



National
Qualifications
2015

2015 Religious, Moral and Philosophical Studies

National 5

Finalised Marking Instructions

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General Marking Principles for National 5 Religious, Moral and Philosophical Studies

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidate responses.

- (a) Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these General Marking Principles and the Detailed Marking Instructions for this assessment.
- (b) Marking should always be positive. This means that, for each candidate response, marks are accumulated for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding: they are not deducted from a maximum on the basis of errors or omissions.
- (c) In this question paper the following question types are used:
- **Describe . . .**
“Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected.
 - **Explain . . . / what reasons might there be for . . . ?**
“Explain” questions require candidates to make points that clarify the issue or question involved. These should be key points and may include reference to relevant abstract ideas, although these need not be fully explained.
 - **Do you agree? / Would people agree with . . . ? / Should people accept . . . ? / Is it true that . . . ? Give reasons for your answer.**

These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/ justification/assessment of a given statement. The candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks. Candidates may answer from their own perspective or belief, apply a perspective or belief held by others, or combine these. All are acceptable as a route to full marks.
- (d) Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.
- Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.
 - A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.
 - A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.
 - Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks.
 - No marks for simply stating a personal opinion in evaluation questions. Marks should be awarded for reasons.
 - KU used to support an evaluative point should be credited.

Detailed Marking Instructions for each question

Section 1, Part A: Buddhism

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
1.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The three marks of existence are universal/apply to everyone and everything. (1 mark). The marks of existence are Anicca, Anatta and Dukkha (1 mark). • Anicca means impermanence, everything is subject to change (1 mark), and because of this nothing lasts forever (1 mark). Some of these changes happen over a long period of time like ageing, or mountain erosion (1 mark). The Buddha realised that we will all age when he came across one of the four sights - old age (1 mark). Other changes can be sudden like sickness (another of the four sights) (1 mark). • Anatta is understood as Anicca applied to people (1 mark). If we are constantly changing it means that there can be no fixed 'self' or 'soul.' (1 mark). Humans consist of the five skandhas (1 mark). • Dukkha is understood as un-satisfactoriness or suffering (1 mark). It is experienced by everyone. (1 mark). For as long as humans remain unenlightened they will suffer (1 mark). Dukkha is also the first of the four noble truths (1 mark) and is caused by tanha (1 mark) which means thirst or craving (1 mark). Dukkha is also caused by our inability to accept anicca and anatta. (1 mark) • The story of Kisa and the mustard seed shows that we suffer because of our attachment to impermanent things (1 mark) In Kisa's case when she realises that everyone has known loss she is able to accept that her son is dead and is able to bury him. (1 mark). • That the Buddha discovered four noble truths about our existence (1 mark). He discovered that we all suffer (Dukkha) (1 mark). That the cause of our suffering is tanha (craving/thirst/attachment) (1 mark). That there is a solution to the problem of suffering - Nibbana (1 mark) and that the way to achieve Nibbana is to follow the noble eight-fold path (1 mark). Buddhism teaches that anyone is

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<p>capable of achieving Nibbana (1 mark).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buddhists teach that our existence is part of ‘conditioned existence’ or dependent origination (1 mark). This means that there is a law of cause and effect (1 mark). Through our actions we create our next re-incarnation (1 mark). This can be shown in the samsaric wheel where it shows the different stages of becoming in the nidanas (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list 	5	<p>Where candidates introduce a new piece of information about belief as a cause, and then link it correctly to an effect, award 2 marks. Award 1 mark if the belief was already credited in part (a).</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to belief in Anicca, Buddhists would be able to accept loss more easily as they realise that everything is impermanent (1 mark). This could be loss of happy occasions in life and accepting the bad times when they arrive (2 marks), it could also give them hope during difficult times knowing they won’t last forever. Loss of relationships when they end (1 mark), and loss in the form of bereavement following the death of loved ones (1 mark). Buddhists would be less likely to crave physical objects as they know that they won’t last forever (1 mark) Due to belief in Anatta, Buddhists would be able to let go of their ego more easily (1 mark). They would be able to act more selflessly, putting other first before themselves (1 mark). They would try to show compassion and help others (1 mark). Buddhists would be less vain and concerned with how they appear as they know their appearance is fleeting (2 marks). Buddhists might also be more accepting of their own death (1 mark). They might be less frightened of death (1 mark) Due to belief in Dukkha, Buddhists would accept that life comes with bad times (1 mark) and they would be able to have a realistic expectation of life (1 mark) Due to beliefs about Tanha, Buddhists would be able to resist temptations

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<p>more easily as they know that they result in bad karma (2 marks).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to beliefs about the Three Root Poisons, Buddhists would try to become more loving towards others (1 mark), would try to avoid greed (1 mark) and would strive to see reality as it truly is (1 mark). Buddhists would try to avoid the three root poisons in order to escape Samsara (1 mark) • Buddhist beliefs about suffering would make them follow the eightfold path (1 mark) and meditate on the nature of existence (1 mark) and practise skilful action (1 mark) • They might work in an ethical job like teaching (1 mark) and avoid a job which results in suffering of others (1 mark) • They would most likely be a vegetarian (1 mark) due to their belief in kamma and samsara (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
2.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worldwide community of Buddhists (1 mark). • Mainly understood as the community of monks (1 mark). • Established by Buddha (1 mark). • Life of devotion to Buddhist ideals (1 mark). • Role of the Sangha in different Buddhist traditions (1 mark). • Relationship between the Sangha and lay people is interdependent (1 mark). The lay community create positive Kamma by helping the monks and nuns (1 mark), and the monks and nuns give spiritual guidance (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. • Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks. • No marks for simply stating a personal opinion. Marks should be awarded for reasons. 	8	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vast majority of Buddhists in the world do not live a monastic life, so living as part of the Sangha will not seem as relevant to them personally (1 mark) however this has always been the case and the number of people becoming Buddhist in many societies is on the increase, so it may not be because of today's world (1 mark). • Many people may decide that living a monastic lifestyle is too difficult for them in today's world due to the temptations of materialism that they are now exposed to. (1 mark). • Some Buddhists may decide that they like their lives as they are due to higher standards of living/less suffering (1 mark) and are content to try and achieve good Kamma for a better samsaric rebirth (1 mark) rather than devote their lives to achieving Nibbana in a monastery (1 mark). • Living as part of the Sangha is no longer necessary to learn the Dhamma as many more people are able to read and write and access the teachings of the Buddha in today's world (1 mark). Due to the availability of technology, many people are able to read the Dhammapada online and

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<p> speak to other Buddhists all over the world using the internet for support (1 mark). </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being part of the Sangha and living as part of the Sangha is different, for Mahayana Buddhists the laity are part of the Sangha and can obtain enlightenment without living a monastic life (1 mark). • There is not the same need in some Buddhist countries today to send your child to a monastery to be educated. (1 mark). <p>No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Buddha set up the Sangha to preserve the Dhamma, (1 mark) and to provide support for Buddhists in achieving Nibbana (1 mark) but also to teach the laity and help support them as they also try to follow the dhamma (1 mark). These needs still exist today so it is still relevant (1 mark). • The Dhamma is eternal and therefore always relevant, if it needs the sangha to preserve it then the Sangha is also important to Buddhists and still relevant today (1 mark). • Even though most Buddhists do not live in a monastery, they still are reliant on there being a Sangha for religious guidance (1 mark), for the performing of religious ceremonies (1 mark) and for them to support through donations/volunteering to help gain merit/good kamma (1 mark), these are all still very relevant to the lives of Buddhists so even if they themselves do not live as part of the Sangha they rely on others who do, and so it is still relevant (1 mark). • The Sangha is one of the three jewels of Buddhism (1 mark) and all Buddhists must and still do take refuge in the three jewels, this shows that the Sangha is still relevant in today's society (1 mark). • Some Buddhists may feel the sangha is all the more relevant in today's society as it is in need of support to follow the eightfold path (1 mark). Society is full of temptations that are easily accessible eg the advertising that people are constantly subjected to on a daily basis (1 mark), as well as exposure through TV and internet to lifestyles of the rich and famous can make it very difficult to combat tanha (1 mark). • For some Buddhists following the path of the arhat, living as part of the

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<p>Sangha is essential so that they can follow the eightfold path and achieve Nibbana (1 mark),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For some Buddhists following the path of the Bodhisattva, they may feel that living as part of the Sangha is the best way for them to achieve this (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Section 1, Part B: Christianity

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
3.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One God, but known as three persons (Father, Son and Spirit). (2 marks) • Creator of everything that exists. (1 mark) • Omniscient - God knows all (1 mark) • Omnipresent - present in all of time and space (1 mark) • Omnipotent - all powerful (1 mark) • Omnibenevolent - entirely good (1 mark) • God is transcendent/separate from creation (1 mark), but also immanent/present in creation. (1 mark) • God reveals his will through scripture, (1 mark) and ultimately by incarnating as Jesus. (1 mark) • God is interventionist - interacting with the natural world and human affairs. (2 marks) • Desires a relationship with human beings. (1 mark) • Loving and caring - shown in names like Father, Shepherd etc. (2 marks) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	5	<p>Where candidates introduce a new piece of information about belief as a cause, and then link it correctly to an effect, award 2 marks. Award 1 mark if the belief was already credited in part (a).</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make them feel closer to God, (1 mark) or provide a source of comfort in difficult times (1 mark). • Could make followers more loving and compassionate towards each other (1 mark). • Actions have positive motives - not out of fear, but out of love (1 mark).

