



2010 Religious, Moral and Philosophical Studies

Intermediate 1

Finalised Marking Instructions

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CONTENTS

SECTION One: World Religions

Buddhism	p. 4
Christianity	p. 6
Hinduism	p. 9
Islam	p. 11
Judaism	p. 13
Sikhism	p. 16

SECTION Two: Morality in the Modern World

Gender	p. 18
Global Issues	p. 22
Medical Ethics	p. 24
War and Peace	p. 27

SECTION Three: Existence of God	p. 29
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Specific Marking Information

Weighting of Questions: Knowledge and Understanding – Approximately 60% of mark
Analysis and Evaluation – Approximately 40% of mark

Weightings of mark allocations shown in the table are approximate, and should be flexibly rather than rigidly interpreted.

Assessment objective	Generic requirements
Knowledge and understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accurate and relevant knowledge of content is demonstrated• The information is presented in a clear manner• Information is communicated effectively using correct terminology
Analysis and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analysis of beliefs and practices is shown, and/or• Evaluation is balanced and informed

- Where candidates have included material which is irrelevant to the question, markers may use square brackets to indicate this, [].
- Repetition of material by candidates may be highlighted by using the abbreviation Repetition in the left margin.
- Otherwise, only a tick (✓) at each relevant point should be marked on scripts.

SECTION ONE

WORLD RELIGIONS

BUDDHISM

1. The Human Condition

- (a) Name the first noble truth 1

KU 1 mark

- The first noble truth is Dukkha.

- (b) Describe what the Buddha did after seeing the Four Sights. 2

KU 2 marks

- He left the palace and his early lifestyle.
- He went in search of truth.
- He spent time in the forest with holy men living the life of an ascetic.

- (c) Describe what happened to Kisagotami. 3

KU 3 marks

- Her son died and her position in her family was destroyed.
- She asked the Buddha for help.
- He sent her to look for a mustard seed from a home that had not experienced death.
- She could not find a house that had not experienced death.

- (d) How might Kisagotami's experience help Buddhists? Give two reasons for your answer. 4

AE 4 marks

- Many will understand her pain and empathise with how she felt.
- Seeing how she learned to let go of the past will help Buddhists to move on from their own personal tragedies and pain.
- It illustrates that nothing will last and the Buddhist should not allow themselves to be attached to that which is temporal.

2. The Goals

- (a) **What is meant by Kamma?** 2

KU 2 marks

- The Law of cause and effect.
- The consequences of our actions.

- (b) **Describe one example of unskillful action.** 2

KU 2 marks

- An unskillful action will be one based on wrong intention or which ignores the obvious bad consequences of an action even if the intention was not to do harm, eg driving a car while drunk – you may not intend evil consequences but common sense would tell you that it was not a wise thing to do.
- Deliberately setting out to harm another person or land them in trouble.

- (c) **Describe the Third Noble Truth.** 2

KU 2 marks

- The third noble truth is Nihrodha.
- To stop suffering you have to stop desire.
- One must end attachment to things that may lead to desire or suffering.
- Desire is the fuel that keeps our Kamma going and if we are to extinguish the fire we must be rid of desire.

- (d) **Why might gaining Enlightenment be important for Buddhists? Give two reasons for your answer.** 4

AE 4 marks

- They want to break out of the cycle of suffering and desire and the only way to do that is to gain enlightenment.
- Enlightenment brings about a cessation of suffering – it leads a Buddhist to peace.
- It is an end to Samsara.

CHRISTIANITY

1. The Human Condition

- (a) What does it mean to describe God as “Creator”? 2

KU 2 marks

- God made everything.
- He made it out of nothing.
- God sustains all life.

- (b) State two instructions God gave to human beings in Genesis 1. 2

KU 2 marks

- Have many children.
- Be responsible for the planet – “bring the earth under control”.
- Be responsible for the animal kingdom... “I am putting you in charge of the fish, the birds etc”.

- (c) In what ways did Adam and Eve disobey God? 2

KU 2 marks

- Given one instruction not to eat the fruit from the tree that gives knowledge of what is good and bad.
- Eve listened to the words of the snake.
- She ate the fruit she had been told not to.
- She gave some to Adam and he ate it too.

- (d) “*The world has been spoiled because of Adam and Eve’s actions.*” 4

Do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.

AE 4 marks

Agree

- They had the opportunity to obey God but they didn’t.
- They knew what the consequences of their actions would be.
- Their actions changed the relationship between humanity and God.
- Their actions brought suffering and death into the world.

Disagree

- Adam and Eve may not have existed.
- Genesis may only be a story.
- If they hadn’t disobeyed God someone eventually would have due to freewill.
- Every individual must take responsibility for their own actions.
- Suffering today is caused by what people do to others.
- Each generation has to take responsibility for the environment.

