wrong.’

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 and Medical Ethics

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

7 Buddhism

(a) What is the purpose of fertility treatment? [1]

(b) State two reasons why a Buddhist might choose to have an abortion. [2]

(c) Describe how some Buddhists might respond to the idea of cloning humans. [3]

(d) Explain the attitudes of some Buddhists towards euthanasia. [6]

(e) ‘Humans are right to use animals in medical research.’

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) What is the purpose of fertility treatment? [1]

(b) State two reasons why a Christian might choose to have an abortion. [2]

(c) Describe how some Christians might respond to the idea of cloning humans. [3]

(d) Explain the attitudes of some Christians towards euthanasia. [6]

(e) ‘Humans are right to use animals in medical research.’

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) What is the purpose of fertility treatment? [1]

(b) State two reasons why a Hindu might choose to have an abortion. [2]

(c) Describe how some Hindus might respond to the idea of cloning humans. [3]

(d) Explain the attitudes of some Hindus towards euthanasia. [6]

(e) ‘Humans are right to use animals in medical research.’

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) What is the purpose of fertility treatment? [1]

(b) State two reasons why a Muslim might choose to have an abortion. [2]

(c) Describe how some Muslims might respond to the idea of cloning humans. [3]

(d) Explain the attitudes of some Muslims towards euthanasia. [6]

(e) ‘Humans are right to use animals in medical research.’

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

 geç Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

11 Judaism

(a) What is the purpose of fertility treatment? [1]

(b) State two reasons why a Jew might choose to have an abortion. [2]

(c) Describe how some Jews might respond to the idea of cloning humans. [3]

(d) Explain the attitudes of some Jews towards euthanasia. [6]

(e) ‘Humans are right to use animals in medical research.’

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

 geç Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

12 Sikhism

(a) What is the purpose of fertility treatment? [1]

(b) State two reasons why a Sikh might choose to have an abortion. [2]

(c) Describe how some Sikhs might respond to the idea of cloning humans. [3]

(d) Explain the attitudes of some Sikhs towards euthanasia. [6]

(e) ‘Humans are right to use animals in medical research.’

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

 geç Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]
Section C – Religion, Poverty and Wealth

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 ‘poverty’. [1]

(b) Give two Buddhist teachings about caring for others. [2]

(c) Describe one Buddhist attitude towards wealth. [3]

(d) Explain why it is important for Buddhists to have a moral occupation. [6]

(e) ‘Buddhists should not gamble with their money.’ 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 ‘poverty’. [1]

(b) Give two Christian teachings about caring for others. [2]

(c) Describe one Christian attitude towards wealth. [3]

(d) Explain why it is important for Christians to have a moral occupation. [6]

(e) ‘Christians should not gamble with their money.’ 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 ‘poverty’. [1]

(b) Give two Hindu teachings about caring for others. [2]

(c) Describe one Hindu attitude towards wealth. [3]

(d) Explain why it is important for Hindus to have a moral occupation. [6]

(e) ‘Hindus should not gamble with their money.’ 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 ‘poverty’. [1]

(b) Give two Muslim teachings about caring for others. [2]

(c) Describe one Muslim attitude towards wealth. [3]

(d) Explain why it is important for Muslims to have a moral occupation. [6]

(e) ‘Muslims should not gamble with their money.’

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 ‘poverty’. [1]

(b) Give two Jewish teachings about caring for others. [2]

(c) Describe one Jewish attitude towards wealth. [3]

(d) Explain why it is important for Jews to have a moral occupation. [6]

(e) ‘Jews should not gamble with their money.’

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 ‘poverty’. [1]

(b) Give two Sikh teachings about caring for others. [2]

(c) Describe one Sikh attitude towards wealth. [3]

(d) Explain why it is important for Sikhs to have a moral occupation. [6]

(e) ‘Sikhs should not gamble with their money.’

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]
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