



National  
Qualifications  
2017

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## 2017 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) If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader.
- (d) In this question paper the following question types are used:
  - **Description**  
“Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant KU points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed.
  - **Explanation**  
“Explain” questions require candidates to demonstrate understanding and/or analysis.
  - **Evaluation**  
These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view. The candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. Candidates may answer from their own perspective or belief, describe a perspective or belief held by others, or combine these. All are acceptable as a route to full marks.
- (e) 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.
  - No marks for repeating a point already made, including in part (b) of an (a)/(b) question.
  - Marks should be awarded for appropriate use of sources.

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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	4	<p>The question is not limited to the <u>nature</u> of human beings, so marks may be given for points about, eg how humans ought to live.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buddhists believe human beings are subject to Anicca which means nothing about us stays the same from one moment to the next. “You can never step into the same river twice, neither you nor it are the same.”</li> <li>• Everything changes, your physical body, your memories, your thoughts. “A painted puppet with jointed limbs.....never permanent, forever changing.”</li> <li>• Buddhists believe we have no permanent soul, this is known as Anatta. Anatta is impermanence applied to the self.</li> <li>• There is no self, instead we are made up of 5 skandhas or impermanent bundles which are in a constant state of flux. These bundles cease to exist when we die.</li> <li>• Buddhists believe that all life is suffering - life is characterised by dukkha. To exist is to suffer. Dukkha is the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mark of Existence. Dukkha is a general unsatisfactoriness with life. We experience dukkha because we are ignorant to reality. This is known as Avijja. We experience Dukkha because we crave permanence. We experience suffering in our everyday life, through grief and loss. We suffer because we attach to people and objects thinking this will bring happiness.</li> </ul>

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Humans experience Tanha or craving which is the 2<sup>nd</sup> Noble Truth. Craving is the cause of our suffering. We crave happiness to be permanent. By refusing to see this can't happen, people continue to be attached to things which only lead to further suffering when things change.</li> <li>• Humans are stuck in the wheel of Samsara which is the cycle of life, death and rebirth. Samsara is fuelled by the 3 Root Poisons, Greed, Hatred and Ignorance. Greed can be being selfish or unhappy with what one already has. Hatred can be all consuming feelings of anger towards others. Ignorance is characterised by a refusal to see things as they actually are. Buddhists believe that we continue in the wheel of Samsara because of the Kamma we have accumulated over many lifetimes.</li> </ul> <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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	5	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samsara is the wheel of life, death and re-birth. Samsara is characterised by suffering and craving, so all Buddhists wish to escape the wheel of Samsara and achieve Nibbana because Nibbana is when all ego is extinguished.</li> <li>• Nibbana is the end of suffering and the extinguishing of the 3 Root Poisons which keeps people trapped in Samsara.</li> <li>• Buddhists believe that in order to achieve Nibbana they must build up good kamma within the Samsaric cycle.</li> <li>• Our next lives are decided by our actions in this life. If we produce good actions we get a good rebirth and this gets us closer to Nibbana.</li> <li>• In order to stop the Samsaric wheel (and realise Nibbana) humans must act selflessly and with wisdom and compassion.</li> </ul> <p><b>Candidates must make at least one clear <u>link</u> between Samsara and Nibbana to be awarded marks for related KU.</b></p> <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
3.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	3	<p><b>Candidates may write about one part of the Threefold way or an individual step.</b></p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <p><b>Wisdom</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wisdom is the realisation of the true nature of reality.</li> <li>• It is acceptance of the Dhamma.</li> <li>• It is the understanding of The Three Marks of Existence.</li> <li>• It is the acceptance of the truth of impermanence and of the truth of dukkha/suffering.</li> </ul> <p><b>Morality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buddhists aim to act with love and generosity.</li> <li>• Buddhists aim to use skilful actions in their treatment of others.</li> <li>• Buddhists practise the 5 precepts. These include not harming living creatures or taking drugs or intoxicants.</li> <li>• Buddhists practise Ahimsa which means non-harm.</li> </ul> <p><b>Right Action</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living according to the Five precepts (additional marks awarded for describing these).</li> <li>• Showing compassion for all beings.</li> </ul> <p><b>Right View</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is the understanding that all life is suffering and the understanding of how to stop suffering.</li> <li>• It is the understanding and acceptance of the Buddha's teachings.</li> <li>• Having compassion for all beings.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> <li>• Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks.</li> <li>• No marks for simply stating a personal opinion. Marks should be awarded for reasons.</li> </ul>	<b>8</b>	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Eightfold Path is a very strict regime. It could be seen as too harsh by some.</li> <li>• For lay Buddhists it is difficult given the pressures of modern life. Lay Buddhists have careers and families to look after which might distract from the goal of Nibbana. Nibbana might not always be the main priority in a lay Buddhist's life, so finding time to meditate might be difficult.</li> <li>• Difficult to always know which jobs will not cause harm. Sometimes the responsibility of family means you need to take any job there is.</li> <li>• Accepting the Dhamma and getting rid of craving might be hard in today's Western consumer society with all the material temptations there are.</li> </ul> <p><b>However</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helps reduce suffering and aids progress on the road to Nibbana.</li> <li>• Helps eliminate craving and reduces attachment to worldly things.</li> <li>• Gives guidelines on how to live a good life.</li> <li>• Can help focus on the true nature of reality.</li> <li>• Can rid the mind of negative and destructive thoughts.</li> <li>• Can create better more caring relationships between people.</li> <li>• Monastic Buddhists might agree as they have time to devote themselves to all parts of the path and can help support each other.</li> <li>• Ultimately Nibbana is the end goal so the benefits outweigh the difficulties.</li> </ul> <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
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	4	<p><b>The question is not limited to the <u>nature</u> of human beings, so marks may be given for points about, eg how humans ought to live.</b></p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human beings are unique among living things because they were created by God and brought to life by his own breath. Whether the stories of creation are taken literally or symbolically, they suggest people are special.</li> <li>• Human beings have been gifted with free will. They can choose to go God’s way, or to do wrong.</li> <li>• Human beings make bad choices (sin) and this inevitably leads to alienation from God, each other and the world.</li> <li>• They are loved by God, and can enjoy a restored relationship with Him through the atonement and repentance.</li> <li>• They have power over the world and other living things, and have been given the job of looking after them (stewardship).</li> <li>• People are stained by original sin handed down through generations due to the sins of Adam and Eve.</li> <li>• Imago Dei - we are made in the image of God.</li> </ul> <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
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	5	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• God judges everyone after they die, and this is what determines the kind of life after death they will experience.</li> <li>• Some take the view that sinners who have not turned to Christ or repented during their life will be condemned to eternity in hell and/or separation from God, while those who have accepted Christ and repented will be rewarded with a life of bliss in heaven, with God.</li> <li>• For Roman Catholic Christians there is a third state, purgatory, which represents a place/time of purification, after which souls will be able to enter heaven.</li> <li>• Some believe in conditional immortality, which means that there will be an opportunity to repent after death, and that only a few who don't wish to have eternal life with God will be annihilated rather than sent to hell.</li> <li>• Some Christians believe that ultimately because of God's mercy all will be welcomed into heaven.</li> <li>• The story of the Sheep and the Goats shows a King separating people into groups according to how they treated others. Those who were loving to their neighbour are welcomed, and those who ignored the needy are banished. Some Christians believe that this shows that on Judgement day, God will be more concerned with how people have lived than whether they were religious, or what they believed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Candidates must make at least one clear <u>link</u> between judgement and Life after death to be awarded marks for related KU.</b></p> <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"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They may try to follow Jesus' <b>teaching</b>. For example, Jesus taught his followers that it wasn't enough to love your friends, you need to love your enemies too. For some Christians this has meant becoming a pacifist, or working with prisoners to help them to feel valued and to reform. In day-to-day life, they may attempt to be loving to everyone, whether or not they like them.</li> <li>• They may try to follow Jesus' <b>example</b> by asking, "What would Jesus do?" Jesus showed by his actions that he was concerned with society's outcasts, like people who were sick, or considered unclean. Christians may try to follow this example by reaching out to the poor and needy and marginalised through individual acts of kindness, support for charities or just getting alongside people and befriending them.</li> <li>• Jesus told his followers to go into the world and make disciples from all nations, so Christians might get involved in missionary work. This can mean sharing the Christian message in their own communities through activities in church, or by going to people outside church. For some this will mean travelling into other parts of the world to share the Christian message. This might be done through direct teaching/evangelising, or by getting involved in serving needy communities, eg as doctors or nurses.</li> <li>• They may try to live according to the gospels by building the Kingdom of God, and therefore by practising and promoting the attributes of peace, love, forgiveness, understanding etc.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> <li>• Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks.</li> <li>• No marks for simply stating a personal opinion. Marks should be awarded for reasons.</li> </ul>	<b>8</b>	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following Jesus’ teaching is hard in a world that sees the individual as most important. It doesn’t come naturally to put others first.</li> <li>• Following Jesus’ teaching to “Turn the other cheek” makes you vulnerable, and you could end up being branded a coward. It also goes against human instinct and the widely accepted view that it is ok or even right to defend yourself.</li> <li>• Jesus himself warned his disciples that following him would be costly, and that they would need to bear a metaphorical cross by following him. Still today, some people put their lives at risk by being Christians.</li> </ul> <p><b>However,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following Jesus’ teachings is bound to make the world a better place, for example, if everyone was like the good Samaritan there would be more kindness and less hate towards people who are different, which has to be good for the world.</li> <li>• Reaching out to people who are marginalised will allow more people to feel included and valued in society.</li> <li>• For Christians there are long-term benefits too, as they believe that working to build the Kingdom of God on earth will help them to be welcomed into heaven/God’s presence when they die.</li> <li>• Following Jesus’ teaching to “Seek God’s kingdom first” could benefit people as they won’t be as attached to material things that don’t ultimately give satisfaction.</li> </ul> <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
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	4	<p>The question is not limited to the <u>nature</u> of human beings, so marks may be given for points about, eg how humans ought to live.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hindus believe Humans experience life as a Jiva (individual self).</li> <li>• Hindus believe that bodies are impermanent and souls are permanent.</li> <li>• Hindus believe in an atman, or soul, which is a part of Brahman (the ultimate being or God). This is the part of a person which lives on after death.</li> <li>• Hindus believe human beings are born in Samsara but their aim is to escape it so the soul can join Brahman in Moksha, the ultimate goal.</li> <li>• Hindus believe that each human has an individual Dharma according to their Ashrama and Varna.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>
8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	5	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samsara is the cycle of birth, death and rebirth. Hindus hope to escape this and achieve Moksha, which is when the atman, or soul, joins Brahman in a state of bliss.</li> <li>• Hindus believe that you can escape the cycle of Samsara if you reach Moksha and this will be the end of suffering.</li> <li>• Hindus believe that gaining good karma is the way to find liberation in moksha and it is also the way to improve Samsaric rebirth.</li> <li>• Samsara is a place of suffering whereas Moksha is a place free of suffering which is why Hindus want to escape the trap of Samsara and reach the liberation of moksha.</li> </ul>