2. The Goals

- (a) Give two examples of when a Christian might “pray with other people.” 2

KU 2 mark

- During a church service/public act of worship.
- As part of a small prayer group.
- In a religious community...monastery/convent.
- Through formal, responsive liturgical prayers.
- At a school assembly or service.

- (b) State two things Christians believe they are doing when they pray. 2

KU 2 marks

- Communicating with God.
- Listening to God.
- Developing their relationship with God.
- Telling God about their needs.
- Telling God about the needs of others.
- Confessing their sins.
- Influencing local/global situations.

- (c) Describe one thing Christians use to help them when praying. 2

KU 2 marks

- Formal written prayers.
- Passages from the Bible.
- The Lord’s prayer.
- Body positions – kneeling, eyes closed, hands raised.
- Rosary.
- Incense.
- Candles.
- Pictures and statues and other religious symbols.

- (d) “Praying with other people is more effective than praying on your own.” 4

Would all Christians agree? Give two reasons for your answer.

AE 4 marks

Agree

- Helps with concentration.
- Stops prayer from being only about the self.
- It gives a sense of agreement with others in a religious community.
- Jesus spoke about the power of “two agreeing about anything asked for in his name”.
- Prayer can seem less difficult and more meaningful when shared with others.
- Experience of people who have ‘prayer partners’.

Disagree

- Prayer is a very personal thing between an individual and God.
- You might not be able to agree with the prayers being said by others in a group.
- You may not wish to confess sins in the presence of other people.
- You might not want to make others aware of your needs.
- Praying with others might lead to less time being spent praying on your own.
- Some people find it difficult to pray in public.

HINDUISM

1. The Human Condition

(a) **What is Brahman?** 1

KU 1 mark

- Brahman is the supreme God in Hinduism.
- Brahman is the final reality behind all that exists.

(b) **Describe the role of Vishnu in Hindu belief.** 2

KU 2 marks

- Vishnu represents the preserver/protector aspect of Brahman.
- Vishnu guides humans through difficult times when evil threatens to overcome good.
- Vishnu has come to earth in various forms eg Rama and Krishna, to bring truth and light and turn people away from evil.

(c) **Describe what Hindus mean by samsara.** 3

KU 3 marks

- Samsara means wandering and refers to the “wandering” of the atman (self) through various reincarnations until it reaches moksha.
- Samsara literally means “sea of change” and relates to the movement of the soul (atman) from one existence to another.
- The cycle of birth, death, rebirth of the soul (atman) often commonly called reincarnation.
- Samsara is the process of change by which the atman progresses through different incarnations towards moksha.
- The concept of samsara also suggests that things change all the time. The “soul” is continually changing or on the move towards Brahman and the state of moksha.
- The purpose of samsara is refinement so that, after many reincarnations, the soul reaches a state of purity like metal being refined from ore.

(d) **What benefits might belief in samsara have for Hindus? Give two reasons for your answer.** 4

AE 4 marks

- It can motivate Hindus to live a good life and so progress to a better one in their next incarnation.
- It could help them realise that they do not have to remain in their present state but can improve.
- It is a more immediate focus than moksha as it appears to be more easily attainable as it is less remote.
- It can help them to understand their present life is not the end of their souls’ incarnations and there is “room for improvement”.
- It may help them cope with suffering in their lives as this can be seen as the consequence of previous “lives” and it can be changed in relation to how they live now.

2. The Goals

(a) Describe the caste system in Hinduism.

2

KU 2 marks

- Made up of four groups (Brahmins – priests, Kshatriyas – warriors, rulers, governors, Vaisyas – merchants, skilled labourers, artisans and Shudras – unskilled labourers and servants.
- The divine person in the Rig Veda is linked to the main castes – the mouth represents Brahmins, arms the warriors, thighs the merchants and feet the servants.
- The idea behind it is to divide up labour into distinct social order for the smooth running of society where everyone has a key part to play.
- Origin of caste (jati) system may have been in relation to the varnas or colours which distinguished the original racial distinctions.

(b) What are the duties of the Vaisyas?

2

KU 2 marks

- They are the merchants, skilled labourers and artisans responsible for agriculture and commerce and the building up of wealth.
- They should be well versed in cattle-breeding and in business skills as they have a key role to play here.

(c) What do Hindus mean by moksha?

2

KU 2 marks

- Literally means “release” from the cycle of rebirths or reincarnation/samsara
- Moksha is Hindus’ final destiny, stage of existence.
- The union of the individual soul (atman) with the universal (Brahman).

(d) Explain why belief in moksha is important to Hindus. Give two reasons for your answer.