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could make followers feel secure in their faith, and enjoy life (1 mark). May help them not to fear death if they believe in an afterlife with a loving God (1 mark). • They may praise God in their everyday lives through worship, (1 mark) or through their actions - eg giving to charity, helping others (1 mark). • May stop them from living a life of crime or hatred towards themselves and others (1 mark). Examples - those who have 'found God' and have turned their lives around (1 mark). Feeling loved may have a positive impact on their lives as they respect themselves more (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
4.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious duty/goal (1 mark). To carry out God's work (1 mark). Calling from God (1 mark) to evangelise/spread the faith (1 mark). Missionaries - Christians who go abroad to spread the Christian faith through building churches (1 mark), or providing humanitarian aid to those in need (1 mark). To work for and help build the Kingdom of God (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks. <p>No marks for simply stating a personal opinion. Marks should be awarded for reasons.</p>	8	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus' instruction to go into the world and make disciples was intended for his apostles and therefore does not apply to ordinary Christians today. (2 marks) In a world that accepts a variety of beliefs and practices, seeking to convert people to a particular religion may be seen as inappropriate and unwelcome. (2 marks) In the past mission has had an unfortunate association with attempts to Westernise other cultures, so perhaps better to seek dialogue. (2 marks) Liberal Christians may argue that other faiths are valid ways to God, and therefore converting people is less important. (2 marks) God is more interested in judging people on how they lived than what they believed. (2 marks) It's important to share the Christian faith with others, but this should be through normal day-to-day interaction. Traditional mission is out-dated. (2 marks)

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<p>No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus told his followers to go into the world and make disciples in all nations. This great commission applies to all Christians (2 marks) and has not been completed yet. (1 mark) Importance is shown in the words spoken by the priest at the end of every Mass, when Catholic Christians are reminded to go into the world to love and serve Christ. (1 mark) • Mission isn't just about making more believers - it is about sharing God's love through compassionate action. (2 marks) This is certainly needed today in places devastated by war, natural disasters, disease etc. (2 marks) (Additional marks available for examples of the work of Christian aid organisations). • Christian Mission is an essential part of bringing about the Kingdom of God. (1 mark) • The Christian message is still good news for the world, so it is important to share it with others. (1 mark) • Some would argue that if people don't hear the Christian message and accept it they won't get to heaven when they die. (2 marks) John 3:16 (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Section 1, Part C: Hinduism

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
5.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brahman can be understood through forms. (1 mark) • Brahman has many qualities (1 mark) (up to full marks for describing characteristics expressed in a form of Brahman). • Brahman is in everything. (1 mark) • Brahman blesses worshippers (1 mark) as they experience darshana (the look of God) (1 mark) or consume prashad. (1 mark) • Brahman can be known through forms (1 mark) eg Avatars/incarnations like Krishna (1 mark) In this “friendly form” people can relate to Brahman (1 mark) even as a friend. (1 mark) • Brahman’s true form is beyond human comprehension. (1 mark) • Everything is One in Brahman. (1 mark) • Brahman contains the entire universe (1 mark) and all of its forms are Brahman. (1 mark) • Brahman is infinite (1 mark) • Brahman is the creator of everything (1 mark) and the knower of everything. (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. 	5	<p>Where candidates introduce a new piece of information about belief as a cause, and then link it correctly to an effect, award 2 marks. Award 1 mark if the belief was already credited in part (a).</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belief in a personal god encourages them to follow Bhakti marga (1 mark). Hindus would show love and devotion to others as a way of showing love and devotion to Brahman who is in all. (2 marks).

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hindus would choose a personal god they can relate to, or who fits with their personal circumstances, and worship this form of God through daily puja at the household shrine. (3 marks) Hindus may practice yoga meditation, in order to discover Brahman within (2 mark). Bhakti Hindus would ignore caste barriers (1 mark). Hindus may study stories about the gods and then aim to follow their example, (2 mark) eg Rama teaches about living according to Dharma (1 mark). Hindus would strive to build up positive karma in order to achieve liberation from samsara and reunite their atman with Brahman. (3 marks). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
6.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the Sanskrit word for “colour”. (1 mark) • Refers to the traditional division of Hindus into four “castes” (1 mark) • Each Varna has a particular dharma associated with it (1 mark): Brahmins are the priests (1 mark), Kshatriyas are the rulers and warriors (1 mark), Vaishyas are the merchants (1 mark), Shudras are the servants of the other castes. (1 mark) • It is a hierarchical system with Brahmins at the top (1 mark) and the higher the caste the more spiritually pure (1 mark) and closer to achieving moksha (liberation) after death (1 mark). • Origin of the Varnas is explained in the Purusha Sukta where the primal man is divided into the four Varnas (2 marks) Brahmins from his mouth (to teach) (1 mark), Kshatriyas from his arms (to fight) (1 mark), Vaishyas from his thighs (to work) (1 mark), Shudras from his feet to serve the others. • Some say top three castes came with the Aryans, with Shudras added later. (2 marks) Fairer skinned people are still often assumed to be higher caste. (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, e. by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	8	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribed roles have led to inequality in Hindu society (1 mark), for example low caste Hindus may be excluded from education (1 mark) and the Untouchables still do jobs which are filthy and even life threatening, like manual scavenging (2 marks). This is not consistent with the Hindu principle of ahimsa (non-harming). (1 mark) • People should be free to develop their talents whether or not they fit with traditional roles (1 mark), eg a Shudra may have potential to be a great leader. (1 mark)

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks. • No marks for simply stating an opinion in evaluation questions. Marks should be awarded for reasons. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some aspects of dharma aren't practical in the modern world (1 mark), and there are lots of new occupations which aren't part of the traditional system. (1 mark) • Bhakti Hindus would argue that caste barriers don't matter, and that any Hindu can achieve union with Brahman through love and devotion. (2 mark) • Traditional dharma doesn't work for converts to Hinduism (1 mark) or where Hindus are a part of Western culture (1 mark). <p>No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following Varnadharmas is about what's right and true. (1 mark) so it is as relevant now as it was when the Vedas were written down (1 mark) • Some might argue that Universal principles like ahimsa and the golden rule still apply, even if some caste roles are no longer appropriate. (2 marks) • Dharma gives order to society. (1 mark) Each person has security in knowing they have a role to fulfil. (1 mark) • When Hindus don't follow their dharma, chaos ensues. (1 mark) Many Hindus believe a breakdown in adherence to dharma will signal the Kali Yuga (end of the world). (2 marks) • A better next life will only be possible if Varnadharmas is fulfilled in this one. (1 mark) • In the Bhagavad Gita, Krishna teaches Arjuna that doing your Varnadharmas badly is better than doing someone else's well. (2 marks) Krishna was an avatar of God, so his teaching should still be taken seriously. (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid response, in accordance with the general marking instructions.</p> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Section 1, Part D: Islam

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
7.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tawhid refers to the idea of the unity and oneness of God (1 mark) • Cannot be compared to anything (tanzih), (1 mark) yet can be known (Tashbih). (1 mark) • 99 names of God show Allah has different qualities (1 mark) Additional marks available for explanations of names of Allah. • Omnipotence - all powerful (1 mark), omniscience - Allah knows all things (1 mark), omnibenevolent - all-merciful (1 mark) etc. • Creator of everything that exists. (1 mark) • Judge on the Day of Judgement (1 mark) • Allah is not limited by space and/or time (1 mark) • None is born of him (1 mark), nor is he born (1 mark) • He revealed his word to human beings through prophets and messengers. (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. 	5	<p>Where candidates introduce a new piece of information about belief as a cause, and then link it correctly to an effect, award 2 marks. Award 1 mark if the belief was already credited in part (a).</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgement of Allah’s exceptional powers, might encourage greater submission to him on a daily basis (2 marks) • Belief that Allah has a purpose for humans means that Muslim might devote time to fulfilling this God-given purpose (1 mark) eg by living as Allah’s Vice Regents (1 mark)

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respect for the environment (1 mark), eg giving to environmental charities, doing voluntary work with a 'green' organisation (1 mark), Respect for humanity (1 mark), eg concern for those who are suffering (1 mark), concern about Human Rights issues (1 mark), particular commitment to the Pillar of Zakat (1 mark) Might result in a rejection of scientific theories such as the Big Bang Theory or the Theory of Evolution (1 mark) They may accept difficult personal circumstances as Allah's will, and a test or part of a greater plan. (2 marks) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
8.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Muslim way of life, based on the teaching and example of the Prophet Muhammad. (2 marks) • The Qur'an says that this was part of the Prophet's role as a messenger of Allah. (1 mark) • It means a clear or straight path and is the basis of Shariah (Islamic Law). (1 mark) • Includes the Prophet's habitual behaviour (1 mark), eg traditions about the length of his beard, how he ate and drank, how he dressed etc. (1 mark) • Known through the Hadiths. (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.. • Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks. • No marks for simply stating a personal opinion. Marks should be awarded for reasons. 	8	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minority of Muslims (eg the Pervezies in Pakistan) would say that the Sunnah is irrelevant, and that it should not be used as a source of Shariah law - only the Qur'an should have that status (1 mark) because it is the eternal word of Allah and does not change. (1 mark) • The example of an Arab man living in 7th century Arabia can no longer be considered relevant in the 21st century. (1 mark) • Some say the Sunnah is outdated and should be replaced by scientific endeavour alongside the Qur'an. (1 mark) <p>No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muhammad is the seal of the prophets, and he lived the ultimate life of submission, therefore his example is crucial to all Muslims, (2 marks) even in today's world, as no other example will be sent from God. (1 mark) • The Qur'an is not enough in itself. The Sunnah provides expansion on areas mentioned in the Qur'an, eg the detail about how to pray is in the Sunnah, and therefore is absolutely relevant to Muslims today. (2 marks)

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Qur'an itself says that obeying the Sunnah is like obeying Allah [al-Nisaa' 4:80] (1 mark) • Even if it is hard, the Sunnah must be followed, or there will be punishment in hell [al-Nur 24:63] (1 mark) • The Sunnah is one of the key sources of Shariah Law, which many Muslims would like to see enacted more globally. • Is a key way for Muslims to gain eternal life in al-Jannah (Paradise) (1 mark) • When modern Muslims are facing difficult decisions, even when there is not an exact example in the Sunnah, the use of analogy/application of principles can help them know what the Prophet would have done, therefore it is still relevant. (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Section 1, Part E: Judaism

