Write your name here Surname	Other names	
Pearson Edexcel GCE	Centre Number Candid	date Number
Religious Advanced		
Unit 4: Implication of Religion	s – The Study of Philos	ophy
· -	Afternoon Paper Re	. ,

## **Instructions**

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Read the passage carefully.
- Answer **BOTH** part (a) and part (b) of the question.
- Answer the question in the spaces provided
  - there may be more space than you need.

## **Information**

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
- Quality of written communication will be taken into account in the marking of all your responses
  - you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.

## **Advice**

• The assessment of your answers will be based on your knowledge and understanding of the topic in question (for 60% of the marks) and your evaluative skills (for 40% of the marks).

Turn over ▶



## **Philosophy of Religion**

It is important not to confuse this view of religious assertions that they do not possess any literal significance with the view that is adopted by atheists, or agnostics. For it is characteristic of an agnostic to hold that the existence of a god is a possibility in which there is no good reason either to believe or disbelieve; and it is characteristic of an atheist to hold that it is at least probable that no god exists. And our view that all utterances about the nature of God are nonsensical, so far from being identical with, or even lending any support to, either of these familiar contentions, is actually incompatible with them. For if the assertion that there is a god is nonsensical, then the atheist's assertion that there is no god is equally nonsensical, since it is only a significant proposition that can be significantly contradicted. As for the agnostic, although he refrains from saying either that there is or that there is not a god, he does not deny that the question whether a transcendent god exists is a genuine question. He does not deny that the two sentences 'There is a transcendent god' and 'There is no transcendent god' express propositions one of which is actually true and the other false. All he says is that we have no means of telling which of them is true, and therefore ought not to commit ourselves to either. But we have seen that the sentences in question do not express propositions at all. And this means that agnosticism also is ruled out.

(Source: adapted from Ayer, A. J. 'God-talk is evidently nonsense' in Davies, B. (ed) *Philosophy of Religion: a guide and anthology*, Oxford University Press, 2000, Edexcel Anthology)

1 (a) Examine the argument and/or interpretation in the passage.

(30)

(b) Do you agree with the idea(s) expressed? Justify your point of view and discuss its implications for understanding religion and human experience.

(20)

(Total for Question 1 = 50 marks)

Start your answer on Page 3.



