4

AE 4 marks

- It is the state where the purpose of life and the progress of the “soul” has been achieved and so no further rebirths are necessary.
- It is the highest state of happiness/bliss within Hinduism.
- Goal of Hinduism is union of atman/Brahman-moksha, so soul is not “at peace” until this is achieved.
- Can therefore act as a significant motivation/realistic goal for Hindus.
- Encourages Hindus to live out a good karma by practising their devotions faithfully (bhakti) meditating on nature of atman/Brahman – so practical/realistic.
- Encourages Hindus to aim for a higher caste to be “closer” to moksha and discourages bad behaviour which may result in a lower caste in next incarnation.

ISLAM

1. The Goals

- (a) **State two things Muslims believe will happen on the Day of Judgement.** 2

KU 2 marks

- The dead will be resurrected.
- Each person will appear naked before Allah and their deeds will be judged.
- Each person is given the book of their life to read aloud.
- Those given the book in their right hand will go to heaven.
- Those given the book in their left hand will go to hell.

- (b) **What do Muslims believe is the purpose of this life?** 2

KU 2 marks

- This life is a test for the next life.
- It is an opportunity to use free will responsibly and choose the right path.
- It is an opportunity to submit to the will of Allah and resist evil so that your good deeds can be recorded.

- (c) **How is paradise described in the Qur'an?** 2

KU 2 marks

- It is a state of joy and beauty, happiness and peace.
- The Qur'an describes it as a green garden full of foliage and flowers.
- The sound of water and birdsong can be heard.
- The vision is of peace and purity, contentment and love.

- (d) ***"Belief in an afterlife makes us lead a better life."*** 4

Would all Muslims agree? Give two reasons for your answer.

AE 4 marks

Agree

- A Muslim will be aware that everything they do will be seen by Allah and recorded in the 'Book of Life'.
- They will be more inclined to do good rather than wrong to avoid eternal punishment.
- They will therefore want to submit their life to Allah in fear of judgement.
- It will encourage them to practise the Five Pillars and Shari'ah.

However

- Islam is a way of life rather than just a religion.
- It is about pleasing Allah now.
- It is love of Allah and not fear which makes Muslims obey his will.
- Allah is merciful and if you ask for forgiveness then you need not fear judgement.

2. The Means

- (a) **Zakah is one of the Five Pillars. State two others.** 2

KU 2 marks

Any two of:

- Shahadah
- Salah
- Sawm
- Hajj.

- (b) **What is zakah?** 2

KU 2 marks

- The word zakah means to purify and cleanse.
- It is a contribution paid once a year on savings of a rate of 2.5% or 1/40.
- It is paid to keep your wealth free from greed and selfishness.
- It is a test of honesty and expenditure.

- (c) **Give two uses of zakah.** 2

KU 2 marks

It can be used

- to help the poor
- to release from debt
- to help needy travellers
- to free captives
- to win people over to the cause of Allah
- to pay those who collect it.

- (d) ***“Performing zakah benefits the giver more than the receiver.”*** 4

Would all Muslims agree? Give two reasons for your answer.

AE 4 marks

Agree

- You can be cleansed from greed and selfishness by giving zakah.
- It is an opportunity to show gratitude to Allah for what he has given you, as everything comes from him.
- It is opportunity show humility as it should be done quietly in secret unless you are trying to encourage others to give.
- You will have done your duty and shown submission to Allah.

However

- Those who are poor and cannot work, benefit from zakah.
- Many people may convert to Islam through the money given and find Allah.
- You have to give the money because God decides who will be rich or poor and it is your duty to give.

JUDAISM

1. The Goals

- (a) **What does “the Covenant” mean?** **1**

KU 1 marks

- Agreement.

- (b) **Describe the Covenant made between Moses and God.** **3**

KU 3 marks

- The Jewish people would be God’s chosen people, if they kept the Covenant.
- If the Jewish people kept the Covenant then God would look after them by defeating their enemies.
- If the Covenant was broken, then God would punish the Jewish people.
- The Covenant was kept by following the Torah, the Law.
- The Torah, the Law, 613 commandments, can be found in the five Books of Moses.

- (c) **How can Jewish people maintain their relationship with God?** **2**

KU 2 marks

- Through personal prayer.
- Through communal worship.
- By living their life according to the mitzvah.
- An example from the mitzvah.

- (d) **“All Jewish people are looking forward to the time of the Messiah.”** **4**

Would all Jewish people agree? Give two reasons for your answer.

AE 4 marks

Yes

- From the time of slavery in Egypt, Jewish people have been looking forward to the time of the Messiah.
- Both reform and orthodox teach about looking forward to the time of the Messiah or messianic age.
- Jews have been promised that at this time the Kingdom of Israel will be restored to its former glory. This is worth looking forward to.
- It will be a time of peace and harmony on earth.