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
9.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is only one God (1 mark). God is an indivisible entity - can't be divided up (1 mark). God's "Oneness" is unique - there is no other being like God (1 mark). • God alone made the universe (1 mark). He doesn't need anyone else (1 mark). • God doesn't have a physical form (1 mark) or qualities (1 mark). • God is eternal (1 mark). He existed before everything and will exist after everything (1 mark). • God reveals his will to his people (1 mark) in the giving of the commandments (1 mark). • God punishes/rewards (1 mark) according to faithfulness to the commandments (1 mark). • God is powerful (1 mark) - shown by inflicting plagues on Egypt/parting the Red Sea (1 mark). • God is a deliverer/saviour (1 mark) because he led the Jews to freedom from slavery (1 mark). • God is involved in the world - not distant and remote (1 mark). • He keeps his promises (1 mark) - the exodus fulfils his promises to Abraham (1 mark). • God knows the thoughts and deeds of human beings (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	5	<p>Where candidates introduce a new piece of information about belief as a cause, and then link it correctly to an effect, award 2 marks. Award 1 mark if the belief was already credited in part (a).</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They may be comforted in difficult times (1 mark) or expect God to intervene in history (1 mark) because they believe that God is a deliverer (1 mark). • Feel a particular responsibility to care for life and the environment (1 mark) because God told them to look after it (1 mark). • Because God wants a relationship with his chosen people (1 mark) they will observe the mitzvot/commandments (1 mark). • They might fear God (1 mark) because of his awesome power (1 mark) and because he is a Judge (1 mark). • They will worship God only (1 mark) because of the belief that there is only one God/that God is “jealous” (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
10.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7th day of the week. (1 mark) • A day on which Jews rest from their work (1 mark), as God did when he had finished creating the universe. (1 mark) • Only ritual observance in the Ten Commandments (1 mark) therefore seen as the most important. (1 mark) • God commanded that it should be a holy day (1 mark). • It is seen as a gift from God (1 mark) which gives space for family and spiritual enrichment. (1 mark) • It also commemorates the deliverance of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt. (1 mark) • Observed from sundown on Friday until Saturday evening. (1 mark) • Particular kinds of work are prohibited (1 mark), eg “kindling a fire”, “striking with a hammer” (1 mark) - all kinds of work associated with the building of the Sanctuary in the desert. (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. • Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks. 	8	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A traditional Shabbat isn’t realistic in a modern, multicultural society where people are expected or want to work or socialise on a Saturday. (2 marks) • Reformed Jews might argue that the 39 melachot (Shabbat rules) should be adapted to suit the modern world, eg by allowing use of labour saving technology, eg driving, switching on appliances in the home. (3 marks) This is because moral rules given to Moses don’t change, but ceremonial rules were about a particular time and place, so Shabbat rules weren’t intended for a modern context. (2 mark) • Many Jews don’t observe Shabbat, though they may have their Bar/Bat Mitzvah, suggesting they don’t find it relevant. (2 marks)

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No marks for simply stating a personal opinion. Marks should be awarded for reasons. 		<p>No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shabbat is the only festival mentioned in the Ten Commandments, therefore part of the Mosaic Covenant with God, which still applies to Jews today. (2 marks) God doesn't change, and neither do his laws. (1 mark) Failing to observe the mitzvoth means failing to observe the Covenant, which is central to Judaism today as it was when the laws were first given. (2 marks) Shabbat ensures that Jews can have a break from busy modern life, (1 mark) as well as reminding them that the world belongs to God. (1 mark) Worshipping on Shabbat and sharing the Shabbat meal together strengthens community and family life. (2 marks) In a less religiously observant world this is more important than ever. (1 marks) Regular observance of Shabbat impacts on the rest of the week by keeping God/faith in mind. - "All the days of the week are blessed by Shabbat." (2 marks) Shabbat ensures that Jews do not forget that God is their creator and deliverer. (1 mark) Shabbat may be difficult to observe, but that isn't the same as being irrelevant. (1 mark) A day of rest makes sense whether a person is religious or not. (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Section 1, Part F: Sikhism

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
11.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhs believe in One God - Waheguru. • Waheguru is beyond time and space. (1 mark) • Formless, so cannot be captured in a form (1 mark) and should not be worshipped as an image. (1 mark) • God has no gender. (1 mark) • Cannot be understood, (1 mark) but can be experienced through love and contemplation. (1 mark) • Waheguru is both beyond everything and unattached (nirgun) and immanent (sargun) (2 marks), revealing the truth to people (1 mark) through the gurus, scripture and creation. (1 mark) • Waheguru is the creator of the universe. (1 mark) It exists only because he wills its existence. (1 mark) • Waheguru exists within everyone. (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 3 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	5	<p>Where candidates introduce a new piece of information about belief as a cause, and then link it correctly to an effect, award 2 marks. Award 1 mark if the belief was already credited in part (a).</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhs would strive to achieve a God-centred life (1 mark) and to become Gurmukh by following the ways of the gurus (1 mark), because they have been revealed, by Waheguru in the scriptures. (1 mark) • They would serve God by serving other people every day (<i>seva</i>) (1 mark) eg the Langar, or free food kitchen, is a community act of service (1 mark).

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhs also regard caring for the poor or sick as an important duty of a belief in a loving God (1 mark). • Sikhs avoid gambling, begging, or working in the alcohol or tobacco industries. (1 mark). • Vand Chhakna: (Literally, sharing one's earnings with others) (1 mark). Giving to charity and caring for others (1 mark). • A loving God would make Sikhs try to avoid the five vices that make people self-centred, and build barriers against God in their lives (1 mark). Lust, Covetousness and Greed, Attachment to things of this world, Anger and Pride. (1 mark) • They would have the assurance they can trust him because God knows the future. (1 mark) He would not do anything that is not for their benefit (1 mark). • They would respect all life as Waheguru is in all (1 mark) and take care of the world he created (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
12.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 3 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founded by the 10th Guru, Guru Gobind Singh. (1 mark) • From the Sanskrit for “free” or “pure”. (1 mark) • The body of all baptised Sikhs, (1 mark) i.e. those who have been initiated with holy water in the Amrit ceremony. (1 mark) (max. 2 marks for giving detail of the Amrit ceremony) • They have responsibility for earthly leadership, eg civil and military aspects of society. (1 mark) • They are required only to believe in One God who controls everything. (1 mark) • Identified by the 5 Ks (max. 2 marks for giving detail of the five Ks) (1 mark) • Bound by a code of conduct that includes: not removing any hair from the body, not eating halal meat, avoiding intoxicants like alcohol or tobacco. (3 marks) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	8	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was relevant in 1699 and continues to be relevant through a long tradition. (1 mark) • Leadership of the Sikhs was passed on to the Khalsa. So it is relevant as it is to lead. (1 mark) • It is relevant as it gives ethics on how you should live. (1 mark) For Example Cohabiting with a person other than one's spouse. (1 mark) • Important practical role in the local Sikh community. (1 mark) If important decisions need to be made regarding Sikhism in today's world and a clear answer cannot be found in the Guru Granth Sahib, then five members of the Khalsa debate the issue and make a decision. (2 marks)

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is relevant because it a commitment. (1 mark) • It is relevant because it represents equality for all who are initiated. (1 mark) • Relevant because there are practical implications as living as part of the Khalsa. (1 mark) Required to set an example to all of how to live in total harmony God’s will. (1 mark) • It is relevant because you have made a vow of commitment. This gives a sense of responsibility. (1 mark) <p>No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lot of the Khalsa is traditions from 1699 this can be a hindrance to promoting Sikhism in the modern world. (1 mark) • Required to set an example to all of how to live in total harmony. Yet in today’s world there are real difficulties in trying to keep the Five K’s. (1 mark) For example, young Sikhs may be asked to remove the kirpan at school because its meaning is not understood. (1 mark) Similarly Sikhs may encounter a lack of understanding regarding the kirpan and security in certain buildings such as airports. (1 mark) • It is not relevant because it has taken laws being passed so that Sikhs are not forced to remove these articles of faith. (1 mark) • The issue of Khalsa has led to several controversies this shows that it is no longer relevant. (1 mark) For example Some male Sikh Khalsa members no longer have a beard. (1 mark) • Each year the Khalsa display their military skills around the world at a festival called Hola Mohalla. This is not relevant in the modern world as it could be misunderstood. (1 mark) • Not relevant as The Khalsa can be seen by some as an unattainable goal. (1 mark) • Many Sikhs think that it is only for a spiritual elite. Too strict in order to function in the modern world. (1 mark)

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
					Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.

Section 2, Part A: Religion and Justice

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
13.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Maximum 3 marks if only one is explained.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the aims of punishment morally justifiable, eg is it ok to punish to get revenge? Should punishment be about trying to reform people? (2 marks) • Is any kind of punishment ok if it gets you the result you want, eg is it right to execute murderers if it deters other people from committing murder? (2 marks) • What are the potential consequences of punishment? Does it result in the greater good, or does it make things worse? (2 marks) • Should punishment fit the crime - eye for eye? (1 mark) or is sometimes better to forgive? (1 mark) • Should there be limits on who can carry out punishment? Should it always be left to the state, or are people justified in taking the law into their own hands? (2 marks) • How do we respond to big differences between what States see as criminal? eg case of Raif Badawi, sentenced to flogging and imprisonment for blogging. (2 marks) • Some feel it is inhumane to expect people to carry out capital or corporal punishment, as well as for the person under sentence. (2 marks) • A determinist might argue that people are not ultimately responsible for what they do, and that this has implications for how we deal morally with criminals. (2 marks) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A consequentialist approach (1 mark) so they will consider the likely outcome of a decision (1 mark). • By applying the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number (1 mark). • Jeremy Bentham - by measuring pleasure (vs pain/suffering) (1 mark). • J.S. Mill said measure should be happiness, not pleasure (1 mark). • Act Utilitarianism doesn't generalise - looks at consequences of a particular act (1 mark). • Rule Utilitarianism applies broad generalised rules (1 mark) that most would agree brings about the greatest good (1 mark) eg don't steal, don't kill etc. (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Candidates could talk about; Prison, Conditional discharge (given a chance), Binding over (written promise), Fine, Compensation order, Community sentence, Training order & Electronic monitoring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The severity of the punishment should be determined by what level of punishment would have the best effects (1 mark). • Purpose of punishment should be to deter. If tougher sentences are required to do this then that is acceptable (1 mark). • Punishment should also be about reformation. If tougher sentences are required to do this then that is acceptable (1 mark). • Protection of the greater number is important it can contribute to the GHP. If tougher sentences do this then that is acceptable (1 mark) • Punishment is an evil in itself therefore if tougher sentences are used as retribution, Utilitarians would not agree with it (1 mark). • Punishment may be unnecessary if the criminal unlikely to re-offend (1 mark). • Bentham says the utilitarian view cannot justify punishment of acts that

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<p>did not produce any mischief - acts that are harmless. So they would not agree with tougher sentences for harmless crimes. (2 marks).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because tougher sentences involve the deliberate infliction of harm on another, the utilitarian will deem it justifiable only if it is the most efficient way of securing less harm overall (2 marks). • Tougher sentences would give prisoners more time in prison. If this time was used to educate the person it is a good thing (2 mark). If this time was used in restorative justice it is a good thing (1 mark). If this time was to counsel the person it is a good thing (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
14. (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	5	<p>Candidates may also describe the view of a religious individual, denomination/sect, group or organisation.</p> <p>No marks for simply stating that a religion thinks it is wrong or right, however if this is correctly tied to a particular aspect of the issue or a particular sect or denomination, award 1 mark.</p> <p>Where candidates write about more than one viewpoint, marks should be awarded for the response which gains most marks.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Buddhism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The First Precept requires individuals to abstain from injuring or killing any living creature (1 mark). • The Buddha described the judges of his own time as practising wrong livelihood as they often handed down cruel or lethal punishments (2 marks). • Chapter 10 of the Dhammapada states: “Everyone fears punishment; everyone fears death, just as you do. Therefore you do not kill or cause to be killed.” (2 marks). • An action, even if it brings benefit to oneself, cannot be considered a good action if it causes physical and mental pain to another being. The Buddha (2 marks). • Dalai Lama says criminals should be treated with “compassion, not anger” (1 mark) and give them some form of punishment to say they were wrong as they can change (1 mark). <p>Christianity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Love of enemies (1 mark). • The state acts not on its own authority but as the agent of God who does have legal power over life and death (2 marks). • Only God gives life so he should decide if it is taken away (1 mark). • Sixth commandment - ‘do not kill/commit murder’ (1 mark).

