

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE**

B604/01

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

**Ethics 2 (Peace and Justice,
Equality, Media)**

MONDAY 11 MAY 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.

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 – Religion, Peace and Justice

Section B – Religion and Equality

Section C – Religion and the Media


You must answer all parts (a)–(e) of the questions that you choose.

Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

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 – Religion, Peace and Justice

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 'justice'. [1]**
- (b) Name TWO types of punishment which aim to prevent people committing crimes. [2]**
- (c) List THREE reasons why Buddhists might go to war. [3]**
- (d) Explain why justice might be important to Buddhists. [6]**
-  **(e) 'Buddhists should be pacifists in all situations.'**

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 'justice'. [1]**
- (b) Name TWO types of punishment which aim to prevent people committing crimes. [2]**
- (c) List THREE reasons why Christians might go to war. [3]**
- (d) Explain why justice might be important to Christians. [6]**
-  **(e) 'Christians should be pacifists in all situations.'**

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 ‘justice’. [1]**
- (b) Name TWO types of punishment which aim to prevent people committing crimes. [2]**
- (c) List THREE reasons why Hindus might go to war. [3]**
- (d) Explain why justice might be important to Hindus. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Hindus should be pacifists in all situations.’**

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 ‘justice’. [1]**
- (b) Name TWO types of punishment which aim to prevent people committing crimes. [2]**
- (c) List THREE reasons why Muslims might go to war. [3]**
- (d) Explain why justice might be important to Muslims. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Muslims should be pacifists in all situations.’**

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 'justice'. [1]**
- (b) Name TWO types of punishment which aim to prevent people committing crimes. [2]**
- (c) List THREE reasons why Jews might go to war. [3]**
- (d) Explain why justice might be important to Jews. [6]**
-  **(e) 'Jews should be pacifists in all situations'**

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 ‘justice’. [1]**
- (b) Name TWO types of punishment which aim to prevent people committing crimes. [2]**
- (c) List THREE reasons why Sikhs might go to war. [3]**
- (d) Explain why justice might be important to Sikhs. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Sikhs should be pacifists in all situations.’**

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]**

BLANK PAGE

SECTION B – Religion and Equality

If you choose ONE question from this section you must answer ALL parts (a–e) of the question.

7 Buddhism

(a) What word means ‘to treat someone differently because of their gender’? [1]

(b) Give TWO reasons Buddhists might forgive others. [2]

(c) Describe ONE way in which Buddhists have worked for equality. [3]

(d) Explain Buddhist attitudes to attracting new followers. [6]

 **(e) ‘Buddhists should NOT treat everyone equally.’**

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 word means ‘to treat someone differently because of their gender’? [1]

(b) Give TWO reasons Christians might forgive others. [2]

(c) Describe ONE way in which Christians have worked for equality. [3]

(d) Explain Christian attitudes to attracting new followers. [6]

 **(e) ‘Christians should NOT treat everyone equally.’**

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 word means ‘to treat someone differently because of their gender’? [1]

(b) Give TWO reasons Hindus might forgive others. [2]

(c) Describe ONE way in which Hindus have worked for equality. [3]

(d) Explain Hindu attitudes to attracting new followers. [6]


 **(e) ‘Hindus should NOT treat everyone equally.’**

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 word means ‘to treat someone differently because of their gender’? [1]**
- (b) Give TWO reasons Muslims might forgive others. [2]**
- (c) Describe ONE way in which Muslims have worked for equality. [3]**
- (d) Explain Muslim attitudes to attracting new followers. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Muslims should NOT treat everyone equally.’**

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 word means ‘to treat someone differently because of their gender’? [1]

(b) Give TWO reasons Jews might forgive others. [2]

(c) Describe ONE way in which Jews have worked for equality. [3]

(d) Explain Jewish attitudes to attracting new followers. [6]

 **(e) ‘Jews should NOT treat everyone equally.’**

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 word means ‘to treat someone differently because of their gender’? [1]

(b) Give TWO reasons Sikhs might forgive others. [2]

(c) Describe ONE way in which Sikhs have worked for equality. [3]

(d) Explain Sikh attitudes to attracting new followers. [6]

 **(e) ‘Sikhs should NOT treat everyone equally.’**

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]**

BLANK PAGE

SECTION C – Religion and the Media

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 ‘freedom of speech’. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways the media might influence Buddhists. [2]**
- (c) State THREE reasons why Buddhists might object to sex in the media. [3]**
- (d) Explain why freedom of speech might be important to Buddhists. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Buddhists should not watch violence in the media.’**

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 ‘freedom of speech’. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways the media might influence Christians. [2]**
- (c) State THREE reasons why Christians might object to sex in the media. [3]**
- (d) Explain why freedom of speech might be important to Christians. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Christians should not watch violence in the media.’**

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 ‘freedom of speech’. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways the media might influence Hindus. [2]**
- (c) State THREE reasons why Hindus might object to sex in the media. [3]**
- (d) Explain why freedom of speech might be important to Hindus. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Hindus should not watch violence in the media.’**

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 ‘freedom of speech’. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways the media might influence Muslims. [2]**
- (c) State THREE reasons why Muslims might object to sex in the media. [3]**
- (d) Explain why freedom of speech might be important to Muslims. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Muslims should not watch violence in the media.’**

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 ‘freedom of speech’. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways the media might influence Jews. [2]**
- (c) State THREE reasons why Jews might object to sex in the media. [3]**
- (d) Explain why freedom of speech might be important to Jews. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Jews should not watch violence in the media.’**

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 ‘freedom of speech’. [1]**
- (b) Give TWO ways the media might influence Sikhs. [2]**
- (c) State THREE reasons why Sikhs might object to sex in the media. [3]**
- (d) Explain why freedom of speech might be important to Sikhs. [6]**
-  **(e) ‘Sikhs should not watch violence in the media.’**

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]**

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

