



National
Qualifications
SPECIMEN ONLY

SQ37/N5/01

**Religious, Moral and
Philosophical Studies**

Date — Not applicable

Duration — 1 hour and 30 minutes

Total marks — 60

SECTION 1 — WORLD RELIGION — 20 marks

Attempt ONE Part

SECTION 2 — MORALITY AND BELIEF — 20 marks

Attempt ONE Part

SECTION 3 — RELIGIOUS AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS — 20 marks

Attempt ONE Part

Before attempting the questions you must check that your answer booklet is for the same subject and level as this question paper.

You should read the questions carefully.

On the answer booklet, you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator. If you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



* S Q 3 7 N 5 0 1 *

SECTION 1 — WORLD RELIGION

PARTS

A. Buddhism	Page 3
B. Christianity	Page 4
C. Hinduism	Page 5
D. Islam	Page 6
E. Judaism	Page 7
F. Sikhism	Page 8

SECTION 2 — MORALITY AND BELIEF

PARTS

A. Religion and Justice	Page 9
B. Religion and Relationships	Page 10
C. Religion, Environment and Global Issues	Page 11
D. Religion, Medicine and the Human Body	Page 12
E. Religion and Conflict	Page 13

SECTION 3 — RELIGIOUS AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS

PARTS

A. The Origins of Life	Page 14
B. The Existence of God(s)	Page 15
C. The Problem of Evil and Suffering	Page 16
D. Miracles	Page 17

SECTION 1 — WORLD RELIGION — 20 Marks

Attempt ONE part in this section

Part A — Buddhism

Attempt this part if you have studied **Buddhism** in the *World Religion* Unit.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Identify one Buddhist source you have studied. Describe what it teaches Buddhists about the nature of human beings. | 4 |
| 2. (a) Describe what Buddhists mean by Nibbana. | 4 |
| (b) Explain why achieving Nibbana is important for Buddhists today. | 4 |
| Total marks | 8 |
| 3. “ <i>To be a Buddhist, it is essential to practice meditation.</i> ” Would all Buddhists agree? Give reasons for your answer. | 8 |

Part B — Christianity

Attempt this part if you have studied **Christianity** in the *World Religion* Unit.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Identify one Christian source you have studied. Describe what it teaches Christians about the nature of human beings. | 4 |
| 2. (a) Describe what Christians mean by the Kingdom of God. | 4 |
| (b) Explain why building the Kingdom of God is important for Christians today. | 4 |
| Total marks | 8 |
| 3. “ <i>To be a Christian, it is essential to worship in church.</i> ” Would all Christians agree? Give reasons for your answer. | 8 |

Part C — Hinduism

Attempt this part if you have studied **Hinduism** in the *World Religion* Unit.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Identify one Hindu source you have studied. Describe what it teaches Hindus about the nature of human beings. | 4 |
| 2. (a) Describe what Hindus mean by moksha. | 4 |
| (b) Explain why achieving moksha is important for Hindus today. | 4 |
| Total marks | 8 |
| 3. “ <i>To be a Hindu it is essential to practice yoga meditation.</i> ” Would all Hindus agree? Give reasons for your answer. | 8 |

Part D — Islam

Attempt this part if you have studied **Islam** in the *World Religion* Unit.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Identify one Muslim source you have studied. Describe what it teaches Muslims about the nature of human beings. | 4 |
| 2. (a) Describe what Muslims mean by submission. | 4 |
| (b) Explain why submission is important for Muslims today. | 4 |
| Total marks | 8 |
| 3. “ <i>To be a Muslim, it is essential to pray five times a day.</i> ” Would all Muslims agree? Give reasons for your answer. | 8 |

Part E — Judaism

Attempt this part if you have studied **Judaism** in the *World Religion* Unit.

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|---|----------|
| 1. Identify one Jewish source you have studied. Describe what it teaches Jews about the nature of human beings. | 4 |
| 2. (a) Describe what Jews mean by the covenant. | 4 |
| (b) Explain why keeping the covenant is important for Jews today. | 4 |
| Total marks | 8 |
| 3. “ <i>To be a Jew, it is essential to worship in the Synagogue.</i> ” Would all Jews agree? Give reasons for your answer. | 8 |

Part F — Sikhism

Attempt this part if you have studied **Sikhism** in the *World Religion* Unit.

