

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 15 June 2017 – 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:

- 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 – Belief about Deity
Section B – Religious and Spiritual Experience
Section C – End of Life
 - You must answer **all** parts (a)–(e) of the questions that you choose.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

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) Give the meaning of the term ‘miracle’. [1]
- (b) State **two** beliefs about buddhas. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** purpose of bodhisattvas for Buddhists. [3]
- (d) Explain why Buddhists believe the status of the gods is limited. [6]

-  (e) ‘It is important to believe in bodhisattvas.’

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) Give the meaning of the term ‘miracle’. [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons Christians might give for believing in miracles. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** purpose of the Holy Spirit for Christians. [3]
- (d) Explain why there are many beliefs about the nature of God. [6]

-  (e) ‘It is important to believe in 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]

3 Hinduism

- (a) Give the meaning of the term ‘miracle’. [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons Hindus might give for believing in miracles. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** purpose of avatars for Hindus. [3]
- (d) Explain why there are many beliefs about the nature of God. [6]


-  (e) ‘It is important to believe in 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]

4 Islam


- (a) Give the meaning of the term 'miracle'. [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons Muslims might give for believing in miracles. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Muslim belief about Allah. [3]
- (d) Explain why there are many beliefs about the nature of Allah. [6]
-  (e) 'It is important to believe in God.'

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) Give the meaning of the term 'miracle'. [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons Jews might give for believing in miracles. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Jewish belief about G-d. [3]
- (d) Explain why there are many beliefs about the nature of G-d. [6]
-  (e) 'It is important to believe in 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]

6 Sikhism

- (a) Give the meaning of the term 'miracle'. [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons Sikhs might give for believing in miracles. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** Sikh belief about Waheguru. [3]
- (d) Explain why there are many beliefs about the nature of Waheguru. [6]
-  (e) 'It is important to believe in God.'

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 – 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) Give **one** example of a symbol that might be found in a Buddhist home. [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons Buddhists might give for fasting. [2]
- (c) List **three** different ways Buddhists might worship in a vihara. [3]
- (d) Explain why worship might be important to Buddhists. [6]

-  (e) 'Symbols are not significant in Buddhism.'


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) Give **one** example of a symbol that might be found in a Christian home. [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons Christians might give for fasting. [2]
- (c) List **three** different ways Christians might worship in a church. [3]
- (d) Explain why worship might be important to Christians. [6]

-  (e) 'Symbols are not significant in Christianity.'


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) Give **one** example of a symbol that might be found in a Hindu home. [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons Hindus might give for fasting. [2]
- (c) List **three** different ways Hindus might worship in a mandir. [3]
- (d) Explain why worship might be important to Hindus. [6]


-  (e) 'Symbols are not significant in Hinduism.'

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) Give **one** example of a symbol that might be found in a Muslim home. [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons Muslims might give for fasting. [2]
- (c) List **three** different ways Muslims might worship in a mosque. [3]
- (d) Explain why worship might be important to Muslims. [6]
-  (e) 'Symbols are not significant in Islam.'

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) Give **one** example of a symbol that might be found in a Jewish home. [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons Jews might give for fasting. [2]
- (c) List **three** different ways Jews might worship in a synagogue. [3]
- (d) Explain why worship might be important to Jews. [6]
-  (e) 'Symbols are not significant in Judaism.'

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) Give **one** example of a symbol that might be found in a Sikh home. [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons Sikhs might give for **not** fasting. [2]
- (c) List **three** different ways Sikhs might worship in a gurdwara. [3]
- (d) Explain why worship might be important to Sikhs. [6]
-  (e) 'Symbols are not significant in Sikhism.'

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 – 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 word describes the state of being free from rebirths? [1]
- (b) Give **two** Buddhist beliefs about reincarnation. [2]
- (c) List **three** things that might keep a Buddhist trapped in samsara. [3]
- (d) Explain the relationship between moral behaviour and future rebirths. [6]

-  (e) 'All human beings have a soul.'


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 'salvation'? [1]
- (b) Give **two** Christian beliefs about purgatory. [2]
- (c) List **three** different Christian funeral rites. [3]
- (d) Explain the relationship between God the Judge and the afterlife. [6]

-  (e) 'All human beings have a soul.'


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 'varnashrama'? [1]
- (b) Give **two** ways Hindus can escape samsara. [2]
- (c) List **three** different Hindu funeral rites. [3]
- (d) Explain the relationship between moral behaviour and future rebirths. [6]


-  (e) 'All human beings have a soul.'

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 'paradise'? [1]
- (b) Give **two** Muslim beliefs about hell. [2]
- (c) List **three** different Muslim funeral rites. [3]
- (d) Explain the relationship between Allah the Judge and the afterlife. [6]
-  (e) 'All human beings have a soul.'

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 'bereaved'? [1]
- (b) Give **two** Jewish beliefs about Sheol. [2]
- (c) List **three** different Jewish funeral rites. [3]
- (d) Explain the relationship between moral behaviour and life after death. [6]
-  (e) 'All human beings have a soul.'

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 word means 'the law of cause and effect'? [1]
- (b) Give **two** Sikh beliefs about samsara. [2]
- (c) List **three** different Sikh funeral rites. [3]
- (d) Explain the relationship between moral behaviour and future rebirths. [6]
-  (e) 'All human beings have a soul.'

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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