Question			General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
					<p>Candidates must make at least one clear <u>link</u> between Samsara and Moksha to be awarded marks for related KU.</p> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>
9.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ashrama Dharma - you have duties as a Hindu throughout your life, eg, Student stage - to go to school, to study the Vedas House holder stage - to have a family, male/female roles Retirement - to give up work to devote time to spiritual matters Renunciation - to become a holy person, only for men.</li> <li>• Varna Dharma - you have duties according to your caste or Varna, eg, Brahmin - priestly caste: to teach and guide Kshatriya - warrior caste : to serve, protect and rule Vaishya - Skilled working caste: professionals Sudras - unskilled working caste: to serve Untouchables or Dalits - out with the caste system: to do the jobs no-one else wants to do.</li> </ul> <p>Candidates may also be credited for points about Sanatanadharma.</p> <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"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> <li>• Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks.</li> <li>• No marks for simply stating a personal opinion. Marks should be awarded for reasons.</li> </ul>	<b>8</b>	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ashramadharma may be too hard for modern Hindus as it is felt to unreasonably limit possibilities in life, eg why should the man not care for the children or the woman be the breadwinner? This could be seen as sexist by some Hindus.</li> <li>• Is can be especially hard for those at the bottom of the caste system, eg Dalits can be treated as less than human in Indian society.</li> <li>• It may be too hard for a Hindu today to follow their Dharma with the pressures of modern life eg friends, job, media etc. There are too many distractions in the world today.</li> <li>• Even in India, in major cities, people mingle and mix in ways that make observing caste boundaries impossible.</li> </ul> <p><b>However</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hindus will know what is expected of them at various stages of their life so it is a clear cut guide which will ensure that you can generate positive karma.</li> <li>• It provides for a well organised society where everyone knows their place eg the caste system means that people know their duties and it means that all jobs will be done by someone.</li> <li>• If Hindus do their Dharma they can achieve good karma and help the atman to get closer to the ultimate goal of moksha.</li> </ul> <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
10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	4	<p>The question is not limited to the <u>nature</u> of human beings, so marks may be given for points about, eg how humans ought to live.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Created by God.</li> <li>• Pinnacle of Creation - higher even than angels.</li> <li>• Free Will - aspects of life are predestined, but humans use free will in how they respond to them.</li> <li>• Separated from Allah by the actions of Adam and Hawwah.</li> <li>• We are being tested by Allah on how we use Free Will.</li> <li>• Humans are guided by Fitrah (moral compass).</li> <li>• We must avoid shirk (idolatry) which is the one unforgiveable sin.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with General marking instructions.</p>
11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	5	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eternal life starts when everyone is resurrected from Barzakh, the body and soul will be reunited and you will be resurrected to the Plain of Arafat and it is then that Allah will judge each individual on their faith and action.</li> <li>• Judgement after death is related to how you lived your life. Each individual will be given the book of their life which has been written by their recording angels. If the book is given to your left hand you will be going to hell. If the book is given to your right hand you will be going to paradise.</li> <li>• Islam has the concept of the life/judgement in the grave. Before resurrection, the dead will experience torment if they have led a bad life and a taste of paradise if they have been faithful.</li> </ul>

Question			General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After death when the soul is separated from the body by either the angel of wrath or the angel of mercy, depending on how a person has lived their life. "... by those (angels) who pull out (the souls of the disbelievers and the wicked) with great violence. By those (angels) who gently take out (the souls of the believers)." (Qur'an 79:1-3)</li> </ul> <p><b>Candidates must make at least one clear <u>link</u> between judgement and life after death to be awarded marks for related KU.</b></p> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>
12.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p><b>Shahadah</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Declaration of Faith.</li> <li>I believe there is one God and that Muhammad is his Messenger.</li> <li>Whispered into the ears of newborn children.</li> <li>Muslims try to make sure it is the last thing they say before they die.</li> <li>Stating this declaration three times, in full sincerity, is all that is needed to become a Muslim.</li> </ul> <p><b>Salat</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prayer five times a day.</li> <li>In the direction of the Ka'aba in Makkah.</li> <li>You can pray in the mosque or in any clean place - perhaps using a prayer mat.</li> <li>Wudu (ritual ablution) before prayer.</li> </ul> <p><b>Saum</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fasting during the month of Ramadan.</li> <li>29 days.</li> <li>No eating or drinking during daylight hours.</li> <li>Exempt if you are very young, very old, pregnant, ill, travelling etc.</li> <li>End of Ramadan is celebrated by Eid ul Fitr.</li> </ul>	

