



GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

RELIGIOUS STUDIES B

(PHILOSOPHY AND/OR APPLIED ETHICS)

Ethics 1 (Relationships, Medical Ethics, Poverty and Wealth)

B603



Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Thursday 28 January 2010

Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour



MODIFIED LANGUAGE

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that 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 – Religion and Human Relationships
Section B – Religion and Medical Ethics
Section C – Religion, Poverty and Wealth
 - 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 **48**.
- Quality of written communication is assessed in parts **(d)** and **(e)** of all questions.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A: Religion and Human Relationships

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

1 Buddhism

- (a) What is meant by divorce? [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons which some Buddhists might give for seeking a divorce. [2]
- (c) Describe the roles of men and women in a Buddhist family. [3]
- (d) Explain Buddhist attitudes towards divorce and remarriage. [6]
- (e) ‘Married couples should never divorce.’

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

2 Christianity

- (a) What is meant by divorce? [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons which some Christians might give for seeking a divorce. [2]
- (c) Describe the roles of men and women in a Christian family. [3]
- (d) Explain Christian attitudes towards divorce and remarriage. [6]
- (e) ‘Married couples should never divorce.’

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

3 Hinduism

- (a) What is meant by divorce? [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons which some Hindus might give for seeking a divorce. [2]
- (c) Describe the roles of men and women in a Hindu family. [3]
- (d) Explain Hindu attitudes towards divorce and remarriage. [6]
- (e) ‘Married couples should never divorce.’

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

4 Islam

- (a) What is meant by divorce? [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons which some Muslims might give for seeking a divorce. [2]
- (c) Describe the roles of men and women in a Muslim family. [3]
- (d) Explain Muslim attitudes towards divorce and remarriage. [6]
- (e) 'Married couples should never divorce.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

5 Judaism

- (a) What is meant by divorce? [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons which some Jews might give for seeking a divorce. [2]
- (c) Describe the roles of men and women in a Jewish family. [3]
- (d) Explain Jewish attitudes towards divorce and remarriage. [6]
- (e) 'Married couples should never divorce.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

6 Sikhism

- (a) What is meant by divorce? [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons which some Sikhs might give for seeking a divorce. [2]
- (c) Describe the roles of men and women in a Sikh family. [3]
- (d) Explain Sikh attitudes towards divorce and remarriage. [6]
- (e) 'Married couples should never divorce.'

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

Section B: Religion and Medical Ethics

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

7 Buddhism

- (a) What is meant by cloning? [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons why some Buddhists might oppose human cloning. [2]
- (c) Describe the attitudes of some Buddhists towards a childless couple seeking fertility treatment. [3]
- (d) Explain some Buddhist attitudes towards abortion. [6]
- (e) ‘Children are a gift, not a 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]

[Total: 24]

8 Christianity

- (a) What is meant by cloning? [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons why some Christians might oppose human cloning. [2]
- (c) Describe the attitudes of some Christians towards a childless couple seeking fertility treatment. [3]
- (d) Explain some Christian attitudes towards abortion. [6]
- (e) ‘Children are a gift, not a 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]

[Total: 24]

9 Hinduism

- (a) What is meant by cloning? [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons why some Hindus might oppose human cloning. [2]
- (c) Describe the attitudes of some Hindus towards a childless couple seeking fertility treatment. [3]
- (d) Explain some Hindu attitudes towards abortion. [6]
- (e) ‘Children are a gift, not a 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]

[Total: 24]

10 Islam

- (a) What is meant by cloning? [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons why some Muslims might oppose human cloning. [2]
- (c) Describe the attitudes of some Muslims towards a childless couple seeking fertility treatment. [3]
- (d) Explain some Muslim attitudes towards abortion. [6]
- (e) ‘Children are a gift, not a 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]

[Total: 24]

11 Judaism

- (a) What is meant by cloning? [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons why some Jews might oppose human cloning. [2]
- (c) Describe the attitudes of some Jews towards a childless couple seeking fertility treatment. [3]
- (d) Explain some Jewish attitudes towards abortion. [6]
- (e) ‘Children are a gift, not a 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]

[Total: 24]

12 Sikhism

- (a) What is meant by cloning? [1]
- (b) State **two** reasons why some Sikhs might oppose human cloning. [2]
- (c) Describe the attitudes of some Sikhs towards a childless couple seeking fertility treatment. [3]
- (d) Explain some Sikh attitudes towards abortion. [6]
- (e) ‘Children are a gift, not a 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]

[Total: 24]

Section C: Religion, Poverty and Wealth

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

13 Buddhism

- (a) What is meant by poverty? [1]
- (b) State **two** Buddhist attitudes to the use of money. [2]
- (c) How might a Buddhist respond to the needs of poor people? [3]
- (d) Explain what Buddhism teaches about the causes of poverty. [6]
- (e) ‘The most important thing a religious person can do is give money to a charity.’

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

14 Christianity

- (a) What is meant by poverty? [1]
- (b) State **two** Christian attitudes to the use of money. [2]
- (c) How might a Christian respond to the needs of poor people? [3]
- (d) Explain what Christianity teaches about the causes of poverty. [6]
- (e) ‘The most important thing a religious person can do is give money to a charity.’

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

15 Hinduism

- (a) What is meant by poverty? [1]
- (b) State **two** Hindu attitudes to the use of money. [2]
- (c) How might a Hindu respond to the needs of poor people? [3]
- (d) Explain what Hinduism teaches about the causes of poverty. [6]
- (e) ‘The most important thing a religious person can do is give money to a charity.’

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

16 Islam

- (a) What is meant by poverty? [1]
- (b) State **two** Muslim attitudes to the use of money. [2]
- (c) How might a Muslim respond to the needs of poor people? [3]
- (d) Explain what Islam teaches about the causes of poverty. [6]
- (e) ‘The most important thing a religious person can do is give money to a charity.’

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

17 Judaism

- (a) What is meant by poverty? [1]
- (b) State **two** Jewish attitudes to the use of money. [2]
- (c) How might a Jew respond to the needs of poor people? [3]
- (d) Explain what Judaism teaches about the causes of poverty. [6]
- (e) ‘The most important thing a religious person can do is give money to a charity.’

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]

18 Sikhism

- (a) What is meant by poverty? [1]
- (b) State **two** Sikh attitudes to the use of money. [2]
- (c) How might a Sikh respond to the needs of poor people? [3]
- (d) Explain what Sikhism teaches about the causes of poverty. [6]
- (e) ‘The most important thing a religious person can do is give money to a charity.’

Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer. [12]

[Total: 24]



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