

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE
B601/01
RELIGIOUS STUDIES B
(PHILOSOPHY AND/OR APPLIED ETHICS)

**Philosophy 1 (Deity, Religious and Spiritual
Experience, End of Life)**

FRIDAY 14 JUNE 2013: Afternoon
DURATION: 1 hour
plus your additional time allowance
MODIFIED ENLARGED

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 – Belief about Deity

Section B – Religious and Spiritual Experience

Section C – The End of Life
 - **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 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.
- Any blank pages are indicated.

SECTION 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) What is meant by the term ‘belief’? [1]**
- (b) State TWO Buddhist beliefs about the Buddha. [2]**
- (c) Describe Buddhist beliefs about the gods. [3]**
- (d) Explain the importance of bodhisattvas to some Buddhists. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Belief in god(s) is reasonable’.**

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) What is meant by the term ‘belief’? [1]**
- (b) Give TWO examples of how God intervenes in the world. [2]**
- (c) Describe why some Christians believe that God chooses to intervene in the world. [3]**
- (d) Explain what Christians believe about the nature of God. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Belief in God is NOT reasonable’.**

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) What is meant by the term ‘belief’? [1]**
- (b) Give TWO examples of how god(s) intervene(s) in the world. [2]**
- (c) Describe why some Hindus believe that god(s) choose(s) to intervene in the world. [3]**
- (d) Explain what Hindus believe about the nature of god(s). [6]**



- (e) ‘Belief in god(s) is NOT reasonable.’**

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) What is meant by the term ‘belief’? [1]**
- (b) Give TWO examples of how Allah intervenes in the world. [2]**
- (c) Describe why some Muslims believe Allah chooses to intervene in the world. [3]**
- (d) Explain what Muslims believe about the nature of Allah. [6]**



- (e) ‘Belief in Allah is NOT reasonable’.**

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) What is meant by the term ‘belief’? [1]**
- (b) Give TWO examples of how G-d intervenes in the world. [2]**
- (c) Describe why some Jews believe that G-d chooses to intervene in the world. [3]**
- (d) Explain what Jews believe about the nature of G-d. [6]**



- (e) ‘Belief in G-d is NOT reasonable’.**

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) What is meant by the term ‘belief’? [1]**
- (b) Give TWO examples of how Waheguru intervenes in the world. [2]**
- (c) Describe why some Sikhs believe that Waheguru chooses to intervene in the world. [3]**
- (d) Explain what Sikhs believe about the nature of Waheguru. [6]**

 **(e) ‘Belief in Waheguru is NOT reasonable’.**

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 meant by the term ‘meditation’? [1]**
- (b) List TWO types of meditation. [2]**
- (c) Describe how Buddhists might use food in festivals. [3]**
- (d) Explain why Buddhists worship in different ways. [6]**

 **(e) ‘Fasting strengthens faith’.**

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 meant by the term ‘meditation’? [1]**
- (b) Give TWO symbols that might be found in a church. [2]**
- (c) Describe the purpose of prayer for Christians. [3]**
- (d) Explain why Christians worship in different ways. [6]**

 **(e) ‘Fasting strengthens faith.’**

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 meant by the term ‘meditation’? [1]**
- (b) Give TWO symbols that might be found in a mandir. [2]**
- (c) Describe the purpose of prayer for Hindus. [3]**
- (d) Explain why Hindus worship in different ways. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Fasting strengthens faith.’**

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 meant by the term ‘meditation’? [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways in which Muslims use calligraphy. [2]**
- (c) Describe the purpose of prayer for Muslims. [3]**
- (d) Explain why Muslims worship in different ways. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Fasting strengthens faith.’**

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) What is meant by the term ‘meditation’? [1]**
- (b) Give TWO symbols that might be found in a synagogue. [2]**
- (c) Describe the purpose of prayer for Jews. [3]**
- (d) Explain why Jews worship in different ways. [6]**



- (e) ‘Fasting strengthens faith.’**

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 meant by the term ‘meditation’? [1]**
- (b) Give TWO symbols that might be found in a gurdwara. [2]**
- (c) Describe the purpose of prayer for Sikhs. [3]**
- (d) Explain why Sikhs worship in different ways. [6]**



- (e) ‘Fasting strengthens faith.’**

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) What is meant by the term ‘rebirth’? [1]**
- (b) Give TWO examples of how Buddhists can behave morally. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE Buddhist belief about nibbana. [3]**
- (d) Explain the link between kamma and samsara for a Buddhist. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘There is no difference between the body and the soul.’**

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) What is meant by the term ‘redemption’? [1]**
- (b) Give TWO examples of how Christians can behave morally. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE Christian belief reflected in a Christian funeral ceremony. [3]**
- (d) Explain the link between salvation and heaven for a Christian. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘There is no difference between the body and the soul.’**

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) What is meant by the term 'moksha'? [1]
- (b) Give TWO ways in which Hindus might follow their dharma. [2]
- (c) Describe ONE Hindu belief reflected in a Hindu funeral ceremony. [3]
- (d) Explain the link between karma and samsara for a Hindu. [6]
-  (e) 'There is no difference between the body and the soul.'

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) Where do Muslims hope to go in the afterlife? [1]
- (b) Give TWO examples of how Muslims can behave morally. [2]
- (c) Describe ONE Muslim belief reflected in a Muslim funeral ceremony. [3]
- (d) Explain the link between obedience to Allah and the afterlife for a Muslim. [6]



- (e) 'There is no difference between the body and the soul.'

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) What is meant by the term ‘heaven’? [1]**
- (b) Give TWO examples of how Jews can behave morally. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE Jewish belief reflected in a Jewish funeral ceremony. [3]**
- (d) Explain the link between how Jews behave on earth and life after death. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘There is no difference between the body and the soul.’**

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) What is meant by the term 'samsara'? [1]
- (b) Give TWO examples of how Sikhs can behave morally. [2]
- (c) Describe ONE Sikh belief reflected in a Sikh funeral ceremony. [3]
- (d) Explain the link between karma and reincarnation for a Sikh. [6]
-  (e) 'There is no difference between the body and the soul.'

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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