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|--|---|
| 1. Identify one Sikh source you have studied. Describe what it teaches Sikhs about the nature of human beings. | 4 |
| 2. (a) Describe what Sikhs mean by Jivan Mukta. | 4 |
| (b) Explain why achieving Jivan Mukta is important for Sikhs today. | 4 |
| Total marks | |
| 3. “ <i>To be a Sikh, it is essential to worship in the Gurdwara.</i> ” Would all Sikhs agree? Give reasons for your answer. | 8 |

SECTION 2: MORALITY AND BELIEF — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part in this section

Part A— Religion and Justice

Attempt this part if you have studied **Religion and Justice** in the *Morality and Belief* Unit.

1. Describe the ways in which utilitarians make moral decisions. 3

2. Describe some ways in which criminals are punished in the UK. 4

3. Choose a non-religious viewpoint you have studied. Explain what it says about capital punishment. 5

4. “A person who is true to their religion should always be willing to forgive a criminal.” Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. 8

Part B — Religion and Relationships

Attempt this part if you have studied **Religion and Relationships** in the *Morality and Belief* Unit.

1. Describe the ways in which utilitarians make moral decisions. 3
2. Describe some reasons why people form relationships with each other. 4
3. Choose a non-religious viewpoint you have studied. Explain what it says about sexual relationships. 5
4. “A person who is true to their religion should always treat men and women equally.” Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. 8

Part C — Religion, Environment and Global Issues

Attempt this part if you have studied **Religion, Environment and Global Issues** in the *Morality and Belief* Unit.

1. Describe the ways in which utilitarians make moral decisions. 3

2. Describe some ways in which people show stewardship of the environment. 4

3. Choose a non-religious viewpoint you have studied. Explain what it says about the treatment of the environment. 5

4. “A person who is true to their religion should always help people who are in need.” Do you agree? Give reasons for your answers. 8

Part D — Religion, Medicine and the Human Body

Attempt this part if you have studied **Religion, Medicine and the Human Body** in the *Morality and Belief* Unit.

1. Describe the ways in which utilitarians make moral decisions. 3
2. Describe some aims of embryo research. 4
3. Choose a non-religious viewpoint you have studied. Explain what it says about the treatment of embryos. 5
4. “A person who is true to their religion should never help someone to end their life.” Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. 8

Part E — Religion and Conflict

Attempt this part if you have studied **Religion and Conflict** in the *Morality and Belief* Unit.

1. Describe the ways in which utilitarians make moral decisions. 3
2. Describe some reasons why a country might go to war. 4
3. Choose a non-religious viewpoint you have studied. Explain what it says about war. 5
4. “A person who is true to their religion should always be a pacifist.” Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. 8

SECTION 3 — RELIGIOUS AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part in this section

Part A — The Origins of Life

Attempt this part if you have studied **The Origins of Life** in the *Religious and Philosophical Questions* Unit.

1. Choose a religious viewpoint you have studied. Describe what it says about the origin of the universe. 5

2. What reasons might someone have for believing that the world does **not** have a creator? 4

3. Is it important for religious people to understand creation stories literally? Give reasons for your answer. 8

4. Describe why questions about the origins of life are important to people. 3

Part B — The Existence of God(s)

Attempt this part if you have studied **The Existence of God(s)** in the *Religious and Philosophical Questions* Unit.

1. Describe what the cosmological argument says about the existence of God. 5

2. What reasons might someone have for believing that the world does **not** have a designer? 4

3. Is the existence of evil enough to disprove the existence of God(s)? Give reasons for your answer. 8

4. Describe why questions about the existence of God(s) are important to people. 3

Part C — The Problem of Evil and Suffering

Attempt this part if you have studied **The Problem of Evil and Suffering** in the *Religious and Philosophical Questions* Unit.