No

- Some Jewish people do not believe in the teaching of the time to come. They concentrate on their life and relationship with God now.
- Some Jews believe the setting up of the State of Israel in 1948 was the start of the messianic age and it is their duty to defend it now and in the future.
- Not all Jews agree completely about this time. Reform and orthodox Jews differ in their beliefs about this.
- Orthodox Jews believe there will be a man called the Messiah, reform Jews believe more about the messianic age.

2. The Means

- (a) **How did the Jewish people receive the Torah?** 2

KU 2 marks

- God told Moses to bring the Jewish people out of Egypt to Mt Sinai, God's holy mountain.
- Moses left the people at the foot of the mountain and went up for forty days and nights.
- Moses received the Ten Commandments on tablets of stone.

- (b) **Why is the Torah so important for Jewish people?** 2

KU 2 mark

- The Torah is so important for Jews because it is the word of God.
- They are God's moral guidelines for Jews to follow in order to live a good life.
- Following the Torah is the Jewish people's part of their covenant with God.

- (c) **State two of the Kashrut laws.** 2

KU 2 marks

- Only land animals that have split hooves and chew the cud can be eaten.
- Sea creatures which have fins and scales are the only kosher food from water.
- Birds which do not eat the flesh of other birds or dead animals.
- Certain animals may not be eaten at all. This restriction includes the flesh, organs, eggs and milk of the forbidden animals.
- Of the animals that may be eaten, the birds and mammals must be killed in accordance with Jewish law.
- All blood must be drained from the meat or broiled out of it before it is eaten.
- Certain parts of permitted animals may not be eaten.
- Fruits and vegetables are permitted, but must be inspected for bugs.
- Meat (the flesh of birds and mammals) cannot be eaten with dairy. Fish, eggs, fruits, vegetables and grains can be eaten with either meat or dairy. (According to some views, fish may not be eaten with meat).
- Utensils/crockery that have come into contact with meat may not be used with dairy, and vice versa. Utensils that have come into contact with non-kosher food may not be used with hot kosher food.

- (d) ***“The Ten Commandments are God’s words. They must be followed exactly as they are written.”*** 4

Would all Jewish people agree? Give two reasons for your answer.

AE 4 marks

Agree

- The Ten Commandments are part of the Torah, the Torah is the word of God. It cannot be changed.
- Orthodox Jews would certainly agree as they use the original Hebrew so the words cannot be changed.
- The Ten Commandments were written on tablets of stone, this was to show the permanence of the Law.
- The Ten Commandments sum up the other 600 plus mitzvahs. The other mitzvahs may change, but the Ten Commandments should be permanent as they were written.

Disagree

- They were written for a different time, they need to be interpreted.
- Society has changed, it is far more complicated. The Ten Commandments do not deal with today's issues.
- Values have changed, what is important to people is not the same as when the Ten Commandments were written.
- The Ten Commandments are only a rough guide to point Jews in the right direction.
- There are 613 mitzvahs in all which cover all aspects of life, not just the Ten Commandments.

SIKHISM

1. The Human Condition

- (a) What is the Mool Mantra? 1

KU 1 marks

- It is the first hymn in the Guru Granth Sahib.

- (b) State two beliefs about the Mool Mantra. 2

KU 2 marks

- It is the statement that sums up Sikh beliefs about God.
- It is recited when a baby is born so that the child hears the main beliefs of the faith.
- It is believed to be Guru Nanak's first teaching.

- (c) Describe what Malik Bhago learned when Guru Nanak ate with Bhai Lalo. 3

KU 3 marks

- Bhai Lalo's food being from an honest man was simple but pure and good to eat.
- Malik Bhago who paraded his wealth and status provided food that dripped blood.
- His lesson was that there is more value in being poor but honest, than gaining wealth by exploitation.

- (d) *"It is better to be reunited with God than to be separated from him."*
How might Sikhs benefit from this belief? Give two reasons for your answer. 4

AE 4 marks

- It provides a goal for the whole of life.
- To be reunited with God is to experience unending happiness.
- It frees the Sikh from the cycle of rebirth.
- It is a state of indescribable spiritual awareness.
- To be separated from God is to live in misunderstanding.
- It is to be attached to things that do not last.
- It is to be consumed by a preoccupation with self that leads to anguish and suffering.

2. The Means

- (a) **Describe what is meant by a Khalsa Sikh.** **2**

KU 2 mark

- A Khalsa Sikh is someone who has made a commitment to follow the strict code of conduct laid down by Guru Gobind Singh.
- It refers to a Sikh who has been initiated at the Amrit Pahul.

- (b) **Why do Sikhs wear a Kirpan?** **2**

KU 2 marks

- It is a sword which represents honour and courage.
- It reminds Sikhs to be ready to fight against injustice and defend those in need of help.

- (c) **Why is prayer important to Sikhs?** **2**

KU 2 marks

- It enables Sikhs to grow closer to God.
- It gives Sikhs a constant sense of God's presence.
- It encourages Sikhs to love God more than themselves.