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the moment that Pilate has to decide whether or not to crucify Jesus, Jesus tells him that the power to make this decision has been given to him by God (2 marks). • Some Christians who oppose the death penalty are concerned about judicial error (1 mark) that could lead to an innocent person being executed (1 mark). <p>Hinduism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposes killing, violence and revenge, (1 mark) in line with the principle of ahimsa (non-violence) (1 mark). • The Dharmasastras call for the death penalty in several instances (1 mark). • Life can be taken if society believes crime so bad that criminal forfeited right to life (1 mark). • An eye for an eye ends up making the whole world blind, Gandhi (1 mark). • Negative karmic consequence of ending a life prematurely (1 mark). <p>Islam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only God gives life so he should decide if it is taken away (1 mark). • Shariah Law - allowing the victim's family to be avenged (1 mark). • "Take not life, which God has made sacred, except by way of justice and law. Thus does He command you, so that you may learn wisdom." (2 marks). • In Islamic law, the death penalty is prescribed for murder (1 mark). However, the victim's family is given the option to show mercy (1 mark). Islam permits the death penalty for anyone who threatens to undermine Islamic authority (1 mark) or destabilise the state (1 mark). <p>Judaism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only God Gives life so he should decide if it is taken away (1 mark). • Sixth commandment in Exodus 20:13 states that we should not commit murder (1 mark). • "...life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth" (1 mark).

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A man who spills human blood, his own blood shall be spilled by man because God made man in His own Image” (2 marks) <i>Genesis 9:6</i>. • The rabbis who wrote the Talmud created many barriers to actually using the death penalty, (1 mark) so in practical terms it was almost impossible to punish anyone by death (1 mark). <p>Sikhism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted in the teaching of the Gurus (1 mark), but only as a last resort (1 mark). • Can’t be used as revenge (1 mark). • Should be used sparingly (1 mark). • Should be carried out painlessly (1 mark). • Some accept it as a deterrent (1 mark). • Some feel it is just more cold-blooded killing (1 mark) and therefore adds to total injustice (1 mark). • There is part of God in everyone, including criminals (1 mark). • Reformation is an important principle in Sikh views on punishment (1 mark) because even the most evil person can be changed by God’s grace (1 mark). • At the times when Indian states were under Sikh rule the death penalty wasn’t used (1 mark). • Some feel it just perpetuates the cycle of violence (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital punishment will deter would-be murderers from killing people (1 mark). • Those who are executed cannot commit further crimes (1 mark). • The death penalty makes people feel safer (1 mark). • Plea-bargaining is a process through which a criminal gets a reduced sentence in exchange for providing help to the police. Criminals will plea bargain in order to get a lesser sentence. This will save time and money (2 marks). • Capital Punishment teaches that bad things happen to those who deserve it. This reinforces the contrary belief; that good things will happen to those who are 'good' (2 marks). <p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innocent people will get killed, because of mistakes or flaws in the justice system (1 mark). • The death penalty doesn't seem to deter people from committing serious violent crimes (1 mark). • Even if capital punishment did act as a deterrent, will it make the world a better place for someone to pay for the predicted future crimes of others? (2 marks). • Capital punishment cannot make the world a better place as in the USA more murders take place in states where capital punishment is allowed (1 mark). The murder rate in states where the death penalty has been abolished was 4.01 per cent per 100,000 people. In states where the death penalty is used, the figure was 5.00 per cent (1 mark). • Capital punishment may brutalise society as it has implications for the state's relationship with all citizens (1 mark). • Capital punishment 'lowers the tone' of society as Civilised societies do not tolerate torture, even if it can be shown that torture may deter (1 mark).

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital punishment costs a great deal. The world would be a better place if the money was used for other reasons (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Section 2, Part B: Religion and Relationships

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
15.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Maximum 3 marks if only one is explained.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the right context for expressing sexuality? (1 mark) Should it only be expressed within traditional marriage, or is it fine in the context of any loving relationship, including same-sex relationships? (2 marks) • Is casual sex ok if no-one gets hurt? (1 mark) • Some see sexual orientation as a moral issue, while others argue that this is wrong - people don't choose who they are attracted to. (2 marks) How should we respond to treatment of people who don't conform to a particular view on sexuality, both by states and individuals? (2 marks) • Is it ok to use sexual imagery in the commercial realm, eg music videos, advertising, sexualised fashion for young girls etc. (2 marks) • Risks associated with sex might raise moral questions too, eg is it morally wrong not to use protection or inform a partner to avoid transmitting an STD, or an unwanted pregnancy? (2 marks) • A key moral concern is consent. Can it be assumed, or does it have to be explicit? (2 marks) • How far should the state legislate about how people express their sexuality, eg most agree it is right to protect the vulnerable, eg children from sexual abuse. (2 marks) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A consequentialist approach (1 mark) so they will consider the likely outcome of a decision (1 mark). • By applying the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number (1 mark). • Jeremy Bentham - by measuring pleasure (vs pain/suffering) (1 mark). • J.S. Mill said measure should be happiness, not pleasure (1 mark). • Act Utilitarianism doesn't generalise - looks at consequences of a particular act (1 mark). • Rule Utilitarianism applies broad generalised rules (1 mark) that most would agree brings about the greatest good (1 mark) eg don't steal, don't kill etc. (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilitarianism is all about maximising happiness, sex should therefore be enjoyed (1 mark) and as long as it makes everyone involved happy there is no need for rules (1 mark). • With no rules about sex people can do what they want and are therefore happier (1 mark), this fits in with the GHP (1 mark). • People are happier when they feel their private lives are respected (1 mark) and are not told what to do by the Government/religion (1 mark). • In Britain the majority of people aren't religious so aren't bound by religious rules about sex (1 mark). • As long as it doesn't harm anyone people should be free to express themselves sexually however they like (1 mark). • Act Utilitarians may argue that each set of circumstances/action should be judged on their own merit (1 mark) rather than follow general rules which don't benefit individual circumstances (1 mark).

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule Utilitarians might say rules about sex are needed (1 mark) for the overall benefit of society/GHP (1 mark). • Religious Utilitarians may feel it is important to follow the rules of their religion when it comes to sex because they are about what is best for people (1 mark). • Rules protect people (1 mark), examples - (age of consent, rape, child abuse, trafficking, etc) 1 mark for each explained example. • Even in society without 'laws' about sex there are still general 'rules' of decency, which make people happier (1 mark). • Overall happiness of society more important than the individual's freedom to practice sex (1 mark) particularly if it harms others (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
16. (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	5	<p>Candidates may also describe the view of a religious individual, denomination/sect, group or organisation.</p> <p>No marks for simply stating that a religion thinks an aspect of marriage is wrong or right, however if this is correctly tied to a particular aspect of the issue or a particular sect or denomination, award 1 mark.</p> <p>Where candidates write about more than one viewpoint, marks should be awarded for the response which gains most marks.</p> <p>Buddhism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddhists see marriage as something that distinguishes humans from animals. (1 mark) • It is seen as a human invention - not a religious duty. (1 mark) There is no requirement to marry or have children. (1 mark) • No formal teaching on polygamy/monogamy, but tends to advise having one wife. (1 mark) • Faithfulness in marriage is advised - adultery is seen as a barrier to spiritual progress, (1 mark) but divorce isn't forbidden. (1 mark) Dalai Lama sees a happy marriage as a route to contentment. (1 mark) • Men should expect from their wives - love, attentiveness, family obligations, faithfulness, child-care, thrift, the provision of meals, to calm him down when he is upset, sweetness in everything (1 mark for list, or 1 mark for each explained). • Women should expect from their husbands – tenderness, courtesy, sociability, security, fairness, loyalty, honesty, good companionship, moral support (1 mark for list, or 1 mark for each explained). • Traditionally men should honour and respect their wives, (1 mark) giving them gifts to show their love (1 mark). They should provide financially for the family (1 mark). • Traditionally women would be responsible for running the household (1 mark) and childcare, the role of a mother is valued highly (1 mark). • Dalai Lama has spoken out in favour of same-sex marriage. (1 mark)

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<p>Christianity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordained by God when he created human beings. (1 mark) • Most Christians see marriage as a sacred bond between one man and one woman (1 mark) that shouldn't be broken (1 mark), and as the right context for having children. (1 mark) • A physical and spiritual bond - Genesis says, "the two shall become one flesh." (1 mark) • Some see it as a sacrament (1 mark) and something that reflects Christ's love for the church. (1 mark) • St Paul teaches women should submit to their husbands (1 mark) "Wives submit to husbands as to the Lord. For a husband has authority over his wife" (1 mark) and that husbands should be prepared to lay themselves down for their wives. (1 mark) • The traditional view is that the husband should provide for the family (1 mark), whilst the wife should look after the home and children (1 mark). • Not a religious duty. (1 mark) • Christians vary on whether marriage partners should be seen as equal, complementary, or in a patriarchal relationship. (2 marks) • Progressive/Liberal Christians argue that marriage should be available for same-sex couples too. (1 mark) <p>Hinduism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriage is part of dharma (duty). (1 mark) • A wife should look to Sita as the role model for the perfect wife. (1 mark). • When a woman is married she joins a new family (1 mark), and it is her mother-in-law who will often be in charge in the home (1 mark). • A wife should treat her husband as a god (1 mark) and the husband should treat his wife as a goddess (1 mark). • It is a wife's duty to bear children (1 mark), often until a son is born (1 mark). • The man has the traditional role as protector of his wife (1 mark) and provider for the family (1 mark), whilst the woman looks after the home and children (1 mark).