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p><b>Zakat</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Charity.</li> <li>• Compulsory donation of 2.5% of your surplus wealth to help the poor.</li> <li>• Mostly given once a year.</li> <li>• Used as a tax in some Muslim countries.</li> <li>• Can be donated at a mosque.</li> <li>• Those whose wealth has not exceeded the ‘nisab’ are exempt.</li> </ul> <p><b>Hajj</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilgrimage to Makkah.</li> <li>• During the month of Dhul Hijjah.</li> <li>• Must be completed once in your lifetime, unless you belong to one of the exemption categories, eg disabled, elderly, can’t afford to go etc.</li> <li>• Must wear Ihram - seamless, white garments.</li> <li>• Must complete the required stages of the pilgrimage to be classed as a Haji (m) or Hajiya (f).</li> <li>• The stages include: circling of the Ka’aba seven times (Tawaf), request forgiveness of sins on the Plain of Arafat, run between the hills of Safa and Marwa, stoning the pillars at Mina, men shave their head.</li> <li>• The end of Hajj is marked by Eid ul Adha, and lambs/goats are sacrificed.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> <li>• Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks.</li> <li>• No marks for simply stating a personal opinion. Marks should be awarded for reasons.</li> </ul>	<b>8</b>	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They can feel incompatible with aspects of modern life, especially if you live in a non-Muslim country (eg difficult to get time off work for prayer or Hajj).</li> <li>• You may face persecution just by showing your faith.</li> <li>• It can be hard to complete them all with the full sincerity required.</li> <li>• It requires considerable self-discipline, and this can be difficult to maintain.</li> </ul> <p><b>However</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They enable you to show your submission to Allah.</li> <li>• You are demonstrating you are a part of the Ummah, and the Ummah supports you as you submit.</li> <li>• Sense of brotherhood/sisterhood.</li> <li>• Learn more about self-discipline, sacrifice, obedience etc.</li> <li>• Overcome greed and selfishness.</li> <li>• Helps build spiritual strength.</li> <li>• You will be rewarded on the Day of Judgement.</li> </ul> <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
13.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	4	<p>The question is not limited to the <u>nature</u> of human beings, so marks may be given for points about, eg how humans ought to live.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• God has gifted humans with freedom: humans have a choice in what they become.</li> <li>• God’s creation of the universe shows his freedom and humans are in God’s image, so they have freedom too.</li> <li>• Humans are created, and creative. They are “dust of the earth” but also have within them the “breath of God”.</li> <li>• In Covenant and Conversation: A Weekly Reading of the Jewish Bible the Chief Rabbi Lord Sacks says that humans can act and react like no other creatures, so they are unique. “The freedom to do good comes hand-in-hand with the freedom to do evil”.</li> <li>• Humans have an inner conscience (Yetzer Tov), which they get at the age of maturity. This reminds them of God’s law. Yetzer Hara is the desire for basic needs, eg food, shelter etc. Some include the inclination to do what’s wrong. This exists even before birth. Yetzer Tov keeps Yetzer Hara in check.</li> </ul> <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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	5	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• God judges each soul, and decides its eternal destiny. Jews have different ideas about what punishment or reward might mean, eg Gan Eden is a paradise after death, and some believe in a place of punishment.</li> <li>• Others say there is no literal paradise or hell. Instead the souls of the righteous experience nearness to God, or shame depending on how well they have observed the 613 commandments/Mitzvot.</li> <li>• For some life after death will be experienced as a reunion with loved ones, or a spiritual “cutting off” if certain sins have been committed.</li> <li>• Most Jews believe there will be a resurrection of the dead at the end of the world. The righteous will be rewarded by having a chance to enjoy the world to come, while the wicked will be not be resurrected.</li> <li>• For some Jews the afterlife is essential because it is when a just and caring God will reward those who have faithfully endured terrible suffering, as in the holocaust, and punish those who are evil.</li> </ul> <p><b>Candidates must make at least one clear <u>link</u> between judgement and life after death to be awarded marks for related KU.</b></p> <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
15.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	3	<p>Accept answers which relate to the Written Torah and/or the wider Oral Torah.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By declaring and following the Shema - “Hear, O Israel, the Lord is our God, the Lord is One.” The prayer is recited daily, morning and night, and is included in the synagogue liturgy. Jewish males use Tefillin boxes to bind the commandments to the forehead and arm as required by the prayer, and Jews will attach mezuzot to the door frames of their houses. Most importantly they will worship God exclusively.</li> <li>• By Observing Kashrut: Jews can follow religious dietary laws, which means they will only consume food that is kosher (fit), and that they will prepare it in accordance with Jewish law. This includes the kind of animal and the way in which they are killed, including draining away their blood. Fruit and vegetables need to be checked to ensure there are no insects on them which cannot be eaten. Meat and milk products are not eaten at the same time, and they should be prepared using different utensils.</li> <li>• By Observing Shabbat: Jews will rest from their work from sundown on Friday until Saturday evening. Particular kinds of work (39 categories) are not done, eg “kindling a fire”, “striking with a hammer” - all kinds of work associated with the building of the Sanctuary in the desert. Today this includes things like turning on a light or a cooker, or driving a car. Jews will actively remember the importance of Shabbat - that God created the world and rested on the 7th day, and that He brought them out of slavery in Egypt. (Marks available for describing details of a typical Shabbat)</li> </ul> <p>Answers which say they observe the 613 Mitzvot, with explanation of the sorts of things this might mean may be credited for full marks. 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"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> <li>• Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks.</li> <li>• No marks for simply stating a personal opinion. Marks should be awarded for reasons.</li> </ul>	<b>8</b>	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You can't just get on with following the rules as they are laid down in the Torah - they were not intended for a modern context, eg what is or isn't classed as "work" when observing the Sabbath?</li> <li>• Faithfulness to the Torah marks Jews out as different, and this has made them more vulnerable to prejudice and discrimination in society, and at its worst, persecution and genocide.</li> <li>• Some aspects of Torah living may seem outdated, or inappropriate alongside contemporary secular values, eg views about the different roles of men and women.</li> <li>• There are practical implications which can make day-to-day living too hard, eg needing to live within walking distance of the Synagogue, having access to Kosher food, knowing whether cloth used to make clothes is kosher etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>However,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The mitzvot are given by God, who is all-knowing and all-good, so Jews can be confident that they give them the best possible way to live, and that God wouldn't ask them to do more than is possible.</li> <li>• Living according to the Torah binds Jews together as a community, and enables them to feel a deep connection with their ancestors and those who will come after them.</li> <li>• Living according to the Torah is how the Jews become "a light to the nations", so they are not just benefitting themselves, but the whole world.</li> <li>• For many Jews it will hasten the coming of the Messianic age, and a better world to come.</li> <li>• Most importantly, living according to the Torah is their side of the covenant agreement with God, and as they are faithful to him, he remains faithful to them.</li> </ul> <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
16.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	4	<p>The question is not limited to the <u>nature</u> of human beings, so marks may be given for points about, eg how humans ought to live.</p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human life comes from God.</li> <li>• Human beings have a dual nature. All of us have an immortal soul (atma) as well as a physical body.</li> <li>• The atma is part of God and immortal.</li> <li>• The soul has existed since before the creation of the universe.</li> <li>• The soul has journeyed through many life forms and, in this life, has been reborn into a human form. In the GGS, Guru Arjan expresses this belief by saying: You have been blessed being born human, it is an opportunity given to you to meet God.</li> <li>• God is also within all creation, including human beings.</li> <li>• Physical and emotional needs are not bad and should not be neglected - these are all part of God's creation.</li> </ul> <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
17.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	5	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first step to becoming Gurmukh is to listen to and worship God. This is done by: Listening to God’s Word in prayer, meditating on God’s word, reciting God’s Name (Naam) and listening to the Word of God in the Guru Granth Sahib (‘..the word of Shabad’).</li> <li>• Through prayer, human beings become more and more attached to God.</li> <li>• Worship through, eg Seva, will bring a person closer to God or help them to become Gurmukh, because they are less self-centred.</li> <li>• Many aspects of Sikh worship are designed to help the human mind become more and more self-sacrificing. The less you think of yourself the more you can think of God (Manmukh to Gurmukh).</li> </ul> <p><b>Candidates must make at least one clear <u>link</u> between Worship and Gurmukh to be awarded marks for related KU.</b></p> <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"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p>Seva</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acts of selfless service.</li> <li>• Helping to prepare food and serve in the langar.</li> <li>• Keeping the Gurdwara clean.</li> <li>• In the community by helping others in need. eg charitable giving.</li> </ul> <p>Kirt Karna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Means honest work.</li> <li>• All Sikhs must do work that does not harm others or God's creation. eg No gambling.</li> <li>• Must earn a living.</li> <li>• Cannot rely on charity or begging.</li> </ul> <p>Simran</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remembering and thinking about God at all times.</li> <li>• Repeating, or thinking about, God's Name (Waheguru).</li> <li>• Repeating Mool Mantra.</li> <li>• Meditating on God's Word.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> <li>• Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks.</li> <li>• No marks for simply stating a personal opinion. Marks should be awarded for reasons.</li> </ul>	<b>8</b>	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In society today it is really hard to follow the teachings in a book that is 500 years old, because they don't apply to modern situations.</li> <li>• The Five Virtues - Truth Sat, Contentment Santokh, Compassion Daya, Humility Nimrata and Love , clash with modern values like power and status.</li> <li>• Hard to give that amount of commitment.</li> <li>• Spiritual discipline involves selfless service, and self-centeredness must be overcome, but people are naturally selfish.</li> <li>• It means following a strict code of conduct which is difficult to observe.</li> <li>• It is hard to meditate on God at all times - life has too many distractions.</li> <li>• No attachment to the things of this life is too difficult. We are all attached to material things, people, ambition etc.</li> <li>• There are often practical difficulties, eg 5 Ks include carrying a dagger.</li> </ul> <p>However,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is God's word, so it can guide them to, eg control the Five Evils - Lust Kam, Anger Krodh, Greed Lobh, Material attachment Moh and Ego Ahankar.</li> <li>• It gives ethics on how you should live, eg no tobacco; alcohol or intoxicating drugs. These can contribute to a healthier physical as well as spiritual life.</li> <li>• Gives meaning value and purpose.</li> <li>• Helps to stop you living a self-centred life.</li> <li>• Helps you have the right attitude to possessions.</li> <li>• Discrimination of all types is strictly forbidden. Everyone is considered equal, so it benefits society as well as Sikh followers.</li> <li>• Doing it means you can be regarded as true Sikh, and the reward will be lasting happiness.</li> <li>• By meditating you will have the physical presence of God's Word or Shabad.</li> </ul>

