

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

B603

RELIGIOUS STUDIES B

(PHILOSOPHY AND/OR APPLIED ETHICS)

Ethics 1 (Relationships, Medical Ethics, Poverty and Wealth)

TUESDAY 14 JUNE 2011: Morning

DURATION: 1 hour

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

**8 page answer booklet
(sent with general stationery)**

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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 – 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.

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 48.
- Quality of written communication is assessed in parts (d) and (e) of all questions.

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) What does celibacy mean? [1]**
- (b) Give two reasons why marriage might be important to a Buddhist. [2]**
- (c) Explain why some Buddhists are celibate. [3]**
- (d) Explain how some Buddhists might respond to a couple who are considering divorce. [6]**
- (e) ‘The man should be the dominant partner in a marriage.’**

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

TOTAL: [24]

2 CHRISTIANITY

- (a) State one thing which takes place during a Christian marriage ceremony. [1]**
- (b) Give two reasons why marriage might be important to a Christian. [2]**
- (c) Describe one belief that is reflected in a Christian marriage ceremony. [3]**
- (d) Explain how some Christians might respond to a couple who are considering divorce. [6]**
- (e) 'The man should be the dominant partner in a marriage.'**

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

TOTAL: [24]

3 HINDUISM

- (a) State one thing which takes place during a Hindu marriage ceremony. [1]**
- (b) Give two reasons why marriage might be important to Hindu. [2]**
- (c) Describe one belief that is reflected in a Hindu marriage ceremony. [3]**
- (d) Explain how some Hindus might respond to a couple who are considering divorce. [6]**
- (e) 'The man should be the dominant partner in a marriage.'**

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

TOTAL: [24]

4 ISLAM

- (a) State one thing which takes place during a Muslim marriage ceremony. [1]**
- (b) Give two reasons why marriage might be important to a Muslim. [2]**
- (c) Explain the importance of the Muslim marriage contract. [3]**
- (d) Explain how some Muslims might respond to a couple who are considering divorce. [6]**
- (e) 'The man should be the dominant partner in a marriage.'**

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

TOTAL: [24]

5 JUDAISM

- (a) State one thing which takes place during a Jewish marriage ceremony. [1]**
- (b) Give two reasons why marriage might be important to a Jew. [2]**
- (c) Describe one belief that is reflected in a Jewish marriage ceremony. [3]**
- (d) Explain how some Jews might respond to a couple who are considering divorce. [6]**
- (e) 'The man should be the dominant partner in a marriage.'**

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

TOTAL: [24]

6 SIKHISM

- (a) State one thing which takes place during a Sikh marriage ceremony. [1]**
- (b) Give two reasons why marriage might be important to a Sikh. [2]**
- (c) Describe one belief that is reflected in a Sikh marriage ceremony. [3]**
- (d) Explain how some Sikhs might respond to a couple who are considering divorce. [6]**
- (e) 'The man should be the dominant partner in a marriage.'**

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

TOTAL: [24]

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 meant by the term ‘Abortion’? [1]**
- (b) State two reasons which might be given for seeking a legal abortion in the UK. [2]**
- (c) Describe one Buddhist attitude towards fertility treatment. [3]**
- (d) Explain why Buddhists differ in their attitudes towards abortion. [6]**
- (e) ‘Religious people should keep their views about Medical Ethics to themselves.’**

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

TOTAL: [24]

8 CHRISTIANITY

- (a) What is meant by the term 'Abortion'? [1]**
- (b) State two reasons which might be given for seeking a legal abortion in the UK. [2]**
- (c) Describe one Christian attitude towards fertility treatment. [3]**
- (d) Explain why Christians differ in their attitudes towards abortion. [6]**
- (e) 'Religious people should keep their views about Medical Ethics to themselves.'**

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

TOTAL: [24]

9 HINDUISM

- (a) What is meant by the term 'Abortion'? [1]**
- (b) State two reasons which might be given for seeking a legal abortion in the UK. [2]**
- (c) Describe one Hindu attitude towards fertility treatment. [3]**
- (d) Explain why Hindus differ in their attitudes towards abortion. [6]**
- (e) 'Religious people should keep their views about Medical Ethics to themselves.'**

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

TOTAL: [24]

10 ISLAM

- (a) What is meant by the term ‘Abortion’? [1]**
- (b) State two reasons which might be given for seeking a legal abortion in the UK. [2]**
- (c) Describe one Muslim attitude towards fertility treatment. [3]**
- (d) Explain why Muslims differ in their attitudes towards abortion. [6]**
- (e) ‘Religious people should keep their views about Medical Ethics to themselves.’**

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

TOTAL: [24]

11 JUDAISM

- (a) What is meant by the term 'Abortion'? [1]**
- (b) State two reasons which might be given for seeking a legal abortion in the UK. [2]**
- (c) Describe one Jewish attitude towards fertility treatment. [3]**
- (d) Explain why Jews differ in their attitudes towards abortion. [6]**
- (e) 'Religious people should keep their views about Medical Ethics to themselves.'**

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

TOTAL: [24]

12 SIKHISM

- (a) What is meant by the term ‘Abortion’? [1]**
- (b) State two reasons which might be given for seeking a legal abortion in the UK. [2]**
- (c) Describe one Sikh attitude towards fertility treatment. [3]**
- (d) Explain why Sikhs differ in their attitudes towards abortion. [6]**
- (e) ‘Religious people should keep their views about Medical Ethics to themselves.’**

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

TOTAL: [24]

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 what is meant by charity. [1]**
- (b) Give two reasons why many people are living in poverty. [2]**
- (c) Describe one Buddhist view about wealth. [3]**
- (d) Explain why a Buddhist might try to show concern for other people. [6]**
- (e) ‘Caring for others should be the most important thing Buddhists can do.’**

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

TOTAL: [24]

14 CHRISTIANITY

- (a) State what is meant by charity. [1]**
- (b) Give two reasons why many people are living in poverty. [2]**
- (c) Describe one Christian view about wealth. [3]**
- (d) Explain why a Christian might try to show concern for other people. [6]**
- (e) 'Caring for others should be the most important thing Christians can do.'**

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

TOTAL: [24]

15 HINDUISM

- (a) State what is meant by charity. [1]**
- (b) Give two reasons why many people are living in poverty. [2]**
- (c) Describe one Hindu view about wealth. [3]**
- (d) Explain why a Hindu might try to show concern for other people. [6]**
- (e) ‘Caring for others should be the most important thing Hindus can do.’**

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

TOTAL: [24]

16 ISLAM

- (a) State what is meant by charity. [1]**
- (b) Give two reasons why many people are living in poverty. [2]**
- (c) Describe one Muslim view about wealth. [3]**
- (d) Explain why a Muslim might try to show concern for other people. [6]**
- (e) ‘Caring for others should be the most important thing Muslims can do.’**

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

TOTAL: [24]

17 JUDAISM

- (a) State what is meant by charity. [1]**
- (b) Give two reasons why many people are living in poverty. [2]**
- (c) Describe one Jewish view about wealth. [3]**
- (d) Explain why a Jew might try to show concern for other people. [6]**
- (e) ‘Caring for others should be the most important thing Jews can do.’**

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

TOTAL: [24]

18 SIKHISM

- (a) State what is meant by charity. [1]
- (b) Give two reasons why many people are living in poverty. [2]
- (c) Describe one Sikh view about wealth. [3]
- (d) Explain why a Sikh might try to show concern for other people. [6]
- (e) ‘Caring for others should be the most important thing Sikhs can do.’

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

TOTAL: [24]



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.