- (d) ***“There is little advantage in being a Khalsa Sikh.”*** **4**

Would all Sikhs agree with this? Give two reasons for your answer.

AE 4 marks

Agree

- The code of conduct is too strict.
- There are practical difficulties in trying to keep the 5K's.
- The Khalsa can be seen as an unattainable goal for ordinary Sikhs.

Disagree

- It helps Sikhs to follow the teachings and example of Guru Gobind Singh.
- It shows commitment.
- It shows you are a true Sikh.
- It helps to maintain a long tradition.

SECTION TWO

MORALITY IN THE MODERN WORLD

GENDER

1. (a) **Why might gender roles in the UK be seen as a moral issue?** **2**

KU 2 marks

- Gender inequality, including roles, denies people their individuality. This is wrong.
- Gender roles may limit people's freedoms and human rights – this would not be right.
- Gender roles do not allow people to reach their potential, but rather leads them along certain roads.

- (b) **In what ways are young boys treated differently which might affect them later in life?** **2**

KU 2 marks

- The toys they are given reinforce gender stereotyping ie Action Man, joiner sets, work bench etc.
- The games they play ie mock fighting, soldiers etc create masculine stereotypes in boys' heads.
- Expectations of parents are lower for boys than girls, so in turn when they have children they have lower expectations for boys.
- Boys are not encouraged to express their feelings – big boys don't cry. This can lead to psychological problems in later life.

- (c) **You have studied a secular viewpoint. What does it teach about gender roles?**

(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following answers are only examples.) **4**

KU 4 marks

HUMANISM

- Gender roles go against several articles of the UDHR, they force people down certain lines.
- Humanists believe in promoting personal freedom, gender roles do not benefit people's freedom. Gender roles restrict people's freedoms and potentials.
- Humanists believe everyone should have the same opportunities and choices in the worlds of education, employment and home. Gender roles would work against this.
- According to humanism, neither men nor women should have restricted roles imposed on them, they should be free to be who they want to be.

UTILITARIANISM

- Utilitarians will use the Principle of Utility, a right action is that which brings the greatest happiness or benefit to the greatest number of people – the majority of people would not benefit from gender roles, therefore they would not see it as right.
- Gender roles would not help women in particular, they would not be able to reach their true potential. The majority of society will therefore not benefit.
- J.S. Mill wrote the “Subjugation of Women” (1869) about the need for the equality of the sexes. Gender roles contradict this idea, so they would be wrong.
- Peter Singer “Discrimination on the basis of sex, it has been said, is the last universally accepted form of discrimination” – for him gender roles would be wrong as they do not allow a personal to develop fully.

(d) *“The media in the UK tends to stereotype gender roles.”*

4

Do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.

AE 4 marks

Agree

- Few women in particularly important jobs, men hold all the top jobs.
- On television, women are not given important or serious material to present, war correspondents, finance commentators and others are always men.
- Women are used to decorate the screen, they make programmes nice to watch.
- “Female” programmes on television are timed for mid-morning or mid-afternoon, this can fit in with them doing the housework and other chores.
- Image of women poorly portrayed in the press, by use of inappropriate pictures – page three topless models, certain adverts.
- Women’s and men’s magazines are as stereotypical today as they have always been – Nuts, Cosmopolitan etc.
- Language used is patronising towards women.
- Trivialising women and women’s issues in both television and press.

Against

- The media are at the forefront against stereotyping gender roles by continually breaking these gender roles.
- In television, more and more women are breaking into newsreading. The big money in newsreading is paid to women.
- More women are now presenting “more serious” programmes.
- There are more rounded female and male characters in dramas, less two dimensional stereotypes.
- Stereotyping of gender roles is often the theme in programmes ie Life on Mars.
- In the press, there are only one or two papers which still carry page three models.
- There are more female editors of national newspapers, even the Sun has had a female editor.
- Many newspapers have dropped “women’s” pages or sections.

(e) **What problems do women face in other countries just because they are female?** 4

KU 4 marks

- They may face discrimination from their male counterparts or the society as a whole.
- They may face physical violence, they are seen as less than men.
- They may not be allowed to work at all.
- They may be forced into a lifestyle they do not want, arranged marriages.
- They may be looked on as a piece of property to be bartered over or traded for one reason or another.
- If they have a job they may not be paid the same amount of money as a man who does exactly the same job.
- Any other example of women not being allowed to reach their potential because of their society's views.

(f) ***“Women should have the same rights as men no matter what country they live in.”*** 4

Would all religious people agree with this statement? Give two reasons for your answer.

(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following answers are only examples.)