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a Sikh lives in total harmony with God's will they can move towards a state of Gurmukh.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>

Section 2, Part A: Morality and Justice

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
19.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Punishment is inconsistent - not everyone gets the same punishment for the same crime.</li> <li>• Discrimination can be an issue - eg judges prefer not to imprison women, this could be said to be sexist.</li> <li>• Victims of crime can feel like justice wasn't served.</li> <li>• There are cases where innocent people have been punished.</li> <li>• The punishment doesn't reflect the crime - can be seen as too harsh or too lenient.</li> <li>• That we should be dealing with the causes of crime rather than focussing on punishment.</li> <li>• Punishment doesn't reform, and can actually make the offender worse (colleges of crime).</li> <li>• Punishment can bring about more suffering; it may involve the death penalty - which is taking a life. The families of criminals are also affected/punished - impact on children of offenders for example.</li> </ul> <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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	5	<p>Candidates may describe the view of a religious individual, denomination/sect, group or organisation. 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. 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><b>Christian</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christians see the pain and suffering that crime causes and therefore think it is important to focus on the causes of crime and prevent it where possible.</li> <li>• Ministers and priests may visit and work with offenders in prison and offer support afterwards to help the offenders to change.</li> <li>• The Bible teaches that you should forgive those who do wrong against you and this would apply to offenders too.</li> <li>• Nobody is irredeemable and so if God can love and forgive, so should Christians.</li> <li>• The New Testament is full of Jesus' teachings about forgiveness and he shows compassion and forgiveness to others - examples such as Zacchaeus the tax collector, the woman who was to be stoned to death for adultery.</li> <li>• Jesus says that those without sin should cast the first stone - teaching us not to judge others.</li> <li>• A key teaching is to love your neighbour, part of this would be to support victims of crime but also to show love to those who have committed crimes by forgiving them.</li> <li>• The Old Testament of the Bible has clear rules for what is acceptable and clear punishments laid out for crimes, showing that punishment is important.</li> <li>• The Old Testament supports retribution - 'an eye for an eye' etc.</li> </ul>

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p><b>Buddhist</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buddhists should follow the five precepts as a way to live, by doing this they will avoid crime as committing crime goes against Buddhist teachings.</li> <li>• Buddhists should try to rid themselves of the root poisons, greed, hatred and delusion. Relating this to crime it shows that Buddhists should not act out of these motivations or they will be unable to escape the samsaric wheel.</li> <li>• Buddhists will instead try to act out of charity, love and compassion and wisdom so they will react to crime with these responses.</li> <li>• Buddhists believe in reform - as everyone is capable of change and should be given the chance to change.</li> <li>• Even murderers should be treated with compassion.</li> <li>• The example of Angulimala shows that even the worst murderers can change and be reformed (the murderer who cut off the fingers of those he killed, and later is reformed by the Buddha into a monk).</li> <li>• The Angulimala organisation visit prisons to help prisoners to reform.</li> <li>• Forgiving and showing compassion are skilful actions and will result in positive Kamma.</li> <li>• The aim of any punishment should be to reform the offender.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p> <p><b>‘Respond’ can be interpreted in more than one way.</b>  <b>Credit should be given for answers which include responses to crimes that have been committed <u>or</u> approaches to helping people to avoid criminality.</b></p>

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
21.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally the purposes of punishment should aim to reduce crime, creating a safer and happier society.</li> <li>• Some may say it should set an example and reflect the desires of the society - so in some societies the death penalty would be accepted whilst in others it wouldn't.</li> <li>• Punishment shouldn't be about creating unhappiness for the offender, it should balance the idea of Justice with the consequences of punishing individuals.</li> <li>• Agree with Protection as it aims to protect society and therefore would create greatest happiness/good.</li> <li>• Support reform/rehabilitation as this will bring a positive outcome for both the offender and for society - examples.</li> <li>• May support deterrence if it works as this would reduce crime and therefore create more happiness. However they may be against it, if it means too harsh a punishment is used to set an example as this can bring about more suffering.</li> <li>• Retribution may be acceptable if it fits in with the general feelings of the society at the time and if it would bring about more happiness.</li> <li>• Retribution brings about more suffering for not only the criminal, but for their families. Cannot undo what has already happened to cause suffering but can prevent more.</li> </ul> <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
22.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> <li>• Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks.</li> <li>• No marks for simply stating an opinion in evaluation questions. Marks should be awarded for reasons.</li> <li>• KU used to support an evaluative point should be credited.</li> </ul>	8	<p><b>To be awarded marks, candidates must attempt to offer a reasoned judgement on the statement. Marks may be credited for application of arguments studied, but not for straight KU of viewpoints.</b></p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <p><b>Agree</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capital Punishment goes against the UNDHR/human rights and therefore has no place in the modern world.</li> <li>• It is a painful and degrading punishment that does not belong to civilised society.</li> <li>• Governments that allow this punishment are not setting the right example - it sends mixed messages if taking life is acceptable by the state.</li> <li>• There is no need for capital punishment anymore, we can securely hold offenders and protect society without needing to execute them.</li> <li>• We have a greater understanding of some of the issues involved such as mental health issues and have changed our attitude towards how those committing crimes due to them should be treated.</li> <li>• Capital punishment doesn't allow the offender to reform, and this is one of the main aims of punishment today.</li> <li>• Crime is decreasing and this is due to dealing with the causes of crime, capital punishment doesn't work as a deterrent.</li> <li>• Society has become more civilised than seeking revenge and so the punishment for crimes should reflect this.</li> <li>• Even with DNA evidence there are still cases where innocent people have been convicted for crimes that they did not commit. We cannot risk innocent people being put to death.</li> <li>• The lethal injection is not always as humane as it has been made out to be - many cases have taken longer for the offender to die and it is debatable whether they experience pain.</li> </ul>

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p><b>Disagree</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are modern methods of execution which make it less barbaric, such as the lethal injection.</li> <li>• A lifetime in prison with no hope of ever having a life outside of it could be said to be even more barbaric and doesn't belong in the modern world either.</li> <li>• There are cases where some offenders knowing that they could not be reformed have asked to be euthanised.</li> <li>• With DNA evidence it can be argued that we are less likely to have innocent people put to death.</li> <li>• Time doesn't change anything - those who take life deserve retribution.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>

## Section 2, Part B: Morality and Relationships

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
23.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexism - Everyday sexism is still a big issue according to Laura Bates eg name calling, groping, women not having the same opportunities as men etc.</li> <li>• Glass Ceiling - women can see the top jobs such as managerial positions and CEO but can't break through the glass ceiling to get them.</li> <li>• The Pay Gap - Despite the Equal Pay Act of 1970 women are still paid on average between 15 and 20 % less than men.</li> <li>• Stereotyping - Women are often stereotyped in terms of personality traits, roles, hobbies eg pink, ballet, sensitive etc. Men are stereotyped too eg blue, football, macho etc.</li> <li>• Prejudice - women are still judged on the way they look eg mini skirt/rape connection, Burqua/fear connection, attractive/blonde/unintelligent connection etc.</li> <li>• Discrimination - women still face discrimination eg in the workplace women might be overlooked for promotion or not be given certain jobs because they are at the childbearing age, sexual harassment etc.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>

