INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
2. Use black ink.
3. Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
4. Any additional paper used must be securely fastened to the answer booklet.
5. Answer two questions.
   a. 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
   b. You must answer all parts (a)-(e) of the questions that you choose.
6. Do not write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

1. The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
2. The total number of marks for this paper is 48.
3. Quality of written communication is assessed in parts (d) and (e) of all questions.
4. This document consists of 8 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
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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) ‘Giving money to a charity is the most important thing a religious person can do.’

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) ‘Giving money to a charity is the most important thing a religious person can do.’

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) ‘Giving money to a charity is the most important thing a religious person can do.’

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) ‘Giving money to a charity is the most important thing a religious person can do.’

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) ‘Giving money to a charity is the most important thing a religious person can do.’

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) ‘Giving money to a charity is the most important thing a religious person can do.’

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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