



Wednesday 11 June 2014 – 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:

- 12 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour



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) State the meaning of the term ‘moral evil’. [1]
- (b) Name **two** sources that help Buddhists decide how to behave morally. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Buddhist teaching about the existence of good and evil. [3]
- (d) Explain how Buddhist beliefs might help a person cope with suffering. [6]

-  (e) ‘Bad people can never do good things.’


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 ‘moral evil’. [1]
- (b) Name **two** sources that help Christians decide how to behave morally. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Christian teaching about the existence of good and evil. [3]
- (d) Explain how Christian beliefs might help a person cope with suffering. [6]

-  (e) ‘Bad people can never do good things.’

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 ‘moral evil’. [1]
- (b) Name **two** sources that help Hindus decide how to behave morally. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Hindu teaching about the existence of good and evil. [3]
- (d) Explain how Hindu beliefs might help a person cope with suffering. [6]


-  (e) ‘Bad people can never do good things.’

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 'moral evil'. [1]
- (b) Name **two** sources that help Muslims decide how to behave morally. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Muslim teaching about the existence of good and evil. [3]
- (d) Explain how Muslim beliefs might help a person cope with suffering. [6]
-  (e) 'Bad people can never do good things.'

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 'moral evil'. [1]
- (b) Name **two** sources that help Jews decide how to behave morally. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Jewish teaching about the existence of good and evil. [3]
- (d) Explain how Jewish beliefs might help a person cope with suffering. [6]
-  (e) 'Bad people can never do good things.'

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 'moral evil'. [1]
- (b) Name **two** sources that help Sikhs decide how to behave morally. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Sikh teaching about the existence of good and evil. [3]
- (d) Explain how Sikh beliefs might help a person cope with suffering. [6]
-  (e) 'Bad people can never do good things.'

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

(b) (i) State the meaning of the term ‘sacred text’.

(ii) Name **one** Buddhist sacred text. [2]


(c) Describe **one** thing Buddhists believe is revealed through sacred texts. [3]

(d) Explain why Buddhists might have different responses to people who have revelations. [6]

 (e) ‘Religion always begins with a revelation.’

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

(b) (i) State the meaning of the term ‘sacred text’.

(ii) Name **one** Christian sacred text. [2]


(c) Describe **one** thing Christians believe is revealed through sacred texts. [3]

(d) Explain why Christians might have different responses to people who have religious experiences. [6]

 (e) ‘Religion always begins with a revelation.’

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

(b) (i) State the meaning of the term ‘sacred text’.

(ii) Name **one** Hindu sacred text. [2]


(c) Describe **one** thing Hindus believe is revealed through sacred texts. [3]

(d) Explain why Hindus might have different responses to people who have religious experiences. [6]

 (e) ‘Religion always begins with a revelation.’

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) State the meaning of the term 'authority'. [1]
- (b) (i) State the meaning of the term 'sacred text'.
(ii) Name **one** Muslim sacred text. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** thing Muslims believe is revealed through sacred texts. [3]
- (d) Explain why Muslims might have different responses to people who have religious experiences. [6]

-  (e) 'Religion always begins with a revelation.'

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) State the meaning of the term 'authority'. [1]
- (b) (i) State the meaning of the term 'sacred text'.
(ii) Name **one** Jewish sacred text. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** thing Jews believe is revealed through sacred texts. [3]
- (d) Explain why Jews might have different responses to people who have religious experiences. [6]

-  (e) 'Religion always begins with a revelation.'


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) State the meaning of the term 'authority'. [1]
- (b) (i) State the meaning of the term 'sacred text'.
(ii) Name **one** Sikh sacred text. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** thing Sikhs believe is revealed through sacred texts. [3]
- (d) Explain why Sikhs might have different responses to people who have religious experiences. [6]

-  (e) 'Religion always begins with a revelation.'

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) Name **one** scientific theory about the origins of the world. [1]
- (b) Give **two** reasons why Buddhists might think humans are more important than animals. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Buddhist teaching that might affect Buddhist responses to environmental issues. [3]
- (d) Explain why Buddhists have different responses to theories about the origins of humanity. [6]



- (e) 'Religion and science must work together.'

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) Name **one** scientific theory about the origins of the world. [1]
- (b) Give **two** reasons why Christians might think humans are more important than animals. [2]
- (c) Describe how beliefs about stewardship might affect Christian responses to environmental issues. [3]
- (d) Explain why Christians have different responses to theories about the origins of humanity. [6]



- (e) 'Religion and science must work together.'

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) Name **one** scientific theory about the origins of the world. [1]
- (b) Give **two** reasons why Hindus might think humans are more important than animals. [2]
- (c) Describe how beliefs about ahimsa might affect Hindu responses to environmental issues. [3]
- (d) Explain why Hindus have different responses to theories about the origins of humanity. [6]



- (e) 'Religion and science must work together.'

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) Name **one** scientific theory about the origins of the world. [1]
- (b) Give **two** reasons why Muslims might think humans are more important than animals. [2]
- (c) Describe how beliefs about khalifah might affect Muslim responses to environmental issues. [3]
- (d) Explain why Muslims have different responses to theories about the origins of humanity. [6]



- (e) 'Religion and science must work together.'

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) Name **one** scientific theory about the origins of the world. [1]
- (b) Give **two** reasons why Jews might think humans are more important than animals. [2]
- (c) Describe how beliefs about tikkun olam might affect Jewish responses to environmental issues. [3]
- (d) Explain why Jews have different responses to theories about the origins of humanity. [6]



- (e) 'Religion and science must work together.'

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) Name **one** scientific theory about the origins of the world. [1]
- (b) Give **two** reasons why Sikhs might think humans are more important than animals. [2]
- (c) Describe how beliefs about sewa might affect Sikh responses to environmental issues. [3]
- (d) Explain why Sikhs have different responses to theories about the origins of humanity. [6]



- (e) 'Religion and science must work together.'

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]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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