

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE
B602/01
RELIGIOUS STUDIES B
(PHILOSOPHY AND/OR APPLIED
ETHICS)
Philosophy 2
(Good and Evil, Revelation, Science)
THURSDAY 11 JUNE 2015: Morning
DURATION: 1 hour
plus your additional time allowance
MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt**

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

**12 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) State the meaning of the term ‘suffering’. [1]

(b) Name TWO actions a Buddhist might consider to be morally good. [2]

(c) Describe ONE Buddhist response to the problem of evil. [3]

(d) Explain how Mara is linked to Buddhist concepts of good and evil. [6]


 **(e) ‘Sometimes an evil action is the best choice.’**

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) State the meaning of the term ‘suffering’. [1]**
- (b) Name TWO actions a Christian might consider to be morally good. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE Christian response to the problem of evil. [3]**
- (d) Explain how redemption is linked to Christian concepts of good and evil. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Sometimes an evil action is the best choice.’**

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) State the meaning of the term ‘suffering’. [1]**
- (b) Name TWO actions a Hindu might consider to be morally good. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE Hindu response to the problem of evil. [3]**
- (d) Explain how the nature of deity is linked to Hindu concepts of good and evil. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Sometimes an evil action is the best choice.’**

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) State the meaning of the term ‘suffering’. [1]**
- (b) Name TWO actions a Muslim might consider to be morally good. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE Muslim response to the problem of evil. [3]**
- (d) Explain how submission is linked to Muslim concepts of good and evil. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Sometimes an evil action is the best choice.’**

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) State the meaning of the term ‘suffering’. [1]**
- (b) Name TWO actions a Jew might consider to be morally good. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE Jewish response to the problem of evil. [3]**
- (d) Explain how the idea of sin is linked to Jewish concepts of good and evil. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Sometimes an evil action is the best choice.’**

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) State the meaning of the term ‘suffering’. [1]

(b) Name TWO actions a Sikh might consider to be morally good. [2]

(c) Describe ONE Sikh response to the problem of evil. [3]

(d) Explain how haumai is linked to Sikh concepts of good and evil. [6]

 **(e) ‘Sometimes an evil action is the best choice.’**

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) Name ONE written source of authority for Buddhists. [1]

(b) Give TWO features of meditation. [2]

(c) Describe ONE teaching revealed by the Buddha. [3]

(d) Explain how revelation in Buddhism is different to other kinds of knowledge. [6]

 **(e) ‘Only religious believers can have spiritual experiences.’**

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) Name ONE written source of authority for Christians. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO features of a religious experience. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE teaching revealed by Jesus. [3]**
- (d) Explain how revelation in Christianity is different to other kinds of knowledge. [6]**

-  **(e) ‘Only religious believers can have spiritual experiences.’**

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) Name ONE written source of authority for Hindus. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO features of a religious experience. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE teaching that is revealed in the Bhagavad Gita. [3]**
- (d) Explain how revelation in Hinduism is different to other kinds of knowledge. [6]**

-  **(e) ‘Only religious believers can have spiritual experiences.’**

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) Name ONE written source of authority for Muslims. [1]
- (b) Give TWO features of a religious experience. [2]
- (c) Describe ONE teaching revealed by Muhammad ﷺ. [3]
- (d) Explain how revelation in Islam is different to other kinds of knowledge. [6]

-  (e) 'Only religious believers can have spiritual experiences.'

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) Name ONE written source of authority for Jews. [1]
- (b) Give TWO features of a religious experience. [2]
- (c) Describe ONE teaching revealed by Abraham. [3]
- (d) Explain how revelation in Judaism is different to other kinds of knowledge. [6]

-  (e) 'Only religious believers can have spiritual experiences.'

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) Name ONE written source of authority for Sikhs. [1]

(b) Give TWO features of a religious experience. [2]

(c) Describe ONE teaching revealed by Guru Nanak Dev Ji. [3]

(d) Explain how revelation in Sikhism is different to other kinds of knowledge. [6]

 (e) 'Only religious believers can have spiritual experiences.'

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) State the meaning of the term ‘the environment’. [1]

(b) (i) Name ONE environmental problem.

(ii) Give ONE way Buddhists might try to solve this problem. [2]

(c) Describe ONE Buddhist teaching about the relationship between people and animals. [3]

(d) Explain why dependent origination is an important concept in Buddhism. [6]

 **(e) ‘We no longer need religion.’**

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) State the meaning of the term ‘the environment’. [1]

(b) (i) Name ONE environmental problem.

(ii) Give ONE way Christians might try to solve this problem. [2]

(c) Describe ONE Christian teaching about the relationship between people and animals. [3]

(d) Explain why stewardship is an important concept in Christianity. [6]

 **(e) ‘We no longer need religion.’**

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) State the meaning of the term ‘the environment’. [1]

(b) (i) Name ONE environmental problem.

(ii) Give ONE way Hindus try to solve this problem. [2]

(c) Describe ONE Hindu teaching about the relationship between people and animals. [3]

(d) Explain why the Purusha Shukta is an important teaching in Hinduism. [6]

 **(e) ‘We no longer need religion.’**

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) State the meaning of the term ‘the environment’. [1]

(b) (i) Name ONE environmental problem.

(ii) Give ONE way Muslims try to solve this problem. [2]

(c) Describe ONE Muslim teaching about the relationship between people and animals. [3]

(d) Explain why khalifah is an important concept in Islam. [6]

 **(e) ‘We no longer need religion.’**

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) State the meaning of the term 'the environment'. [1]

(b) (i) Name ONE environmental problem.

(ii) Give ONE way Jews might try to solve this problem. [2]

(c) Describe ONE Jewish teaching about the relationship between people and animals. [3]

(d) Explain why Tikkun Olam is an important concept in Judaism. [6]

 (e) 'We no longer need religion.'

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) State the meaning of the term ‘the environment’. [1]

(b) (i) Name ONE environmental problem.

(ii) Give ONE way Sikhs might try to solve this problem. [2]

(c) Describe ONE Sikh teaching about the relationship between people and animals. [3]

(d) Explain why Sewa is an important concept in Sikhism. [6]

 (e) ‘We no longer need religion.’

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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