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Man is primary upholder of the Dharma and his wife is his partner (1 mark). • Traditionally when the husband died, the wife would lose everything - wealth, identity, status (1 mark). In some traditions she would throw herself on the funeral pyre of her husband (1 mark). <p>Islam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriage is a legal contract (1 mark) and it must be entered into freely by the bride. (1 mark) • It is not a religious duty (1 mark) but is part of the Sunnah (Muhammad married), so it is recommended. (1 mark) • The roles of husband and wife should be complementary to each other (1 mark). The husband should provide financially for his wife (1 mark) so that she can focus on looking after the family (1 mark). • Allah created men and women from the same single soul as men – Qur’an 4:1 (1 mark). They should be treated equally in society and have the same opportunities (1 mark). • Muhammad’s wife Khadija was a very successful businesswoman (1 mark). She is an important role model for many Muslim women today (1 mark). • A man is allowed up to four wives (1 mark) if he can financially support each of them and any children they have so that they can have separate homes (1 mark). However a woman is only allowed one husband (1 mark). • Traditionally, Islam frowns upon same-sex relationships, so it doesn’t support equal marriage. (1 mark) <p>Judaism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bond commanded by God. (1 mark) • Through marriage men and women become ‘one flesh’ (1 mark). • Men and women are equal to each other but different (1 mark). • Women can fulfil many different roles - Eishes Chayil poem ‘A Woman of Valour’ - teacher, businesswoman, mother, wife (2 marks). Therefore they are not restricted to specific roles (1 mark). • Woman created as the ‘helpmate’ of man (1 mark).

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Man is required to marry and have children (1 mark), however a woman is not (1 mark) and within a marriage the man must provide sex if his wife wishes (1 mark), but she isn't required to (1 mark). • Role of man is to protect his wife (1 mark) and provide for her and the family (1 mark). • The traditional role of the woman is to look after the home and family (1 mark), however if she wishes to do this by working she is free to do so (1 mark). • Some in the Reformed tradition support same-sex marriage, (1 mark) emphasising importance of companionship rather than procreation. (1 mark) <p>Sikhism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a religious obligation. (1 mark) • Men and women are equal (1 mark) and in marriage they should be complementary to each other (1 mark). • There are no specific roles that men or women must fulfil (1 mark). • Men and women can meet freely and marry who they choose (1 mark). Castes should not be considered (1 mark) and child marriage is forbidden. (1 mark). • Women are not expected to be submissive or inferior to their husbands (1 mark). • In Sikhism it is thought that men cannot feel secure and complete in life without a woman (1 mark), his success is as much her success (1 mark). • Nanak describes marriage as 'one spirit in two bodies' (1 mark). • Sikhs should practise monogamy (1 mark). • When a Sikh woman marries she does not change her name to the surname of her husband (1 mark) she becomes 'Kaur' which means princess and is symbolic of her equality (1 mark). • In reality many households do still follow traditional roles, and often the woman will take care of the home and children (1 mark). • Sikhs are divided on same-sex marriage. (1 mark) Those in favour argue that souls don't have a gender, so it is fine. (1 mark)

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
				Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriage gives people security in relationships (1 mark) because people are likely to take it seriously when they have made solemn promises. (1 mark) • Some argue it gives a more stable context for bringing children into the world, (1 mark) and that married parents are more likely to stay together. (1 mark) • There are practical benefits in law, eg in relation to things like inheritance, position as next of kin etc. (2 marks) • Campaigns for equal marriage show that it is something that is valued by people regardless of sexuality. (1 mark) Equal marriage legislation has given gay people legally recognised relationships, and this has increased happiness and security, therefore good for the world. (2 mark) • Religious people may argue that marriage was ordained by a loving God, so it should be seen as a good gift which benefits the world. (2 mark) • Faithfulness in marriage reduces spread of STDs. (1 mark) <p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are plenty of secure loving relationships between people who are not married. (1 mark) It is love and commitment that make the world better. (1 mark) • People who have been in abusive marriages or forced into marriage would probably not agree because they associate marriage with being oppressed. (2 marks) • Marriage perpetuates the idea that women are property to be handed over from father to husband. (1 mark) Where they are seen as having a subservient role, it can hold back women's struggle for equality. (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Section 2, Part C: Religion, Environment and Global Issues

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
17.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Maximum 3 marks if only one is explained.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the best kind of aid? Should aid always try to empower people? (Give a man a fish/teach a man to fish etc.) (2 marks) • Should aid be withheld where there's a risk of it falling into the wrong hands, eg corrupt governments or terrorists. (2 marks) • Might aid get in the way of a country's development by leading to a culture of dependence on help from aid organisations? (2 marks) • Some say charity begins at home. We shouldn't be sending aid overseas when people in our own country are struggling to feed their families. (2 marks) • Do governments have a responsibility to include aid in their budgets, or should it come from individual donations to charity? (2 marks) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A consequentialist approach (1 mark) so they will consider the likely outcome of a decision (1 mark). • By applying the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number (1 mark). • Jeremy Bentham - by measuring pleasure (vs pain/suffering) (1 mark). • J.S. Mill said measure should be happiness, not pleasure (1 mark). • Act Utilitarianism doesn't generalise - looks at consequences of a particular act (1 mark). • Rule Utilitarianism applies broad generalised rules (1 mark) that most would agree brings about the greatest good (1 mark) eg don't steal, don't

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
				<p>kill etc. (1 mark).</p> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>2 main strands ie individual and corporate. Either or both perspectives are acceptable.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignoring the world's poor does not show equality to all (1 mark). • Utilitarian should act in a way that benefits the greatest number of people, which means helping everyone in need throughout the world (1 mark). • International aid will mean a fairer distribution of resources, and therefore benefit more people (1 mark). • Utilitarians believe maximising the greatest happiness and reducing suffering (1 mark). <p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilitarians are consequentialists, so it will depend on the predicted outcome (1 mark). • By helping those in need in your own country first, this will have a more positive impact in the long run (1 mark) as more people will be in a position (better health/finances) to help those globally (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
18.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	5	<p>Candidates may also describe the view of a religious individual, denomination/sect, group or organisation.</p> <p>No marks for simply stating that a religion thinks it is wrong or right, however if this is correctly tied to a particular aspect of the issue or a particular sect or denomination, award 1 mark.</p> <p>Where candidates write about more than one viewpoint, marks should be awarded for the response which gains most marks.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Buddhism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environment should be cared for in accordance with the dhamma/the teaching of the Buddha (1 mark). This includes respect for all forms of life (1 mark). • Buddhists do not see human beings as separate from the environment - all life is interdependent (1 mark). They recognise that the actions of each being affect other beings (1 mark) and that all sentient beings should be treated with respect (1 mark). • The law of kamma states that our actions have consequences (1 mark). Buddhists should be mindful of the consequences of their actions on the environment and on future generations (1 mark). <p>Christianity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe that because the world was created by God it is sacred (1 mark) and should be valued and protected (1 mark). • The world has been given to humans as a gift (1 mark) and therefore should not be abused (1 mark). • People have power over the world (1 mark) but must exercise this power with great responsibility (1 mark). • Destroying the environment would go against key teachings such as stewardship (1 mark).

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<p>Hinduism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All living beings are sacred because they are parts of God (1 mark), and should be treated with respect (1 mark). • Trees, rivers and mountains are believed to have souls, and should be honoured and cared for (1 mark). • Looking after the environment is part of Sanatanadharma - the right order for the universe (1 mark). • The principle of non-harming means we should be protecting wildlife (1 mark). • Trees deserve special protection as the most important kind of plant life (1 mark) so a Hindu might be particularly concerned about the loss of rain forests (1 mark). <p>Islam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human beings are on the world as trustees or ‘vice-regents’ (1 mark), - they are told to look after the world for Allah and for the future (1 mark). • In the Qur’an, Muslims are instructed to look after the environment and not to damage it (1 mark). • Muslims have to look after the earth because it is all Allah’s creation (1 mark), and it is part of a human’s submission to Allah (1 mark). <p>Judaism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God has absolute ownership over Creation, so it does not belong to us (1 mark). • In Genesis God gives dominion over the earth to human beings. This means we need to care for it responsibly (2 mark). Any act that damages the world is an offence to God (1 mark) and people will have to answer to God for how they treated the earth (1 mark). • Emphasis on Justice means there is a need to consider the impact of our use of the environment on poorer people (1 mark). • We must always use creation responsibly for future generations (1 mark) and for others who share the world with us today (1 mark). We must also think beyond our own species to that of all Creation (1 mark).

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<p>Sikhism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for the creation of God - the world, the universe and the environment (1 mark). • God's light is found in all of creation, therefore it must be respected. • The practice of spiritual discipline; seeking dharma, right conduct means Sikhs will strive to care for the environment (1 mark). • Use of sangat, pangat and langar to promote respect for creation and all within the creation (1 mark). Focus should therefore be community based sharing of resources (1 mark). • Examples of the Gurus caring for the environment <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petro-chemicals have enabled us to develop materials which we use every day to make our lives easier (1 mark), eg fuel for transport and plastics which are found in most household items. (1 mark) • Natural resources like fossil fuels enable us to heat and light our homes. (1 mark) In winter lives are saved because we can generate warmth. (1 mark) • Some natural resources are renewable, eg wind, water, solar, tidal. (1 mark) This means they can be exploited without damaging the environment, (1 mark) and at the same time they give us energy and provide employment. (1 mark) • Using natural resources in manufacturing is an environmentally sound option because it degrades naturally, reducing the amount of man-made waste in landfill, and in the environment. (2 marks) • Religious people might argue that natural resources are God given, and using them wisely is bound to make the world a better place, because He provided them for us. (2 marks)

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our use of fossil fuels is contributing to CO2 emissions, and this is overwhelmingly felt to be contributing to global warming. (2 marks) The impact of this is beginning to be felt in extreme weather events and these usually impact on poor people, eg Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu. (2 marks) • Some object to the growing number of wind farms, arguing that they are unsightly and that they are not an efficient way of generating energy. (2 marks) • Renewable energy can be more expensive to produce or inefficient, and some feel taxes would be spent on other things like health and education. (2 marks) • Deforestation is making communities in some poor parts of the world vulnerable to land-slides (1 mark) as well as negatively impacting on traditional ways of living. (1 mark) The rainforests need to be protected because they are the “lungs of the planet” (1 mark) and home to a huge variety of species which risk becoming extinct as they are cut down. (1 mark) • Religious people might argue that God made human beings his stewards, and that using his gifts of natural resources unwisely is going against His instructions and likely to be bad for the world. (2 marks) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Section 2, Part D: Religion, Medicine and the Human Body

