

Friday 14 June 2013 – Afternoon

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

B601/01 Philosophy 1 (Deity, Religious and Spiritual Experience, End of Life)

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 – 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.
- 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 – 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 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 '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 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 '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 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 '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 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 '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 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 '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 your own 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 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 '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 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 '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 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 '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 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 '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 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 '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 your own 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 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 '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 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 '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 your own 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 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 '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 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 '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 your own personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer. [12]

() Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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