AE 4 marks

CHRISTIANITY

Agree

- Liberal Christians – Gen 1: 27 – God made humans equal – women should have the same rights and it should be the same in all countries.
- Jesus treated women as an equal, Christians should live their life the same way. It should not matter what country they live in.
- A woman is expected to look after her family, if this means going out to work to achieve it there's nothing wrong. This is what many men do in different societies to provide for their families – it should be the same for women.
- Modern Catholic Church – Letter Pope John Paul June 1995 – Eve of Beijing Conference – “...thank you women who work...” This is encouraging women out to work, men and women should be equal no matter the country.
- Work of Christian charities impossible if women stayed at home.

Disagree

- Traditional Christians – Gen 3: 16 – Eve's role, to bear children and look after them.
- St Paul's writings would be used to back up this view “Wives submit to your husbands.” Eph 5: 22.
- Traditional gender roles within Christianity, as expressed by Martin Luther, St Augustine etc clearly see men and women as different and not having the same rights.
- Fundamentalist Christians might not agree that men and women should have the same rights as they strictly follow the teaching from Genesis and St Paul.

ISLAM

Agree

- Allah created men and women from the same single soul as men – Qur'an 4:1. They should be treated equally.
- Men and women will be judged by Allah in the same way, this shows they are equal in the sight of Allah. "Never will I suffer to be lost the work of any one of you, male or female..."Qur'an 3:195.
- Men and women are expected to contribute to society with their gifts and skills.
- Muhammad had great respect for women, including that women should work the same as men.

Disagree

- They cannot have equal rights as they do not have equal roles. They are different and this goes for rights.
- Women have to support men in the work they do, therefore they cannot have the same rights.
- Muslims are encouraged to follow the law of the country, the law of a muslim country may not have equal rights for both genders.
- The Shariah law does not treat men and women equally all the time, some countries implement the law differently.

GLOBAL ISSUES

2. (a) What is meant by the term “global warming”? 2

KU 2 marks

- The increase in the average measured temperature of the earth’s surface air and oceans.

- (b) You have studied a secular viewpoint. What does it say about preventing global warming? 4

(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following answers are only examples.)

KU 4 marks

Greenpeace

- We can promote good energy and prevent the loss of waste heat.

Friends of the Earth

- We should develop renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, hydro-electric and biomass which are clean, safe and won’t run out.

Kyoto Protocol

- We can set targets for the maximum amount of CO₂ pollution rich countries can produce and thereby cut the amounts of carbon dioxide being released.

- (c) “Global warming doesn’t really affect us. It is future generations who need to worry about it.” 4

Do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.

AE 4 marks

Agree

- It will be far into the future before anything major happens.
- None of the effects of global warming are of real immediate concern.

Disagree

- The melting of the polar icecaps affects us now.
- There are extreme temperatures causing problems now.

- (d) Describe two ways in which war can cause poverty. 4

KU 4 marks

- War interferes with production of goods in countries.
- War causes damage that requires millions to put right.
- Vast sums of money are diverted from the economy to pay for arms.

- (e) **Give two examples of inappropriate aid.** **2**

KU 2 marks

- Aid that leads to high levels of debt.
- Simply giving money that makes countries dependent.
- Poor trade agreements as a condition of aid.

- (f) ***“Natural disasters are so big that everybody should try to help.”*** **4**

Would all religious people agree with this statement? Give two reasons for your answer.

(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following answers are only examples.)

AE 4 marks

Yes

- Buddhists teach compassion as well as the inevitability of suffering.
- Christianity teaches that we should put into practice Jesus’ care for those in distress as a basic human concern.
- Islam follows Qur’anic teaching to respond to such need no matter who has suffered the calamity.
- Sikhs would contribute to relief in disasters as part of seva but would do so quietly so as not to draw attention to self.

No

- Some religious people might believe in keeping to themselves and not interfering and avoiding conflict.
- People have to learn to fend for themselves and be self-reliant.
- God, being all-powerful and in control, must have a reason for it happening.
- It is a punishment for sin; it is their own fault.