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24.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	5	<p>Candidates may describe the view of a religious individual, denomination/sect, group or organisation. 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. 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><b>Buddhist view</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marriage is a secular affair for Buddhists rather than a sacrament.</li> <li>• Buddhists will have a civil ceremony, but a monk may bless a marriage.</li> <li>• Buddhist monks are celibate and this is the ideal path for enlightenment especially in the Theravada tradition, but laity can marry if they choose.</li> <li>• Laity are expected to be faithful to one partner. Buddhists also accept that marriage may cause suffering but if teachings of metta (love) and ahimsa (non-violence) are practised then this can help to sustain the marriage.</li> </ul> <p><b>Christian view</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christians believe that marriage is the ideal context for sex and having children.</li> <li>• Marriage in front of God in a Church is a sacrament.</li> <li>• The couple will make vows to each other in front of God. “for better or worse, for richer or poorer..til death do us part.”</li> <li>• Although, marriage is not for everyone. Jesus was single for example.</li> <li>• Many Churches are against co-habiting before marriage.</li> <li>• Roman Catholic Christian do not allow remarriage after divorce.</li> </ul> <p><b>Hindu View</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marriage is a duty, part of the Householder stage to get married and have children.</li> </ul>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Men and women have different roles in marriage. The husband is to work and earn money and protect the family. The wife is to look after the household, the children and arrange puja.</li> <li>• Rama and Sita were seen as the perfect couple (role models). Rama is brave and protective, Sita is loyal and devoted.</li> <li>• Arranged marriage is usual with the decision being based on caste and horoscopes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Islamic view</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marriages are usually arranged but there has to be consent.</li> <li>• Marriage is a contract. Aqd Nikah is signed by the bride and groom, the contract details the dowry (mahr).</li> <li>• Muslim men are allowed up to 4 wives but they must all be treated equally. Women are only allowed one husband.</li> <li>• A divorce is only as a last resort. (If there is unhappiness for the family)</li> </ul> <p><b>Jewish view</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marriage (Kiddushin) is very important as family and children bring great blessings.</li> <li>• A man and a woman make one flesh.</li> <li>• Marrying outside the religion is not recommended. It is warned against in the Torah.</li> </ul> <p><b>Sikh view</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marriage is an important part of Sikh culture. It is a commitment in front of Weheguru.</li> <li>• It brings two families together.</li> <li>• A gold ring is given as a symbol of two souls joining.</li> <li>• Dowry is forbidden.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>

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25.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilitarians believe in the greatest happiness for the greatest number so if sex leads to happiness for all parties then it is acceptable, eg if it is consensual, so Utilitarians would be against rape, incest etc.</li> <li>• Utilitarians like Dan Ariely accept young people are going to have sex so bad consequences like STDs and unwanted pregnancies can be avoided by using contraception such as condoms.</li> <li>• Peter Singer is quite liberal in his approach and believes it is better to make things safe so people should be educated about sex and given condoms etc. This will increase happiness and decrease unhappiness for a greater number of people.</li> <li>• Adultery is not generally accepted as it breaks down trust in a relationship.</li> <li>• Other key Utilitarian thinkers and ideas can be referenced.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>

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26.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> <li>• Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks.</li> <li>• No marks for simply stating an opinion in evaluation questions. Marks should be awarded for reasons.</li> <li>• KU used to support an evaluative point should be credited.</li> </ul>	8	<p><b>To be awarded marks, candidates must attempt to offer a reasoned judgement on the statement. Marks may be credited for application of arguments studied, but not for straight KU of viewpoints.</b></p> <p><b>Differences between roles in the past and present, or between different genders in the contemporary world are acceptable interpretations of the prompt.</b></p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <p><b>Agree</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some would argue that gender roles do belong in a society as they do not necessarily have to be negative or stereotypical.</li> <li>• People know where they stand with gender roles and everyone has a role to play.</li> <li>• It is a fact that men are generally physically stronger than women so it makes sense that they do jobs involving physical strength.</li> <li>• It is a biological fact that women bear children and breastfeed so it makes sense that they take maternity leave and stay at home to look after young children.</li> <li>• Some religions, eg Islam and Hinduism, have different roles for men and women and it would be wrong to force people to go against these principles.</li> </ul> <p><b>Disagree</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Men and women should have a choice as to their roles and it shouldn't be based on gender because they can have exactly the same talents and abilities.</li> <li>• Gender roles are old fashioned and sexist. Why can't a man stay at home and look after the children or a woman be the breadwinner? A woman could be a great fire fighter and man can be an excellent midwife. Other examples can be given.</li> <li>• Gender roles can lead to prejudice and discrimination.</li> </ul>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feminist perspective - feminists believe gender roles reinforce patriarchy and the oppression of women.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>

Section 1, Part C: Morality, Environment and Global Issues

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
27.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there an obligation to help solve the problem of poverty?</li> <li>• Is that obligation on individuals or on governments?</li> <li>• What form should help for those in poverty take?</li> <li>• Poverty contributes to other problems, eg higher crime rate, lower educational attainment etc.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>
28.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded full marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	5	<p>Candidates may also describe the view of a religious individual, denomination/sect, group or organisation. 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. 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><b>Christianity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stewardship.</li> <li>• God gave humans responsibility over the rest of creation, so we must look after the environment carefully.</li> <li>• Earth still belongs to God, not to humans.</li> <li>• Thankfulness during Harvest festivals.</li> <li>• Not to destroy trees (Deuteronomy 20:19).</li> <li>• Support for environmental charities.</li> </ul>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roman Catholic Church statement from 1988 says there must be a balance between consumption and conservation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Buddhism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All parts of creation are inter-related.</li> <li>• Humans depend on nature just as nature depends on humans.</li> <li>• Harming one part of creation harms it all.</li> <li>• People should live simply and in harmony with the world.</li> <li>• Monks and nuns were explicitly instructed not to disrupt the established habitat when building their monasteries.</li> <li>• Destroying habitats of animals could go against the second precept of taking something which does not belong to us.</li> <li>• The Dalai Lama has taught about the need to protect the environment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Hinduism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The principle of Ahimsa means Hindus will try to treat the environment with respect.</li> <li>• All of life is interdependent.</li> <li>• Nature cannot be destroyed without humans being destroyed.</li> <li>• The principle of Karma means humans must take responsibility for how they treat the environment.</li> <li>• “There is enough for everyone’s need, but not for their greed.” Mahatma Gandhi.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>

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29.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deforestation - Might depend on the initial benefits. If forest is being taken down to create space for much needed homes, this might gain the approval of a utilitarian. Most would look at the long-term impact such as soil erosion, increased likelihood of flooding etc and conclude that this does not present the greatest good for the greatest number.</li> <li>• Climate change - the consequences of this are so considerable and so negative, that a utilitarian would say humanity should do all in its power to do what it can to mitigate against this, eg less oil consumption, fewer cars on the road, laws to make use of CFCs and other 'greenhouse gases' illegal.</li> <li>• Pollution - Given the short-term and long-term ill effects on humans and other aspects of the environment (eg rise in asthma), a utilitarian would support tackling pollution as this will cause the greatest good for the greatest number. Their action could include support for the 'reduce, reuse, recycle' campaign, laws to prevent industrial waste being released into the environment, fewer cars on the roads to reduce air pollution.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>

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30.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> <li>• Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks.</li> <li>• No marks for simply stating an opinion in evaluation questions. Marks should be awarded for reasons.</li> </ul>	8	<p><b>To be awarded marks, candidates must attempt to offer a reasoned judgement on the statement. Marks may be credited for application of arguments studied, but not for straight KU of viewpoints.</b></p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <p><b>Agree</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is our moral duty, and doing what's right is the responsibility of all people.</li> <li>• It is unacceptable for some to have excessive wealth and do nothing to help those in need.</li> <li>• Humans are made in God's image, so we must look after everybody, particularly the most vulnerable which includes those living in poverty.</li> <li>• The Parable of the Sheep and the Goats says that whoever helps the least of humanity is helping God, and will be rewarded in Heaven.</li> </ul> <p><b>Disagree</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inequality is part of life - it will never be fully solved, so it doesn't matter if not everybody helps the poor.</li> <li>• It is a government responsibility rather than an individual responsibility, so not everybody should feel the need to help the poor.</li> <li>• If you are poor because you are lazy and have never tried to get a job, that is your own responsibility.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>

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

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
31.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People disagree about the degree to which a patient’s wishes should be respected. Some say only God/nature should decide when a person dies, while others see people as wholly autonomous, making assisted dying an appropriate part of care.</li> <li>• It can be hard to know what is the most loving or compassionate course of action, especially where a person is suffering intolerably.</li> <li>• Sometimes palliative care can’t help, and for some this means there isn’t a good alternative to assisted dying.</li> <li>• Some argue it would be wrong to expect or require health professionals to assist someone in ending their life unnaturally as it clashes with their promise to “do no harm”, and would lead to a fundamental breach of trust. But others argue helping someone to die could be part of compassionate care.</li> <li>• People have serious concerns about the potential for abuse, or for people to feel more subtle pressure to stop being a “burden.”</li> <li>• Some argue that to strive to prolong life can be immoral or “playing God” too.</li> </ul> <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
32.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	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><b>Buddhism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each life form is a manifestation of the universal life force, so all life, not just human should be respected.</li> <li>• All life is precious because it has the potential to become an enlightened being, and equal because it can be reborn in any form.</li> <li>• The first precept is to, “abstain from harming living creatures.”</li> <li>• Buddhism generally opposes ending a life, including Capital Punishment, Abortion and euthanasia; however some see these as acceptable where they reduce suffering.</li> <li>• Harming another living thing is likely to result in suffering as well as negative karma and a bad rebirth.</li> </ul>