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
19.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Maximum 3 marks if only one is explained.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting a suicide would be a violation of the sanctity of life, and for some this can never be acceptable (1 marks) • If assisted suicide were to be seen as acceptable or become legal would it be open to abuse? (1 mark) Some say we have a moral duty to protect the weak and vulnerable, so it shouldn't be allowed. (1 mark) • Should assisting a suicide be seen as a moral act when it is done compassionately, eg to end a person's suffering? (2 marks) • It is not illegal to end your own life, so if a person is unable to do so without help are they being treated unfairly? Should they have the same "freedom" as an able bodied person? (2 marks) • Currently UK citizens have to travel abroad to get help ending their lives, and may end up taking their lives sooner than they would have. Some feel this is wrong. (2 marks) • Can it be right to ask another person to assist your suicide? Some would argue that this is an unreasonable burden to place on another person. (2 marks) • Permitting assisted suicide runs the risk of seeing some lives as more worth having than others (1 marks) and might make people feel pressured to end their lives (1 mark). • It could be argued that it is the duty of people and governments to protect our right to live - not to die. (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A consequentialist approach (1 mark) so they will consider the likely outcome of a decision (1 mark). • By applying the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number (1 mark). • Jeremy Bentham - by measuring pleasure (vs pain/suffering) (1 mark). • J.S. Mill said measure should be happiness, not pleasure (1 mark). • Act Utilitarianism doesn't generalise - looks at consequences of a particular act (1 mark). • Rule Utilitarianism applies broad generalised rules (1 mark) that most would agree brings about the greatest good (1 mark) eg don't steal, don't kill etc. (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilitarians may support the majority consensus (1 mark). • Utilitarians may support assisted suicide if it led to the maximisation of happiness for the majority (1 mark). • Utilitarians may agree if it minimises suffering/pain (1 mark). <p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilitarians may not respect individual choice in specific cases were this to contravene the preference of those involved (1 mark)/ majority opinion (1 mark). • It is difficult to predict the consequences (1 mark). • Any death might bring about more sadness than happiness (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
20. (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	5	<p>Candidates may also describe the view of a religious individual, denomination/sect, group or organisation.</p> <p>No marks for simply stating that a religion thinks it is wrong or right, however if this is correctly tied to a particular aspect of the issue or a particular sect or denomination, award 1 mark.</p> <p>Where candidates write about more than one viewpoint, marks should be awarded for the response which gains most marks.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Buddhism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each lifeform is a manifestation of the universal life force, (1 mark) so all life, not just human should be respected. (1 mark) • All life is precious because it has the potential to become an enlightened being, (1 mark) and equal because it can be reborn in any form. (1 mark) • The first precept is to, “abstain from harming living creatures.” (1 mark) • Buddhism generally opposes ending a life, including Capital Punishment, Abortion and euthanasia, (1 mark) however some see these as acceptable where they reduce suffering. (1 mark) • Harming another living thing is likely to result in suffering (1 mark) as well as negative karma and a bad rebirth. (1 mark) <p>Christianity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life created by God, therefore seen as sacred/holy. (1 mark) • Human life seen as distinct from other living things, shown in the creation story where God makes man in his image, and breathes his own breath into him. (2 marks) • Only God has the right to decide when life begins or ends, (1 mark) so it’s wrong for humans to think they can make these kinds of decisions. (1 mark) This means some Christians oppose anything involving reproductive technology, abortion, and assisted dying. (1 mark)

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Many feel life exists and is sacred from the moment of conception. (1 mark) “You have knit me together in my mother’s womb” (Psalm 139) (1 mark) • The commandment, “Do not kill” and Jesus teaching to “Love your neighbour,” reinforce the idea of sanctity of life. (2 marks) • Many would say striving excessively to preserve life can be a violation of sanctity too. (1 mark) <p>Hinduism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vedas emphasise the sanctity of life. (1 mark) • All living beings are part of God/carry a spark of God therefore souls can take any form. For this reason all life is sacred, not just human life. (2 marks) • Principles of ahimsa and non-harming reinforce the Hindu belief in sanctity of life. (1 mark) • Higher caste Hindus are expected to be vegetarian, (1 mark) and there is a tradition of respect for animal life (1 mark). Gods take the form of animals (eg Vishnu incarnated as a fish and a turtle). (1 mark) • Mainstream Hinduism says life begins at conception, so abortion is frowned upon. (1 mark) • Most believe it is wrong to interfere with the time of a person’s death which is determined by heir karma, so Hindus are generally against assisted dying. (2 marks) • Killing is part of the dharma of a Kshatriya Warrior, but as a last resort and where evil needs to be defeated. (1 mark) In the Gita, Krishna tries to prevent the war before urging Arjuna to fight. (1 mark) <p>Islam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God creates all life (1 mark) and all life belongs to him. (1 mark) This means it has infinite dignity and value, (1 mark) and that only God can/should determine when it begins or ends. (1 mark) • All life is to be respected, without discrimination. (1 mark) • Human life is the greatest of the lives created by Allah. (1 mark) Muslims don’t see other life forms as having equal status to humans. (1 mark)

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “To kill one person is like killing the whole of humanity.” (1 mark) • This applies to the foetus, though Muslims are divided on when it becomes a person. (1 mark) Recent Iranian fatwa permitted abortion up to 10 weeks in case of a rare fatal blood disorder in the foetus. (1 mark) • “Nor take life which God has made sacred, except for a just cause” Qur’an 17.33 (1 mark) - assisted dying is not generally seen as just cause, (1 mark) but defensive war would be. (1 mark) <p>Judaism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human beings are innately holy, (1 mark) shown in the creation story where they are made in God’s image, (1 mark) and have God’s breath breathed into them. (1 mark) • Jews believe they have a duty to preserve and save life where possible (1 mark) -nothing has greater sanctity, apart from God’s name. (1 mark) • “To save one life is tantamount to saving the whole world.” Sanhedrin 37a (1 mark) • Sabbath laws shouldn’t get in the way of saving a life (by inference other laws too). (1 mark) • Killing is only permitted in self-defence, war or Capital Punishment. (1 mark) • Jews tend to oppose assisted dying, and abortion (1 mark) however they vary in their view on when life begins. Some don’t see the foetus as a human being. (1 mark) • Part of respect for the sanctity of life is the belief that it is also wrong to hinder death, (1 mark) or to strive excessively to preserve life. (1 mark) • Animals don’t share mankind’s special status, but should still be treated with respect and shouldn’t be caused pain and suffering. (2 marks) <p>Sikhism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanctity of life applies to humans and animals. (1 mark) This is because God is within all living things. (1 mark) Shown in the fact that Sikhs tend to be vegetarians. (1 mark) • The body is seen as a gift, given by God, (1 mark) so only God has the right to end life. (1 mark) To take a life is to take God’s place, and this is

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
				<p>the worst kind of manmukh. (1 mark) Sikhs tend to oppose assisted dying. (1 mark)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence towards others will result in negative karma, and a bad reincarnation. (1 mark) • Sikhs don't all agree about when life starts - most say at conception, but some think ensoulment happens later, so most, but not all, oppose abortion. (2 marks) • Ending a life may be permitted where it is a lesser of two evils, (1 mark) or where it removes suffering. (1 mark) This is because sometimes you have more than one life to consider, eg sometimes the sanctity of a mother's life needs to be considered as well as that of an unborn child. (2 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. • Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks. • No marks for simply stating a personal opinion. Marks should be awarded for reasons. 	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without respect for the sanctity of life people would be vulnerable to exploitation. (1 mark), • Sanctity of life means we can't discriminate on grounds of gender, age, disability, health etc. (1 mark), so it ensures a more equal society and one in which everyone is seen as valuable. (1 mark) • For some, respecting the sanctity of life would mean a decrease in the number of abortions carried out, thus saving lives and allowing unborn children to meet their potential as human beings. (2 marks) • Belief in the sanctity of life would mean protection for those at the end of their lives who could otherwise be seen as a burden or as having a life not worth living. (2 marks) • Religious people might argue that respecting the sanctity of life shows obedience to God, and that this is bound to make the world a better place because He knows what's better for us. (2 marks)

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserving life at all costs can be disrespectful to an individual who is suffering. (1 mark) Sometimes respect for a person’s autonomy is more important than insisting on the inviolability of their life if they feel that continuing to live is intolerable. (2 mark) • For those involved in embryo research, all life is not equal. A blastocyst hasn’t developed consciousness therefore it can be used in research. (2 marks) Resulting treatment has potential to benefit many and to save lives, and this would make the world a better place for people who are alive in it now. (2 marks) • For some, respecting the sanctity of life would mean a decrease in the number of abortions carried out, thus harming women who are pregnant as a result of rape, or unable to cope with bringing a child into the world. (2 marks) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Section 2, Part E: Religion and Conflict

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
21.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Maximum 3 marks if only one is explained.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the aims of the war morally justifiable, eg is it to bring about peace? Is it ok to go to war to get resources/land etc.? (2 marks) • Is any kind of strategy ok if it gets you the result you want, eg is it right to destroy a city to gain a tactical advantage? (2 marks) • What are the potential consequences of war? Does it result in the greater good, or does it make things worse? (2 marks) • Should war always be defensive, or can it be right to be the aggressor? (1 mark) • Should there be limits on who can declare a war? Should it always be a state, or are oppressed people justified in taking part in civil war or uprisings? (2 marks) • Can a war ever be fought morally? What sorts of rules would need to be followed, eg Geneva Conventions, Just War Principles? (2 marks) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A consequentialist approach (1 mark) so they will consider the likely outcome of a decision (1 mark). • By applying the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number (1 mark). • Jeremy Bentham - by measuring pleasure (vs pain/suffering) (1 mark). • J.S. Mill said measure should be happiness, not pleasure (1 mark). • Act Utilitarianism doesn't generalise - looks at consequences of a particular act (1 mark). • Rule Utilitarianism applies broad generalised rules (1 mark) that most would agree brings about the greatest good (1 mark) eg don't steal, don't kill etc. (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilitarians are consequentialists, so it will depend on the predicted outcome (1 mark). • Death is a cause of suffering, therefore undesirable (1 mark). • Can't think of individuals - have to think of the bigger picture - so may be right (1 mark). • OK for a person to die for their country if in the end more will benefit (1 mark) eg if it will ultimately protect freedom/beliefs/resources/way of life etc (1 mark). • May be the minimum necessary cost of achieving the desired result (1 mark). • Not right if there isn't a reasonable hope of success (1 mark). • Not right if their death doesn't maximise happiness/pleasure for the majority (1 mark). • No - it's wrong to see some lives as more valuable than others (1 mark).

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
					Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
22.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	5	<p>Candidates may also describe the view of a religious individual, denomination/sect, group or organisation.</p> <p>No marks for simply stating that a religion thinks it is wrong or right, however if this is correctly tied to a particular aspect of the issue or a particular sect or denomination, award 1 mark.</p> <p>Where candidates write about more than one viewpoint, marks should be awarded for the response which gains most marks.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Buddhism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddhism opposes on grounds of the first precept - not to take life (1 mark). • Can't be justified because harming others has negative kammic consequences (1 mark). • Governments who use violence generate negative collective kamma (1 mark). • Buddhists should demonstrate for peace (1 mark). • Compassion is the ultimate weapon, not the sword (1 mark). • Kindness for all beings is the only way to achieve lasting peace (1 mark). • Example of Ashoka - king who promoted non-violence under guidance of Buddhism (1 mark). <p>Christianity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong tradition of pacifism/non-violence (1 mark) rooted in teaching and example of Jesus (1 mark) eg "Those who live by the sword die by the sword", "Turn the other cheek", healing of High Priest's Servant's ear etc. (+2 marks available for examples). • War can be just (1 mark) - full marks available for developed description of Just War Criteria.

