

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 16 May 2016 – Morning

GCSE

RELIGIOUS STUDIES B (PHILOSOPHY AND/OR APPLIED ETHICS)

B604/01 Ethics 2 (Peace and Justice, Equality, Media)

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.
- 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.
- 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: 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) What term means the killing of a criminal by the state? [1]
- (b) Give **two** Buddhist beliefs about the use of violence. [2]
- (c) Give **three** aims of punishment that might be achieved by a prison sentence. [3]
- (d) Explain different Buddhist responses to social injustice. [6]



- (e) 'War is never right.'

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 term means the killing of a criminal by the state? [1]
- (b) Give **two** Christian beliefs about the use of violence. [2]
- (c) Give **three** aims of punishment that might be achieved by a prison sentence. [3]
- (d) Explain different Christian responses to social injustice. [6]



- (e) 'War is never right.'

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 term means the killing of a criminal by the state? [1]
- (b) Give **two** Hindu beliefs about the use of violence. [2]
- (c) Give **three** aims of punishment that might be achieved by a prison sentence. [3]
- (d) Explain different Hindu responses to social injustice. [6]




- (e) 'War is never right.'

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 term means the killing of a criminal by the state? [1]
- (b) Give **two** Muslim beliefs about the use of violence. [2]
- (c) Give **three** aims of punishment that might be achieved by a prison sentence. [3]
- (d) Explain different Muslim responses to social injustice. [6]
-  (e) 'War is never right.'

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 term means the killing of a criminal by the state? [1]
- (b) Give **two** Jewish beliefs about the use of violence. [2]
- (c) Give **three** aims of punishment that might be achieved by a prison sentence. [3]
- (d) Explain different Jewish responses to social injustice. [6]
-  (e) 'War is never right.'

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 term means the killing of a criminal by the state? [1]
- (b) Give **two** Sikh beliefs about the use of violence. [2]
- (c) Give **three** aims of punishment that might be achieved by a prison sentence. [3]
- (d) Explain different Sikh responses to social injustice. [6]
-  (e) 'War is never right.'

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 and Equality

If you choose **one** question from this section you must answer **all** parts (a–e) of the question.

7 Buddhism

- (a) Where would a Buddhist find teachings about equality? [1]
- (b) Give **two** ways Buddhists might respond to people of other religions. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** way society affects the role of Buddhist women. [3]
- (d) Explain how Buddhist teachings encourage Buddhists to promote equality. [6]

-  (e) 'Race is not important.'


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) Where would a Christian find teachings about equality? [1]
- (b) Give **two** ways Christians might respond to people of other religions. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** way society affects the role of Christian women. [3]
- (d) Explain how Christian teachings encourage Christians to promote equality. [6]

-  (e) 'Race is not important.'


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) Where would a Hindu find teachings about equality? [1]
- (b) Give **two** ways Hindus might respond to people of other religions. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** way society affects the role of Hindu women. [3]
- (d) Explain how Hindu teachings encourage Hindus to promote equality. [6]


-  (e) 'Race is not important.'

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) Where would a Muslim find teachings about equality? [1]
- (b) Give **two** ways Muslims might respond to people of other religions. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** way society affects the role of Muslim women. [3]
- (d) Explain how Islamic teachings encourage Muslims to promote equality. [6]
-  (e) 'Race is not important.'

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) Where would a Jew find teachings about equality? [1]
- (b) Give **two** ways Jews might respond to people of other religions. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** way society affects the role of Jewish women. [3]
- (d) Explain how Jewish teachings encourage Jews to promote equality. [6]
-  (e) 'Race is not important.'

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) Where would a Sikh find teachings about equality? [1]
- (b) Give **two** ways Sikhs might respond to people of other religions. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** way society affects the role of Sikh women. [3]
- (d) Explain how Sikh teachings encourage Sikhs to promote equality. [6]
-  (e) 'Race is not important.'

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 the Media

If you choose **one** question from this section you must answer **all** parts (a–e) of the question.

13 Buddhism

- (a) What term means to ban something from the media? [1]
- (b) Give **two** examples of religious figures who have been shown in the media. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** way the media might represent Buddhist attitudes towards sex. [3]
- (d) Explain how the media could be used to show Buddhism unfairly. [6]

-  (e) 'Religion needs 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) What term means to ban something from the media? [1]
- (b) Give **two** examples of religious figures who have been shown in the media. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** way the media might represent Christian attitudes towards sex. [3]
- (d) Explain how the media could be used to show Christianity unfairly. [6]

-  (e) 'Religion needs 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) What term means to ban something from the media? [1]
- (b) Give **two** examples of religious figures who have been shown in the media. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** way the media might represent Hindu attitudes towards sex. [3]
- (d) Explain how the media could be used to show Hinduism unfairly. [6]


-  (e) 'Religion needs 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) What term means to ban something from the media? [1]
- (b) Give **two** examples of religious figures who have been shown in the media. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** way the media might represent Islamic attitudes towards sex. [3]
- (d) Explain how the media could be used to show Islam unfairly. [6]
-  (e) 'Religion needs 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) What term means to ban something from the media? [1]
- (b) Give **two** examples of religious figures who have been shown in the media. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** way the media might represent Jewish attitudes towards sex. [3]
- (d) Explain how the media could be used to show Judaism unfairly. [6]
-  (e) 'Religion needs 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) What term means to ban something from the media? [1]
- (b) Give **two** examples of religious figures who have been shown in the media. [2]
- (c) Describe **one** way the media might represent Sikh attitudes towards sex. [3]
- (d) Explain how the media could be used to show Sikhism unfairly. [6]
-  (e) 'Religion needs 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]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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