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			<p><b>Christianity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Christians value life as it is a gift from God.</li> <li>• Christians believe by the phrase ‘Sanctity of life’ that all life is special to God.</li> <li>• They believe that life should not be treated badly or discarded thoughtlessly.</li> <li>• Each human being is a separate, living person, with many rights, mainly the right to life.</li> <li>• Christian’s beliefs about God as creator include the belief that all human beings are created as individuals.</li> <li>• Every individual is unique, and there is no life like any other in the universe. Human beings have a special place in God’s eyes and in God’s creation.</li> <li>• The commandment, “Do not kill” and Jesus teaching to “Love your neighbour,” reinforce the idea of sanctity of life.</li> <li>• Many would say striving excessively to preserve life can be a violation of sanctity too.</li> <li>• Examples of Christian teachings /sources - 2 Samuel 1:9-10, 14-16. Job 2:9-10. The Church of Scotland 1997.</li> </ul>

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p><b>Hinduism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Vedas emphasise the sanctity of life.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Principles of ahimsa and non-harming reinforce the Hindu belief in sanctity of life.</li> <li>• Higher caste Hindus are expected to be vegetarian, and there is a tradition of respect for animal life.</li> <li>• Gods take the form of animals (eg Vishnu incarnated as a fish and a turtle).</li> <li>• Mainstream Hinduism says life begins at conception, so abortion is frowned upon.</li> <li>• Most believe it is wrong to interfere with the time of a person's death which is determined by their karma, so Hindus are generally against assisted dying.</li> <li>• Killing is part of the dharma of a Kshatriya Warrior, but as a last resort and where evil needs to be defeated.</li> </ul>

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			<p><b>Islam</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allah creates all life <b>and</b> all life belongs to him.</li> <li>• Humans are the pinnacle of creation, even higher than angels.</li> <li>• This means it has infinite dignity and value, and that only Allah can/should determine when it begins or ends.</li> <li>• All life is to be respected, without discrimination.</li> <li>• Human life is the greatest of the lives created by Allah. Muslims don't see other life forms as having equal status to humans.</li> <li>• Some Muslims believe ensoulment takes place at forty days and others at one hundred and twenty days. This can affect when they think life starts to have value.</li> <li>• "To kill one person is like killing the whole of humanity."</li> <li>• "Nor take life which God has made sacred, except for a just cause" Qur'an 17.33 - assisted dying is not generally seen as just cause, <b>but</b> defensive war would be.</li> </ul>

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p><b>Judaism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jews believe they have a duty to preserve and save life where possible.</li> <li>• “To save one life is tantamount to saving the whole world.” Sanhedrin 37a.</li> <li>• Sabbath laws shouldn’t get in the way of saving a life (by inference other laws too).</li> <li>• Killing is only permitted in self-defence, war or Capital Punishment.</li> <li>• Jews tend to oppose assisted dying, and abortion, however they vary in their view on when life begins.</li> <li>• Some Jews don’t see the foetus as a human being.</li> <li>• Part of respect for the sanctity of life is the belief that it is also wrong to hinder death, or to strive excessively to preserve life.</li> <li>• Animals don’t share mankind’s special status, but should still be treated with respect and shouldn’t be caused pain and suffering.</li> </ul>

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			<p><b>Sikhism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanctity of life applies to humans and animals.</li> <li>• God is within all living things. Shown in the fact that Sikhs tend to be vegetarians.</li> <li>• The body is seen as a gift, given by God, so only God has the right to end life.</li> <li>• To take a life is to take God's place, and this is the worst kind of manmukh. Sikhs tend to oppose assisted dying.</li> <li>• Violence towards others will result in negative karma, and a bad reincarnation.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Ending a life may be permitted where it is a lesser of two evils, or where it removes suffering.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>

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33.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilitarians may support the majority consensus and if the majority see the benefits of embryo research they would support it.</li> <li>• Utilitarians may support embryo research if it led to the maximisation of happiness for the majority.</li> <li>• Utilitarians may agree if it minimises suffering/pain of the majority eg families suffering from inherited genetic illnesses like Hunter's Syndrome.</li> <li>• Utilitarians may not respect individual choice in specific cases were this to contravene the preference of those involved/majority opinion. If the majority disagree with embryo research they would be against it.</li> <li>• It is difficult to predict the consequences of embryo research so for this reason some would oppose it.</li> <li>• The repercussions of embryo research may bring about more sadness than happiness.</li> <li>• If a Utilitarian believes life starts at conception they may conclude that IVF and embryo research etc are wrong because of the large number of lives lost.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>

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34.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> <li>• Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks.</li> <li>• No marks for simply stating an opinion in evaluation questions. Marks should be awarded for reasons.</li> <li>• KU used to support an evaluative point should be credited.</li> </ul>	8	<p><b>To be awarded marks, candidates must attempt to offer a reasoned judgement on the statement. Marks may be credited for application of arguments studied, but not for straight KU of viewpoints.</b></p> <p>Responses could include: <b>Agree</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The law is there to protect all life.</li> <li>• By making euthanasia legal many people may feel pressured or influenced by others.</li> <li>• Without respect for the value of life people would be vulnerable to exploitation.</li> <li>• Value of life means we can't discriminate on grounds of gender, age, disability, health etc., so it ensures a more equal society and one in which everyone is seen as valuable.</li> <li>• Belief in the value of human 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.</li> <li>• If it was legal doctors would be expected to go against the Hippocratic oath which changes everything they stand for.</li> </ul>

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p><b>Disagree</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person who is terminally ill should have the choice to end their own suffering and society should respect their decision.</li> <li>• Autonomy is prioritised in other areas of medical ethics eg, women and abortion, living donors etc, why not at the end of life?</li> <li>• We were given freewill for a reason and we should be able to make our own decision about ending life without worrying about being portrayed as a criminal.</li> <li>• People suffer enough through illness and the law has a duty to help people in society to suffer less.</li> <li>• Preserving life at all costs can be disrespectful to an individual who is suffering.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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 if it was legal in Britain.</li> <li>• Doctors are required to do what is in the best interest of the patient and in times of extreme suffering, this may include ending the life.</li> <li>• It is thought by some to be financially expedient as high quality palliative care is very expensive.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>

Section 2, Part E: Morality and Conflict

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
35.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	3	<p>Responses could include:</p> <p><b>Death/Injury</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of life; soldiers dying brings grief to their loved ones and the death of innocent civilians is immoral.</li> <li>• Society might be demoralised and seek revenge for sustained loss of life. People endure terrible injuries. Psychological effects of war last a long time. Soldiers suffer PTSD.</li> <li>• Civilians may become desensitised to violence, and society is made more violent.</li> </ul> <p><b>Economy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Money is spent on arms which drains it away from public resources. Schools, hospitals and transport suffer.</li> <li>• The loss of life means there are less workers in the economy and unskilled workers take on jobs they are not equipped to do.</li> </ul>

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p><b>Environment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure is destroyed. Buildings collapse and money is needed to rebuild.</li> <li>• There is the threat of disease during a war as clean water is scarce and disease spreads quickly without aid.</li> <li>• Humanitarian crises result as a consequence of war. Refugees seek safety in other countries. There is duty of care on other countries to help asylum seekers. There is an impact on the resources in other countries.</li> <li>• Agriculture is destroyed. Land becomes infertile. In the case of biological or nuclear weapons land can take many years to recover.</li> </ul> <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
36.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	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><b>Christianity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Just War Theory states that war is permissible when it is a necessary evil.</li> <li>• It should have a Just Cause which means that the outcome establishes good and not evil. It could include getting rid of an aggressor, defending a weaker ally, defending values and way of life against corruption, eg Jesus overturning tables against money lenders shows he believes we should fight injustice.</li> <li>• It should be declared by legitimate authority which means only governments can go to war.</li> <li>• It should be a last resort when all other negotiations have failed.</li> <li>• There must be a reasonable chance of success.</li> </ul>

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p><b>Hinduism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War is justified if it is your duty/dharma to fight.</li> <li>• Krishna advised Arjuna that sometimes war is the better of two evils and that establishing peace in the face of aggressors is to establish the will of God.</li> <li>• Belief in Ahimsa, which means non-violence, may lead a Hindu to oppose war. This is shown in the teachings and actions of Gandhi.</li> </ul> <p><b>Islam</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jihad means, “to strive or struggle in the way of Allah,” Lesser Jihad can mean to defend Muslim values against aggressor or to build a decent Muslim society.</li> <li>• Muslims are not permitted to start war according to the Qur’an.</li> <li>• The rules for military Jihad state that war must only be fought to establish a good outcome it must not be fought for greed or power.</li> <li>• All other avenues to bring about peace have been tried first, eg negotiation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judaism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wars can be fought in self-defence or to help allies.</li> <li>• Milchemet Mitzvah is a war justified by God. Its rules are that it must be started by the enemy or there is a need for a pre-emptive strike.</li> <li>• Milchemet Reschut is a Just War only if it meets the condition that all other ways to peace have been exhausted.</li> </ul>