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some may argue that war in defence of faith is justified. (1 mark) • Indiscriminate destruction is immoral (1 mark). • Going to war may (or may not) be a way of loving your neighbour / practising the golden rule (1 mark). <p>Hinduism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle of Ahimsa leads some to oppose war (1 mark) - Hindus should avoid doing physical or mental harm to others (1 mark). • Part of the dharma of Kshatryia Varna (Warrior Caste) (1 mark) as for Arjuna who is told by Krishna to go to war in the Bhagavad Gita (1 mark). • Cause must be just (1 mark) - eg to oppose injustice, oppression, invasion etc. (1 mark). • Killing anyone who isn't a threat is forbidden (1 mark) eg surrendering, asleep, unarmed, wounded, non-combatant etc (1 mark). • War features in stories about the gods, so seen as just when it is against evil forces. (2 marks), but it should be a last resort (1 mark) shown in Krishna's attempt to prevent the war in the Gita. (1 mark) <p>Islam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can be a religious duty (1 mark). Lesser Jihad is the struggle against outer forces (1 mark). • Right if in defence of the Ummah (1 mark) but also in defence of non-Muslims who are being oppressed (1 mark). • Cause must be just (1 mark) - eg to oppose evil, oppression, invasion etc (1 mark). • Must be a last resort (1 mark) - you should first try reasoning with your enemy (1 mark). • Fighting should continue only as long as is absolutely necessary (1 mark). • "Hate your enemy mildly. One day he may be your friend." (Hadith) (1 mark).

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<p>Judaism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Force is acceptable in self-defence (1 mark). • Pre-emptive strike is ethical if to prevent an attack (1 mark). • Aim should be to prevent further suffering (1 mark) and to bring about peace/shalom (1 mark). • Some wars have been obligatory/mitzvot because God commanded them (1 mark). • Non-obligatory war should be a last resort (1 mark). • Empire building (1 mark) and revenge are not acceptable reasons for going to war (1 mark). <p>Sikhism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khalsa encourages military discipline (1 mark) - Sikhs should be ready to fight a Just War/Dharam Yudh (1 mark). • War must be a last resort (1 mark). • War must be to defend what's right (1 mark). • Revenge is not an acceptable reason for going to war (1 mark). • Nanak Panthis oppose war in response to Guru Nanak's teaching to "bear it three times" if someone ill treats you, and then let God do the fighting (2 marks). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. 	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's rights and freedoms sometimes need to be defended (1 mark). • Positive outcome of war is felt for generations to come (1 mark). • Failure to intervene in, eg the case of genocide allows evil to flourish (1 mark) and represents a failure to show compassion for others (1 mark). • A Utilitarian would agree if going to war resulted in less suffering (1 mark).

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 		<p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's better when people rise above their baser instincts and reach compromises (1 mark). A world without war suggests a higher value is placed on human life and the world (1 mark). Injury and loss of life in war causes misery (1 mark). Negative impact of war is felt for generations to come (1 mark). Not having to fund a military machine would have huge economic benefits (1 mark). For religious people, a world without war is closer to a spiritual ideal (1 mark) eg Kingdom of God, Messianic Age etc (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Section 3, Part A: The Origins of Life

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
23. (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 3 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Note: There is an ambiguity in the mandatory content in relation to the number of stories that should be studied. To ensure that candidates are not disadvantaged, <u>please make all 4 marks available for a description of one story, but do not credit more than two.</u></p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Buddhism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddha talked about an expanding and contracting universe. (1 mark) • As the universe expanded earth emerged, and it was beautiful. (1 mark) • Beings of light were attracted to it and as they became attached light left them, forming the sun, moon and stars. (2 marks) • Through their attachment to the earth they became arrogant, greedy, lustful, envious and violent. (2 marks) • The divisions between people that resulted are the origins of the Castes. (1 mark) <p>Christianity/Judaism</p> <p>Genesis 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God creates the universe in 6 days. (1 mark) • Calls all things into being with a command (1 mark) - “Let there be ...” (1 mark) • Creates domains: heavens, air, sea, land, and their inhabitants: sun, moon and stars, plants and animals. (2 marks) • Humans made last, and in God’s image. (1 mark) • God rests from His work on the 7th day. (1 mark) <p>Genesis 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God creates a man from the earth, and breathes life into him. (2 marks) • Then creates animals, and brings them to the man to name, but no suitable companion is found among them for the man. (2 marks) • Creates a woman from the man’s rib as his companion. (1 mark)

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places the man and woman in a garden to tend it. (1 mark) <p>Islam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allah says “Be” and it becomes. (1 mark) • Allah makes everything - heavens, earth, angels, animals. (1 mark) • He sends rain to make plants grow. (1 mark) • Angels bring Allah soil in 7 different colours. (1 mark) From this he creates man, and breathes his breath into them. (2 mark) • Woman is made from man’s rib. (1 mark) <p>Hinduism</p> <p>There are several Creation stories within Hinduism, eg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the universe dies a vast ocean is left. (1 mark) Vishnu (The Preserver) floats on the ocean, resting on Ananta, the great snake. (2 marks) • The sound ‘Om’ grows and spreads waking Vishnu from his sleep. (1 mark) • A lotus emerges from Vishnu’s navel and resting within it is Brahma (the Creator). (2 marks) • Brahma wakes, and Vishnu tells him to make the world. (1 mark) • He splits the lotus in 3 to create the heavens, sky and earth. (1 mark) • Then splits himself to make all life - plants, then animals and humans, then sensation. (2 marks) <p>Sikhism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the universe only Waheguru existed. (1 mark) • Waheguru created everything with a single word. (1 mark) • Created Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. (1 mark) • Waheguru increased attachment, but remained unattached. (1 mark) • Combined air, fire and water to make human bodies. (1 mark) • Created consciousness and sensation. <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	5	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They wouldn't take them literally because they wouldn't see them as having Divine origin (1 mark), and because they contradict scientific explanations. (1 mark) • They might point out that they differ widely, so can't all be true. (1 mark) • They might feel they give a useful insight into the world-view of ancient civilisations, (1 mark) but they would argue that they aren't valid in the modern world. (1 mark) This is because they are pre-scientific, so they reflect thinking at the time when they were written down, (1 mark) but science has replaced these primitive explanations with better ones that are evidence based. (1 mark) • A materialist would reject even a metaphorical reading where it describes a role for God as creator, (1 mark) as this can't be true because it would mean believing in something supernatural. (1 mark) • Agnostics may feel it is reasonable to accept the idea that the universe was created, but would not see the stories as grounds for certainty. (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
24.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before there was nothing - no space, time or matter (1 mark). • ‘Singularity’ Small dense (1 mark). • Universe began with an ‘explosion’ (a sudden vast inflationary expansion on a massive scale) (1 mark). • The cause of the expansion is unknown. (1 mark). • This happened around 13.7 billion years ago (1 mark). (Accept anything between 10-20 billion years ago as this is the range commonly stated in online and textual resources) • First thing to exist would have been pure light energy (1 mark) then sub-atomic particles (1 mark) and the first element was Hydrogen. • Matter clumped together to make stars (1 mark) and within hot stars Hydrogen and Helium fused to make the heavier elements (1 mark). • Solar systems eventually appeared, including our own, about 10.5b years ago (1 mark). • Planets were created when supernovae blasted matter out into space. (1 mark) Static and gravity caused the matter to come together, (1 mark) and planets were drawn into orbits around stars. (1 mark) Our world has been around for 4.6 billion years. (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be 	8	<p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science and the laws of physics offer a complete explanation so there is no need for God. (1 mark) The universe makes itself. (1 mark) • The Big Bang is a random event which doesn’t care about us. The Christian idea of God is incompatible with this because he is believed to be involved and interventionist. (2 marks) • It contradicts Genesis account (eg timescale) so the traditional view based on Genesis is no longer credible. (2 marks)

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
	awarded for an unexplained list.		<p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symbolic reading of Genesis allows for the Big Bang as God’s mechanism for making the universe. (1 mark) • The Theory is based on data from after the initial expansion. This means it can say nothing about what caused the expansion in the first place. (2 marks) Some may therefore appeal to the cosmological argument. (1 mark) • Anthropic Principle shows that we are very unlikely to be here at all, and this leads us to conclude that our existence is deliberate and meaningful. (2 marks) • Polkinghorne’s “Free Process” sees evolution of the universe as part of the design. • The Big Bang Theory depends on natural, regular laws. It is reasonable to see God as the origin of this lawfulness. (2 marks) • Even if it presents a challenge to the Christian idea of God, there is room for Deism. (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Section 3, Part B: The Existence of God

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
25.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Maximum 3 marks if only one is given.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The complexity of the human eye (1 mark). The eye is a famous example of a designed complex structure. It has many elaborate and interlocking parts, all dependent upon one another (1 mark). • DNA structure (1 mark). Messages transmitted by DNA in the cell show “specified complexity” specified by intelligence, and must have originated with an intelligent designer (1 mark). • The regularity of the seasons (1 mark). • Everything in the universe has a purpose (1 mark). • The position of the earth in the solar system is perfect for life to exist (1 mark). • The apparent design and purpose of the world (1 mark) eg predictability of sunrise, tides etc. (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	5	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>David Hume’s criticisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparison between a watch and the natural world is wrong (1 mark). Mechanical cannot be compared to the living world (1 mark). • There are lots of examples of bad design (1 mark). • Analogies are only based on assumptions and not fact so are weak (1 mark). • If the world needs an intelligent designer then so does the designer (1 mark). • Design can come about by chance (1 mark).

