

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE
B602/01**

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

**Philosophy 2 (Good and Evil,
Revelation, Science)**

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 – 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.**

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 – 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 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 ‘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 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 ‘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 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 ‘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 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 '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 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 ‘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 a 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 as a source of authority by Buddhists. [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 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 ‘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 as a source of authority by Christians. [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 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 ‘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 as a source of authority by Hindus. [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 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 ‘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 as a source of authority by Muslims. [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 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 ‘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 as a source of authority by Jews. [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 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 ‘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 as a source of authority by Sikhs. [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 a 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 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 ‘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 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 ‘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 a 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 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 ‘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 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 ‘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 a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer. [12]



Spelling, punctuation and grammar [3]

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