MEDICAL ETHICS

3. (a) **What is meant by the term euthanasia?** 2
- KU 2 marks**
- Literally “good death”.
 - It is often referred to a “mercy killing”.
- (b) **Give two reasons why some people support non-voluntary euthanasia.** 2
- KU 2 marks**
- It is an act of mercy to end suffering.
 - Many patients would choose euthanasia but are incapable of asking for it.
- (c) **You have studied a secular viewpoint. What does it say about voluntary euthanasia?**
- (As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following answers are only examples.) 4
- KU 4 marks**
- British Humanist Association**
- Supports voluntary euthanasia out of concern for quality of life.
 - People should have the right to choose when they die.
 - Individuals wishes should be respected.
 - Supportive of attempts to reform current law to allow voluntary euthanasia.
- EXIT**
- Support a right to choose.
 - Support voluntary euthanasia as an option available to everyone.
 - Patients and doctors should be protected in carrying out voluntary euthanasia.
 - Euthanasia should be made legal through reform.
 - Safeguards for voluntary euthanasia must be introduced.
- Peter Singer (a Utilitarian)**
- Euthanasia is acceptable when a human being might no longer reasonably be considered a person, when there has been a wish expressed to do so.
 - Importance placed on quality of life, rather than whether life should continue/end.
 - For voluntary euthanasia, death must be a “*benefit for the one killed*”.
- (d) **“Voluntary euthanasia should be legal in the UK.”** 4
- Do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.**
- AE 4 marks**
- Agree**
- It would lead to a greater respect for the quality of human life.
 - It would allow NHS funds to be used more efficiently, helping those who can recover from their illness.
 - Society will benefit as it is good for society for the rights of the individual to be respected.
 - It can never be good for people to be allowed to suffer in any way.

Disagree

- It could lead to human life being devalued.
- It could mean pressure would be put on the terminally ill or elderly to allow themselves to be killed.
- It could lead to a change in the way long-term illness or disability is viewed by society.
- It could lead to fewer medical treatments being developed as they would not be needed as urgently.

(e) **What does the law in the Netherlands state about euthanasia?**

4

KU 4 marks

- The patient can make a written request (living will) or an oral request for euthanasia.
- The doctor must be satisfied that the patient's suffering is unbearable and that there is no prospect of improvement. (The illness does not need to be terminal.)
- The doctor must consult with at least one other doctor who is not connected with the case. (In the case of psychological suffering a psychiatrist must also be consulted.)
- A doctor can only perform euthanasia on a patient in his/her care; the doctor needs to have a good personal knowledge of the patient.
- The Act allows 12-15 year olds to request euthanasia but this requires parental consent.
- Only those who are citizens of the Netherlands are eligible.

(f) ***“Life is precious and should not be tampered with.”***

4

Would religious people agree with this statement? Give two reasons for your answer.

(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following answers are only examples.)

AE 4 marks**Buddhism**

- The first precept states that a Buddhist should not harm any living thing.
- Action affects karma. Tampering with human life can cause spiritual harm to the person performing it.
- Euthanasia can never be an escape from suffering.

Christianity

- Life is sacred and a gift from God – Job 1:21.
- Do not commit murder – Exodus 20:13.
- Euthanasia is a grave violation of the law of God – Pope John Paul II.
- Nothing and no one can in any way permit the killing of an innocent human being. No one is permitted to ask for this act of killing – Catholic Truth Society, 1980.
- Human life is on loan from God. We have responsibilities to care for one another – Church of Scotland, 1997.
- There can be a purpose in suffering.

Hinduism

- Suicide is a crime and a sin. People should die naturally.
- Bad actions attract bad karma and suffering in future rebirths – Bhagavad Gita 14:16.

Islam

- No one dies unless Allah permits. The term of every life is fixed – Surah 3:145.
- Suicide is wrong. Euthanasia is a form of suicide. It is interfering with Allah's will.
- There can be value in suffering; it is part of Allah's will. Surah 31:17.
- It is the code of life the doctor aims to maintain and not the process of dying – Islamic Code of Medical Ethics, 1981.
- Anyone who kills a believer deliberately will receive as his reward a sentence to live in hell forever. God will be angry with him and curse him and prepare dreadful torment for him – Surah 4:93.

WAR AND PEACE

4. (a) **State two problems caused by the possession of nuclear weapons.**

2

KU 2 marks

- Potential accidents in storage and transport.
- Cost involved in maintaining these weapons.
- They may be stolen and fall into the hands of terrorists.
- A country becomes a target when it has nuclear weapons.
- Impact on the environment should an accident occur.
- Creates moral dilemmas in society.
- Having them implies you would use them.
- Threat to peace.

- (b) **You have studied one secular viewpoint. What does it say about the use of nuclear weapons?**

4

(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following answers are only examples.)

KU 4 marks

EGOIST

- Would support use if it won the war.
- Support use if no possibility of retaliation.
- Would consider the environmental effects and how that would affect their way of life.
- No better or worse than using any other weapon.
- Would support use if brought as little harm to their way of life as possible.

UTILITARIAN

- The consequences of using nuclear weapons cannot bring happiness to the greatest number of people.
- Use of nuclear weapons would end all human life and goes against the happiness principle.
- Limited nuclear war might be acceptable if lives are saved in the long run.
- Short term suffering may be worth it for long term gain.

HUMANIST

- Conflicts should always be resolved peacefully.
- Impossible to justify the use of a weapon that would kill thousands of innocent people.

- (c) ***“Nuclear weapons are a necessary evil.”***

4

Do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.