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p><b>Sikhism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wars can be fought to establish peace and defend human rights.</li> <li>• Military action can only be used when all other avenues to peace have been exhausted eg negotiation.</li> <li>• Dharah Yudh means ‘war in defence of righteousness’ and motives must not include revenge or power. A war is justified even if it cannot be won.</li> </ul> <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
37.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	4	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A utilitarian may disagree with the use of modern armaments on the grounds that the outcome established would not benefit the majority of people.</li> <li>• The death of innocent civilians cannot be justified under the Greatest Happiness Principle.</li> <li>• Feelings of revenge could spiral a cycle of violence which would not benefit the majority.</li> <li>• Money used on rebuilding would drain from infrastructure which would increase the suffering of the many.</li> <li>• In the case of nuclear weapons, the effects of radiation would increase the suffering of the many. The consequences of the infertility of land for many years would have devastating effects on the many.</li> <li>• A utilitarian may agree with the use of modern armaments if it meant that a greater good could be established at the end of it. If it caused fewer deaths in the long run then it is justified, eg through use of smart weapons, drones, cyber-attacks rather than boots on the ground.</li> <li>• The <i>possession</i> of nuclear weapons might deter would be aggressors which would increase the happiness of the many. It might limit war on a global scale which would benefit the majority.</li> </ul> <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
38.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> <li>• Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks.</li> <li>• No marks for simply stating an opinion in evaluation questions. Marks should be awarded for reasons.</li> <li>• KU used to support an evaluative point should be credited.</li> </ul>	8	<p><b>To be awarded marks, candidates must attempt to offer a reasoned judgement on the statement. Marks may be credited for application of arguments studied, but not for straight KU of viewpoints.</b></p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War creates feelings of revenge and violence breeds violence. It barbarises society.</li> <li>• There are better ways to establish peace eg negotiation. These bring about more lasting peace.</li> <li>• The death of innocent civilians cannot be avoided in modern war and so must be avoided at all times.</li> <li>• The costs of war are huge and drain from valuable public resources eg hospitals and schools.</li> <li>• The consequences of war mean that humanitarian crisis are inevitable. People flee to seek safety disease spreads easily vacuums of power are created which allow people like ISIS to establish.</li> </ul> <p><b>No</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sometimes violence is necessary to put an end to the aggression of others puts a stop to dictators eg Hitler.</li> <li>• War might be unavoidable if the values or freedoms of a nation are under threat.</li> <li>• War might be necessary to defend a weaker ally.</li> <li>• War might be needed to promote peace and human rights.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>

Section 3, Part A: Origins

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
39.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	6	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A non-religious person is likely to favour scientific explanations, as they are based on empirical evidence and reason rather than belief in a supernatural being. They are likely to reject literal readings of creation stories as these contradict current understanding, and require belief in things that seem to belong more to the realm of fairy tales.</li> <li>• They will probably accept the Big Bang Theory as it is widely accepted by the scientific community (candidates can gain up to full marks for a detailed explanation of the theory).</li> <li>• They may argue that Big Bang singularity was quantum in nature so there is no need for a cause, Divine or otherwise - the universe just happened.</li> <li>• We are certainly very unlikely to exist but it's wrong to infer that this means we were created. We are just lucky to be here.</li> <li>• If someone is a materialist they automatically won't consider the possibility of a transcendent being, who makes the universe, and will argue that the laws of physics are enough to explain it all.</li> <li>• It is possible for someone to be non-religious, but to still have a belief that the universe is meant to be here and that it might have a supernatural origin, eg the physicist Paul Davies is not religious, but he believes the lawfulness of the universe means something, and that some kind of mind may be behind it.</li> <li>• Agnostics might argue that the ultimate cause of the universe is unknown and will remain unknown because it is impossible to investigate what happened before the Big Bang.</li> </ul> <p><b>Marks available for the way in which people go about getting an explanation, an explanation of a view they would hold, or a combination of these.</b></p> <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
40.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	6	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many hold to traditional religious explanations because they have grown up with them, or because they live in a culture that accepts these explanations.</li> <li>• Literalists will simply trust accounts given in holy scriptures, because these contain God’s words, and therefore can be trusted completely.</li> <li>• Those who prefer a symbolic reading of creation stories may say that the scientific explanation is credible, but that there is still a need for God as the cause of Big Bang. The theory is based on data from after the initial expansion, which means it can say nothing about what caused the expansion in the first place. Some may therefore appeal to the cosmological argument.</li> <li>• The Anthropic Principle shows that we are very unlikely to be here at all, and this leads some to conclude that our existence is deliberate and meaningful.</li> <li>• The Big Bang Theory depends on natural, regular, intelligible laws. It is reasonable to see God as the origin of this lawfulness.</li> </ul> <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
41.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> <li>• Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks.</li> <li>• No marks for simply stating an opinion in evaluation questions. Marks should be awarded for reasons.</li> </ul>	8	<p><b>To be awarded marks, candidates must attempt to offer a reasoned judgement on the statement. Marks may be credited for application of arguments studied, but not for straight KU of viewpoints.</b></p> <p>Responses could include:  <b>Yes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If holy scriptures are revelations from God, we can trust what they tell us about the origin of life. Whether we take them literally, or symbolically, they give the message that God intended for life to be here, and brought it into being.</li> <li>• It is possible to believe in evolution, which has lots of good evidence to support it, but God is needed to create the circumstances necessary for life to begin. The chance of everything from the moment of the Big Bang being just right for life on earth is vanishingly small. It is therefore reasonable to believe that there was a creator behind everything, and that life was meant to come into existence.</li> <li>• Evolution can only provide people with an explanation of ‘how’ life evolved, it does not explain the reasons ‘why’. A creator is necessary to fill this gap and to give a complete explanation.</li> <li>• Science has been unable to explain how stuff that was not alive became living and able to replicate itself.</li> <li>• The first replicator would have needed information encoded in DNA to copy itself. There needs to be an intelligent mind behind anything that contains information, suggesting that the first living thing on earth needed a creator (marks available for additional Intelligent Design ideas).</li> <li>• Things like our sense of morality, and consciousness are not adequately explained by the theory and therefore the idea of God gives a more logical explanation for life.</li> </ul>

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p><b>No</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is not reasonable in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century to base our understanding of the origin of life on ancient myths. Science offers a more credible “story” to modern people.</li> <li>• If materialists are right, it makes no sense to resort to supernatural explanations for the existence of life. Science can give a complete explanation through a study of the material world.</li> <li>• Evidence to support the theory of evolution is getting stronger as science continues to progress, for example, Scientists can now examine the DNA from different organisms and use the data produced to see how closely related different species are to each other.</li> <li>• Darwin showed that evolution requires only chance mutation and natural selection. There is therefore no need for a creator, and there is no purpose or plan.</li> <li>• People need to stop thinking they are so special. We are just lucky to be here.</li> </ul> <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
42.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	6	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The complexity of the world, shown in, eg the regularity of natural laws, must point to a designer.</li> <li>• Life is too awe-inspiring and beautiful to be the result of chance.</li> <li>• Things in the world show evidence of design for a purpose eg eyes for seeing, wings for flying etc.</li> <li>• The universe is balanced perfectly to produce and sustain life, showing an all-powerful creator.</li> <li>• It is not reasonable to believe that the debris from the Big Bang would form such complex things in the universe. The only logical explanation is an all-powerful God. The rise of life is contrary to physical law of entropy.</li> <li>• The Theory of Evolution could be part of God’s plan. God used the mechanism of Evolution to create life.</li> <li>• Genesis 1 and 2 explain that God created the world and all living things, and this is God’s word, therefore it can be trusted completely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Marks available for development of the teleological argument or Intelligent Design ideas.</b></p> <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"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	<b>6</b>	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no proof that the universe needs a designer, maybe it has always been there.</li> <li>• There is evidence of bad design in the world, so perhaps this is down to chance rather than design. Natural disasters like earthquakes point to a bad designer rather than the God of traditional Theism.</li> <li>• Comparisons used to explain the design argument are not appropriate. A mechanical watch is not comparable to organic life.</li> <li>• Analogies used by Paley are based on assumption and not fact.</li> <li>• Natural processes/the laws of physics/chance and necessity are enough to give a complete explanation so there is no need to resort to the idea of a designer God.</li> <li>• Belief that there is a creator relies on a leap of faith - the universe was designed therefore it was God who designed it.</li> <li>• Hume's objections, including objections against monotheistic assumption.</li> <li>• Evolutionary theory acknowledges the appearance of design, but suggests that this has arisen due to entirely natural forces.</li> </ul> <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
43.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> <li>• Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks.</li> <li>• No marks for simply stating an opinion in evaluation questions. Marks should be awarded for reasons.</li> </ul>	8	<p><b>To be awarded marks, candidates must attempt to offer a reasoned judgement on the statement. Marks may be credited for application of arguments studied, but not for straight KU of viewpoints</b></p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The universe exists and everything that exists needs a beginning/cause. We know from experience that nothing comes from nothing.</li> <li>• Only God could be the cause of the universe as he is all-powerful and doesn't need a cause for his existence.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Infinite regress is impossible, so there must be a first cause and as Aquinas said, "This all men know as God."</li> </ul> <p><b>No</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We assume that because everything in our experience needs a cause everything else must have a cause too but our experience is limited and many things may be able to exist without cause.</li> <li>• Quantum Physics suggests particles may be able to just appear, so perhaps the singularity occurred spontaneously.</li> <li>• Why does the universe need a beginning? If God can be without cause, why can't this be true of the universe itself?</li> <li>• The universe may be going through an infinite number of expansions and contractions.</li> <li>• The argument contains self-contradiction - it states that there are no uncaused causes yet it also says that God does not need a beginning.</li> <li>• The argument is based on assumptions, therefore proves nothing. At most it shows it might be reasonable to believe in God.</li> </ul>