Question			General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The analogy points to many gods being the designers (1 mark) not necessarily the monotheistic Christian God (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
26.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First of five ways (motion) everything that moves is moved by something else (1 mark). • This cannot be infinite or the movement would not have started in the first place (1 mark). • There must be an ‘unmoved mover’ God (1 mark). • Second of five ways (causality) everything has a cause (1 mark). • There cannot be an infinite number of causes therefore there must be an ‘uncaused cause’ (1 mark). • God is the First Cause (1 mark). • Third of five ways (potentiality) nothing can come from nothing (1 mark). • Something only comes into existence as a result of something that already exists (1 mark). • There must be something with ‘necessary being’ that exists of itself -God (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. • Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks. 	8	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The universe exists and everything that exists needs a beginning/cause. Only God could be the cause of the universe. (2 mark). • God is a ‘necessary being’ that exists of itself. If God didn’t exist, nothing else would exist, as everything else is contingent on him. (2 marks). • Infinite regress is impossible, so there must be a first cause (1 mark) and as Aquinas said, “This all men know as God.” (1 mark)

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No marks for simply stating a personal opinion. Marks should be awarded for reasons. 		<p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The argument contains self-contradiction - it states that there are no uncaused causes (1 mark) yet it also says that God does not need a beginning (1 mark). We assume that because everything in our experience needs a cause everything else must have a cause too (1 mark) but our experience is limited and may things may be able to exist without cause (1 mark). Quantum Physics suggests particles may be able to just appear, so perhaps the singularity occurred spontaneously. (2 marks) Why does the universe need a beginning? If God can be without cause, why can't this be true of the universe itself? (1 mark). The universe may be going through an infinite number of expansions and contractions. (1 mark) The argument is based on assumptions, therefore proves nothing. (1 mark) At most it shows it might be reasonable to believe in God. (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Section 3, Part C: Evil and Suffering

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
27.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Categories of suffering are not prescribed, so allow a range of approaches.</p> <p>Maximum 3 marks if only one is described.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caused by humans/moral (1 mark) eg violence, war, cruelty, bullying etc. (1 mark). • Caused by Nature/Natural(1 mark) eg earthquakes, tsunamis, drought, floods etc. (1 mark). • Caused by a combination of people and nature (1 mark) eg effects of climate change, decision to live near geological fault lines etc. (1 mark). • Physical pain (1 mark) eg disease, injury, hunger, exposure etc. (1 mark). • Emotional/mental pain (1 mark) eg bereavement, separation from loved ones, fear, anxiety, loneliness etc (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	5	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some say there is no reality beyond the material universe, so nothing to do with God (2 marks). • Suffering is not a punishment, or a test (1 mark) since there is no God to punish or test (1 mark). • Some suffering is caused by human nature (1 mark) eg lack of empathy, ignorance, selfishness. (1 mark). • Just a consequence of the way the world is (1 mark). When the laws of physics laws clash suffering can result, (1 mark) eg hard rock hits fragile skull (1 mark). • If there is a God, he is uncaring at best (1 mark) and possibly even tormenting us (1 mark).

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process of evolution inevitably involves suffering (1 mark) since nature selects only the best suited individuals for survival (1 mark). • The dynamic nature of the earth/solar system is essential for life and evolution (1 mark) but a side effect is that suffering can result, (1 mark) eg volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, dinosaurs maybe wiped out by a meteor strike (1 mark). • Human beings have evolved the ability to make conscious choices (1 mark), so can therefore be responsible for some suffering (1 mark). • Evolved consciousness enables human beings to think about present problems and possible futures, and this can cause mental and emotional pain (2 marks). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
28.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Omnipotent - all-powerful, so can do anything (1 mark) or able to do all possible things (1 mark), so God couldn't make a round square, or $2+2=5$ (1 mark). • Omnipresent - everywhere in the universe (1 mark). • Immanent - near to people (1 mark). • Omniscient - knows all things (1 mark), past, present and future (1 mark), and people's thoughts and motives (1 mark). • Transcendent - beyond the physical universe and normal experience (1 mark). Can't be known/described/represented (1 mark). • Creator of everything (1 mark). • God loves his creatures (1 mark). • Can be known/described/represented (1 mark). • Interventionist - God acts in the events of history (1 mark). God controls all things (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. • Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks. 	8	<p>Credit should be given where candidates interpreted "belief" as trust, or belief in a particular kind of God (as set up in part (a)).</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians may say they feel God's nearness most at difficult times in their lives (1 mark), because God suffered in the form of Jesus, he knows how they feel (1 mark) or they are more likely to turn to God for help (1 mark). • People often turn to God when they are going through tough times (1 mark)

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No marks for simply stating a personal opinion. Marks should be awarded for reasons. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muslims would argue that suffering is a way in which Allah tests faith (1 mark), so remaining faithful through tough times will strengthen faith (1 mark). In Judaism, suffering helps people to rely more on God than themselves, (1 mark) eg the children of Israel in the wilderness had to rely on God for food (1 mark). The covenant means they should suffer less if they remain faithful (1 mark). <p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suffering can make people question whether God exists (1 mark) because He does nothing to stop it (1 mark). Belief in a Just God makes no sense because life isn't fair (1 mark). Suffering can increase self-reliance (1 mark) and lead people into a humanitarian response, because they can't rely on God (1 mark). A Buddhist would disagree because they don't believe in God (1 mark). Buddhism doesn't bring God into the cause of or cure for suffering (1 mark). Unsatisfactoriness of life may strengthen belief in Buddhist path as an alternative to belief in God (1 mark). Some would disagree because they see suffering as a result of the laws of nature (1 mark). Darwin's observation of cats playing with mice and the wasps laying their eggs in caterpillars challenged his faith in God rather than strengthening it because it suggested a cruel God. (2 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Section 3, Part D: Miracles

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
29.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	4	<p>Full marks are available where the candidate describes two distinct miracles from within one scriptural source.</p> <p>Maximum 3 marks if only one is explained.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Candidates can choose from a wide range of scriptural miracles, eg</p> <p>Pali Canon (Buddhism)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Buddha asked his friend Ananda for a drink of water from a nearby well. (1 mark) • Ananda reported back that the well was filled with grass and chaff making the water undrinkable. (1 mark) • Buddha persisted in asking him to go back for water (1 mark) and eventually Ananda returned to the well. (1 mark) • He found it freed from the grass and chaff, and that it was now pure and clear. (1 marks) <p>New Testament (Christianity)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A man with Leprosy approached Jesus and said “Lord, if you will, you can make me clean.” (2 marks) • Jesus said “I will, be clean.” (1 mark) • He touched the man and immediately the leprosy left him. (1 mark) <p>Srimad-Bhagavatam Purana (Hinduism)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indra sent a storm to destroy Krishna’s village. (1 marks) It rained for 7 days. (1 mark) • Krishna lifted Govardhana hill on his pinkie to make an umbrella. (1 mark) • All of the villagers and animals were able to shelter underneath it. (1 mark)

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<p>Qur'an (Islam)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abraham asks Allah to show him how he gives life to the dead. (1 mark) Allah instructs him to slaughter 4 birds and place them on surrounding hills. (2 marks) Allah tells Abraham to call to the birds and that they will fly to him. (1 mark) <p>Hebrew Bible (Judaism/Christianity)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After Joshua speaks to God, he tells the sun to stand still and the moon to stay. (2 marks) The sun stays in the middle of the sky and doesn't go down for a day. (1 mark) As a result, Israel is able to defeat the Amorites. (1 mark) <p>Guru Granth Sahib (Sikhism)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Naamdev Ji goes to the Temple to worship. (1 mark) He is driven out as low-caste and untouchable. (1 mark) He prays to God to liberate him in this life so that his accusers will see, and God turns the Temple round so it faces towards him and away from the Brahmins. (2 marks) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. 	5	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They wouldn't take them literally because they wouldn't see them as God's inerrant word (1 mark), and because they contradict scientific explanations. (1 mark) A miracle would require a suspension of the laws of physics, so it is irrational to believe they happened as described in scripture, eg God stopping the sun in the sky. (2 marks)

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They would argue that what was seen as miraculous in the past may have been a primitive understanding of naturally occurring phenomena. (1 mark) eg Reed Sea parted by the wind, River Nile filled with red algae etc. (1 mark) They might say that religious followers embellished traditions about key figures with stories of miraculous events in order to make them appear special or to show they had God's favour. (2 marks), eg miraculous birth stories, healing powers etc. (1 mark) Some see healing miracles as simply the results of skilful medical or psychological interventions. (1 mark) A materialist would reject even a metaphorical reading where it is trying to say something about God, (1 mark) as this would mean believing in something supernatural. (1 mark) They are however useful for helping us to understand how people understood the world when they were written. (1 mark) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

Question		General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
30.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded full marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. 	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A worshipper made an offering of milk to a statue of Ganesha (1 mark). When a spoonful of milk from the bowl was held to the trunk of the statue the milk disappeared (1 mark), it had been drank by Ganesha (1 mark). Word of the miracle spread and within hours hundreds of statues were taking in milk (1 mark). • Some Charismatic Christians in the UK claimed that God turned their ordinary dental fillings into gold during church services (1 mark). They believed they experienced a phenomenon associated with the Toronto Blessing (1 mark). Gold dust also appeared on their heads and hands (1 mark). <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list. • Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks. • No marks for simply stating an opinion in evaluation questions. Marks should be awarded for reasons. 	8	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you believe that God has revealed the truth in holy scripture, accepting miraculous events they describe is essential or you are questioning God himself. (2 marks) • God doesn't change. If he performed miracles in the past, religious people should expect them today. (1 mark) • Religious people might argue that God made and controls all things, therefore it is essential to believe that he has power over creation or you diminish Him. (1 mark) • Miracles are an important confirmation of the special identity of key figures. Without these signs they are just ordinary people. (2 marks) Especially important in the case of Christian and Hindu belief that God takes human form. (1 mark)

Question	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Max Mark	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Christians a miracle is at the heart of the faith. If Jesus didn't resurrect what point is there in being a Christian and what hope for life after death? (2 marks) Likewise, belief in the truth of the story of the giving of the Qur'an is essential in Islam. (1 mark) • Most religious people believe in an immanent God who is involved with the world. Miracles are an important confirmation of this. Most would say Deism isn't enough. (2 marks) • Religion by definition is open to possibilities that are beyond the physical material world. (1 mark) <p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some might argue that it is reasonable to believe in miracles in the sense of the existence of the laws of nature and life itself, (1 mark) however they would say there is no need to take miracle stories literally as they contain elements that are clearly contrary to what we know about how the world works (1 mark) (up to 2 additional marks may be awarded for supporting examples). • Liberal Christians tend not to take miracle stories literally because they don't see scripture as inerrant, therefore they read miracles as stories with a message, or honest misinterpretations of natural events. (2 marks) • Sikhs would argue that miracles are an unhelpful distraction from what's really important - a God centred life. (1 mark) • The idea of miracles can present problems for religious believers because they would have to explain why God often doesn't intervene. (1 mark) Perhaps it's more sensible to believe he doesn't intervene at all, or that He does it indirectly through the compassionate lives of followers. (2 marks) <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General Marking Instructions.</p>

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]