AE 4 marks

Agree

- They have ensured that no further world wars have taken place.
- They have acted as an effective deterrent.
- They give a country peace through strength.
- Their use could end a war quickly avoiding a greater evil.
- The technology exists to make them so they will be made.

Disagree

- Would be madness to use them so why have them?
- Even the threat of using them is wrong.
- The money spent on developing and maintaining nuclear weapons could be used for more humanitarian purposes.
- Having these weapons only adds to the dangers in the world.
- Don't work as a deterrent because wars still take place.

(d) **What is a conscientious objector?** 2

KU 2 marks

- Someone who believes they cannot take up arms and fight in a war.
- Someone who is prepared to do non-combatant duties in times of war.
- Someone who believes killing is never right and war solves nothing.
- Someone who believes that peaceful rather than violent methods should be used to resolve issues.

(e) **Describe two things a country might do to avoid going to war.** 4

KU 4 marks

- Political discussions over causes of tension that might result in a war.
- Negotiation to settle differences.
- Take the dispute to the United Nations.
- Use the threat of a nuclear strike.
- Adopt Pacifist position.

(f) ***“War should always be a last resort.”*** 4

Would all religious people agree with this statement? Give two reasons for your answer.

(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following answers are only examples.)

AE 4 marks

Agree

- Religion teaches the way of peace.
- Killing is wrong and goes against religious teaching.
- Jesus taught ‘love for enemies’ making it difficult to agree with war.
- Fighting never solves anything.
- Results of war can be long term bitterness and hatred.
- Differences must be settled by peaceful means only.

Disagree

- Duty of strong to protect the weak.
- War can be a necessary evil.
- Justice is as important as peace.
- Jesus used force to clear the temple.
- Examples in history where evil has occurred because ‘good people did nothing’.
- Doesn't say in the Bible that Christians are not to go to war.

SECTION THREE

EXISTENCE OF GOD

(a) *“Nothing would exist without God.”*

2

What is meant by this statement?

KU 2 marks

- God is the creator of everything.
- God created the universe with specific meaning and purpose.
- God sustains all life.

(b) **Describe the First Cause Argument.**

4

KU 4 marks

- Everything that happens must have a cause as you need something to explain why things happen/exist.
- There must be a cause (causes) for the existence of anything as something cannot come from nothing.
- To explain the existence of something may require a series of causes.
- You cannot keep going back forever so there must be a first cause of anything, including the universe.
- This First Cause is the reason why anything exists and this is what is meant by God.

(c) *“The First Cause argument does not prove that God exists.”*

4

Do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.

AE 4 marks

Agree

- If the First Cause is God, then what caused God to exist?
- The First Cause may not be God but could be some other principle or force.
- The universe may just be there with no final cause nor explanation possible.
- Quantum physics suggest that the universe may be possible without any final or ultimate cause.

Disagree

- The First Cause arguments seem to be based on reason and logic.
- If there is a First Cause, ie God, this gives a reason, purpose or meaning to life.
- The First Cause provides an explanation for the existence of everything, including the universe, life, etc.

(d) **Describe the main points of the Big Bang theory.** 4

KU 4 marks

- The Big Bang theory is the main scientific explanation of origin/development of the universe.
- Universe began with an “explosion” (around 12–15 billion years ago) a vast inflationary expansion on a massive scale.
- Everything originally concentrated into a very dense “particle” called a singularity.
- Particles which were produced expanded and cooled, some clumped together by gravity and formed galaxies out of which came suns.
- Clouds of gas developed which spun under the force of gravity, heat produced first planets, stars...elements – hydrogen, helium, carbon, oxygen, etc.

(e) **What evidence supports the Big Bang theory?** 2

KU 2 marks

- ‘Red shift’ principle – the faster the galaxies move, the redder the light emanating from them.
- Universe can be observed still to be expanding.
- Background radiation.
- Amount of matter in the universe is what you’d expect from a Big Bang.

(f) ***“Accepting the Big Bang theory makes it difficult to believe that God exists.”*** 4

Do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.

AE 4 marks

Agree

- Big Bang theory provides good evidence to support it whereas there is no comparable evidence for existence of God.
- Science gives us a much better understanding as it is based on facts/evidence/observations and not just on belief/speculation about God as creator.
- Big Bang theory suggests a spontaneous “explosion” based on natural laws so no need to suggest any other power like God to explain it.
- The idea of God was only necessary when we did not know enough about how the universe came into existence – before development of modern theories.

Disagree

- Universe is so well organised and finely tuned that there has to be some kind of creative power behind it, ie God.
- Universe needs some kind of final explanation – it is too complex to simply be the result of chance.
- The presence of conscious, intelligent life in the universe suggests that there is a conscious “mind” behind it all – which we can call God.
- Belief in God gives meaning and purpose to what would otherwise be a process which is going nowhere. The Big Bang theory does not concern itself with meaning or purpose.

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]