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Even if the argument demonstrates the need for a first cause, why does this need to be the God of traditional Theism? The Cosmological argument gives us Deism at best.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>

Section 3, Part C: The Problem of Evil and Suffering

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
44.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	6	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Because everyone experiences suffering during their lifetime.</li> <li>• Answers to the questions may challenge faith in an all-loving, all-knowing and all-powerful God (marks available for exploring challenges to traditional attributes of God).</li> <li>• A person may be suffering and questioning the fairness of it. For example, can the law of karma provide an adequate explanation for the levels of suffering witnessed in things like the holocaust?</li> <li>• Surely a loving god, if one existed, could have made a world in which natural disasters didn't happen.</li> <li>• If God is not responsible for suffering and evil, could it be the work of evil forces.</li> <li>• Some may want to find out if evil and suffering happen for a reason.</li> <li>• Is suffering the price humans pay for free will?</li> <li>• They may wonder what can we do to limit the impact of evil and suffering, and how to respond to it when it happens.</li> </ul> <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
45.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	6	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always a down-to-earth logical <i>cause</i> for suffering. It is wrong to appeal to supernatural causes because there is no reality beyond the material universe, so nothing to do with God.</li> <li>• Suffering is just a consequence of the way the world is.</li> <li>• For example, the dynamic nature of planet earth leads to volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, Tsunamis.</li> <li>• When the laws of physics clash suffering can result.</li> <li>• The process of evolution inevitably involves suffering as nature selects only the best-suited individuals for survival in an ever changing world.</li> <li>• Suffering is not a punishment, or a test.</li> <li>• Some suffering is caused by human nature.</li> <li>• Some non-religious people believe the exercise of human free will can lead people to deliberately cause the suffering of others.</li> <li>• Determinists will argue that everything that happens, including human thoughts and actions, is a result of unknown previous causes over which we have no control.</li> </ul> <p><b>Marks for the way in which people go about getting an explanation, an explanation of a view they would hold, or a combination of these.</b></p> <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
46.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> <li>• Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks.</li> <li>• No marks for simply stating an opinion in evaluation questions. Marks should be awarded for reasons.</li> </ul>	8	<p><b>To be awarded marks, candidates must attempt to offer a reasoned judgement on the statement. Marks may be credited for application of arguments studied, but not for straight KU of viewpoints.</b></p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <p><b>Agree</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many people don't believe that evil exists as an actual reality, that it is a human construct and therefore it makes no sense to ask what causes it.</li> <li>• Evil could also be said to require intention and full awareness of consequence. Humans can show evil intention, eg by setting out to cause suffering.</li> <li>• There are ample examples of human-caused evil in the world around us.</li> <li>• Some Christians will argue that sin, and a misuse of the gift of free will is the cause of evil in the world, and that when Adam fell, the whole of creation was affected, so humans are ultimately, if not personally, the cause of all evil.</li> <li>• For Buddhists evil is something we create, not something we are, so humans are a cause of evil.</li> </ul>

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p><b>Disagree</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terrible suffering due to natural disasters is sometimes classed as “natural evil”, but it isn’t caused by human intention - just the laws of nature</li> <li>• For some there is a personal evil force at work in the world, eg the devil, shaytans or jinn.</li> <li>• In the Hebrew scriptures God permits the devil to bring terrible suffering on Job, even though he was a righteous man.</li> <li>• Some say God is the ultimate cause, as he is the creator of everything including the laws of nature and the free-will exercised by humans.</li> <li>• Determinist materialism sees an unknowable chain of causes as the reason for the bad things that happen, including the thoughts and decisions of human beings. This means they might be a cause of evil, but in a chain of other causes, and therefore not ultimately responsible.</li> </ul> <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
47.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	6	<p>Responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some people may wonder if these actually happened because they go against the laws of nature as they are understood today.</li> <li>• Some people may also question the validity of the miracles because those reporting the stories may have exaggerated the claims/they might have been used to make the stories more interesting or make the religious leader sound more important.</li> <li>• Some people may wonder what evidence there is for them.</li> <li>• Some people may wonder why these miracles do not happen anymore.</li> <li>• Some people may wonder if these miracles describe real experiences, but if we need a different explanation. For example people used to believe people with epilepsy were possessed by demons.</li> <li>• Religious people might wonder why their own prayers for a miracle go unanswered today.</li> <li>• Some people might wonder if the scriptural miracles were metaphorical or literal, and if they are metaphorical, what they mean.</li> </ul> <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
48.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, supporting quotation/source, additional explanation or example, award an additional mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> </ul>	6	<p><b>Candidates should write about a specific miracle.</b></p> <p>Responses may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A non-religious person may believe that there is a scientific explanation for everything and the miracle can be explained.</li> <li>• They might say that religious people believe in the miracle because it gives them hope.</li> <li>• They might think that the miracle is just a very lucky co-incidence and that statistically speaking these unusual events would occur.</li> <li>• Some might believe that those who experienced the miracle are not thinking clearly at the time - it may be their imagination or a hallucination.</li> <li>• Some people might believe that the ‘miracle’ is just wishful thinking for those who are desperate.</li> <li>• They could also believe that those who think they have experienced the miracle have just been extremely lucky but are so grateful that they explain it as a miracle.</li> </ul> <p><b>Marks available for the way in which people go about getting an explanation, an explanation of a view they would hold, or a combination of these.</b></p> <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
49.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Award 1 mark for a clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation.</li> <li>• Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example, award a second mark.</li> <li>• A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks.</li> <li>• A maximum of 1 mark should be awarded for an unexplained list.</li> <li>• Candidates may offer a one or two sided evaluation for full marks.</li> <li>• No marks for simply stating an opinion in evaluation questions. Marks should be awarded for reasons.</li> </ul>	8	<p><b>To be awarded marks, candidates must attempt to offer a reasoned judgement on the statement. Marks may be credited for application of arguments studied, but not for straight KU of viewpoints.</b></p> <p>Responses could include:</p> <p><b>Yes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many people today claim to have experienced a miracle, and the events do not seem to be able to be explained by science.</li> <li>• There are convincing cases of miracles happening today. For example, Indian woman, Monica Besra, whose abdominal tumour was so severe that her doctors abandoned hope of saving her. The sisters at the home placed a Miraculous Medal that had been touched to the body of Mother Teresa on her stomach. She fell asleep, and when she woke, her pain was gone. The tumour had disappeared completely. (mark available for other case studies, eg statues of Ganesh drinking milk)</li> <li>• God doesn't change, and still cares, so no reason to think they would stop.</li> </ul>

Question	General marking instructions for this type of question	Max mark	Specific marking instructions for this question
			<p><b>No</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no scientific evidence that any miracles have actually happened.</li> <li>• All examples can be explained in other ways - they could be a coincidence, or seem like a miracle because it is so unlikely, or it could be a hoax.</li> <li>• Most people do not experience a 'miracle' and so do not believe in them.</li> </ul> <p>Award marks for any other valid point, in accordance with general marking instructions.</p>

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]