

Friday 14 June 2013 – Afternoon

**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:

- 8 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour

MODIFIED LANGUAGE



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) What is meant by the term 'Mara'? [1]
- (b) Give **two** examples of natural evil. [2]
- (c) Describe how Buddhists might use the Eightfold path to make moral choices. [3]
- (d) Explain how unskilful action might be linked with human suffering. [6]
- (e) 'Good things always come out of suffering.'


Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and your own 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 'original sin'? [1]
- (b) Give **two** examples of natural evil. [2]
- (c) Describe how Christians might use the Bible to make moral choices. [3]
- (d) Explain how the devil might be linked with human suffering. [6]
- (e) 'Good things always come out of suffering.'


Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and your own 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 'asuras'? [1]
- (b) Give **two** examples of natural evil. [2]
- (c) Describe how Hindus might use dharma to make moral choices. [3]
- (d) Explain how karma might be linked with human suffering. [6]
- (e) 'Good things always come out of suffering.'


Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and your own 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 'original sin'? [1]
- (b) Give **two** examples of natural evil. [2]
- (c) Describe how Muslims might use the Qur'an to make moral choices. [3]
- (d) Explain how the Shaytan might be linked with human suffering. [6]
- (e) 'Good things always come out of suffering.'


Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and your own 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 'sin'? [1]
- (b) Give **two** examples of natural evil. [2]
- (c) Describe how Jews might use the Torah to make moral choices. [3]
- (d) Explain how Satan might be linked with human suffering. [6]
- (e) 'Good things always come out of suffering.'


Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and your own 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 'haumai'? [1]
- (b) Give **two** examples of natural evil. [2]
- (c) Describe how Sikhs might use the Guru Granth Sahib Ji to make moral choices. [3]
- (d) Explain how karma might be linked with human suffering. [6]
- (e) 'Good things always come out of suffering.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and your own 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) What is meant by the term 'reason'? [1]
- (b) (i) What is meant by the term 'religious experience'?
(ii) Give **one** example of 'religious experience'. [2]
- (c) Describe how sacred texts are used by Buddhists as a source of authority. [3]
- (d) Explain why Buddhists might believe buddhas are a source of revelation. [6]
- (e) 'You have to find nibbana by yourself.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and your own 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 'reason'? [1]
- (b) (i) What is meant by the term 'religious experience'?
(ii) Give **one** example of 'religious experience'. [2]
- (c) Describe how sacred texts are used by Christians as a source of authority. [3]
- (d) Explain why Christians believe Jesus is a source of revelation. [6]
- (e) 'There is only one way to experience God.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and your own 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 'reason'? [1]
- (b) (i) What is meant by the term 'religious experience'?
(ii) Give **one** example of 'religious experience'. [2]
- (c) Describe how the shruti scriptures are used by Hindus as a source of authority. [3]
- (d) Explain why Hindus believe the smriti scriptures are a source of revelation. [6]
- (e) 'There is only one way to experience God.'


Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and your own 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 'reason'? [1]
- (b) (i) What is meant by the term 'religious experience'?
(ii) Give **one** example of 'religious experience'. [2]
- (c) Describe how sacred texts are used by Muslims as a source of authority. [3]
- (d) Explain why Muslims believe the prophets are a source of revelation. [6]
- (e) 'There is only one way to experience Allah.'


Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and your own 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 'reason'? [1]
- (b) (i) What is meant by the term 'religious experience'?
(ii) Give **one** example of 'religious experience'. [2]
- (c) Describe how sacred texts are used by Jews as a source of authority. [3]
- (d) Explain why Jews believe the prophets are a source of revelation. [6]
- (e) 'There is only one way to experience G-d.'


Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and your own 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 'reason'? [1]
- (b) (i) What is meant by the term 'religious experience'?
(ii) Give **one** example of 'religious experience'. [2]
- (c) Describe how sacred texts are used by Sikhs as a source of authority. [3]
- (d) Explain why Sikhs believe the nine gurus are a source of revelation. [6]
- (e) 'There is only one way to experience Waheguru.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and your own 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) What is meant by the term 'scientific theory'? [1]
- (b) Give **two** uses of animals which Buddhists might find acceptable. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Buddhist belief about the origins of the world. [3]
- (d) Explain different attitudes Buddhists might have towards environmental issues. [6]
- (e) 'Scientific discoveries are not important for Buddhists.'


Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and your own 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 'scientific theory'? [1]
- (b) Give **two** uses of animals which Christians might find acceptable. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Christian belief about the origins of the world. [3]
- (d) Explain different attitudes Christians might have towards environmental issues. [6]
- (e) 'God wants people to make scientific discoveries.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and your own 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 'scientific theory'? [1]
- (b) Give **two** uses of animals which Hindus might find acceptable. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Hindu belief about the origins of the world. [3]
- (d) Explain different attitudes Hindus might have towards environmental issues. [6]
- (e) 'God wants people to make scientific discoveries.'


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

() Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

16 Islam

- (a) What is meant by the term 'scientific theory'? [1]
- (b) Give **two** uses of animals which Muslims might find acceptable. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Muslim belief about the origins of the world. [3]
- (d) Explain different attitudes Muslims might have towards environmental issues. [6]
- (e) 'Allah wants people to make scientific discoveries.'


Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and your own 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 'scientific theory'? [1]
- (b) Give **two** uses of animals which Jews might find acceptable. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Jewish belief about the origins of the world. [3]
- (d) Explain different attitudes Jews might have towards environmental issues. [6]
- (e) 'G-d wants people to make scientific discoveries.'


Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and your own 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 'scientific theory'? [1]
- (b) Give **two** uses of animals which Sikhs might find acceptable. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Sikh belief about the origins of the world. [3]
- (d) Explain different attitudes Sikhs might have towards environmental issues. [6]
- (e) 'Waheguru wants people to make scientific discoveries.'

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

() Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

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