1. Choose a religious viewpoint you have studied. Describe what it says about the reasons for suffering. 5

2. What reasons might someone have for believing that people do **not** have free will? 4

3. Is it true that a loving God wouldn't cause people to suffer? Give reasons for your answer. 8

4. Describe why questions about suffering are important to people. 3

Part D — Miracles

Attempt this part if you have studied **Miracles** in the *Religious and Philosophical Questions* Unit.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Choose a religious viewpoint you have studied. Describe what it says about the meaning of miracles. | 5 |
| 2. What reasons might someone have for believing that miracles do not happen? | 4 |
| 3. Should religious people accept scientific explanations for miracles? Give reasons for your answer. | 8 |
| 4. Describe why questions about miracles are important to people. | 3 |

[END OF SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER]



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Marking Instructions

These Marking Instructions have been provided to show how SQA would mark this Specimen Question Paper.

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Part One: 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 specific Marking Instructions for each question. The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the ‘minimal acceptable answer’ rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer.

- (a) Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question.
- (b) Marking should always be positive, ie marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.
- (c) In this specimen paper the following question types are used:
 - **Describe . . .**
“Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected.
 - **Explain . . . / what reasons might there be for . . . ?**
“Explain” questions require candidates to make at least two relevant points that clarify the issue or question involved. These should be key points and will include reference to relevant abstract ideas, although these need not be fully explained.
 - **Do you agree? / Would people agree with . . . ? / Should people accept . . . ? / Is it true that . . . ? Give reasons for your answer.**

These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/justification/assessment of a given statement. The candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks. Candidates may answer from their own perspective or belief, describe a perspective or belief held by others, or combine these. All are acceptable as a route to full marks.

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each question

Section 1, Part A: Buddhism

Question	Max marks	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
1	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The scope of this question is very broad, and responses will vary widely. Marks should be awarded for identifying teaching about any aspect of human nature including physical, mental and spiritual dimensions. Sources need not be textual, but should have authority within the religious community.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for accurately identifying a relevant source</p> <p>In order to award full marks, a relevant source must be identified.</p> <p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive.</p> <p>Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nagasena’s analogy of the chariot found in The Questions of King Milinda (1 mark). • A chariot is made up of many parts (1 mark); likewise human beings are made up of the five khandhas (1 mark). • Each of the five khandhas is continually changing so human beings are impermanent (1 mark). An impermanent nature means there cannot be an unchanging element like a soul or self (1 mark).

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nagasena’s chariot analogy (1 mark) teaches that human beings are an assortment of bits and pieces, just as a chariot is an assortment of bits and pieces (1 mark). Human beings are made up of five impermanent khandhas (1 mark), so human beings can’t have an unchanging element like a soul or self which Buddhists call anatta (1 mark).
2	a		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. <p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A state of being (1 mark). A state of being (1 mark) where the three root poisons have been “blown out” (1 mark). The goal of all Buddhists (1 mark) achieved when kamma has ceased (1 mark) and the cycle of suffering has ended (1 mark). It is a belief and a goal (1 mark) which is hard to define: it cannot be fully explained as words are limited (1 mark). It is only understood through experience (1 mark) as exemplified in the fish and turtle story (1 mark).

2	b		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Explain” questions require candidates to make at least two relevant points that clarify the issue or question involved. These should be key points and will include reference to relevant abstract ideas, although these need not be fully explained. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It means that Buddhists will no longer be trapped in the cycle of suffering (1 mark). • They will have overcome the three poisons (1 mark) and be no longer driven by greed, hatred and ignorance (1 mark). • They will be following the Buddha’s example and hope to achieve what the Buddha did (1 mark). Nibbana promises ultimate bliss and is an attractive goal (1 mark). • Nibbana is the cessation (nirodha) of suffering (1 mark). If Buddhists attain Nibbana then they are free from kammic results produced by the three fires (1 mark) and they will be free from rebirth (1 mark). They will understand the true nature of things (1 mark).
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3		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/justification/assessment of a given statement. The candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks. • Candidates may answer from their own perspective or belief, describe a perspective or belief held by others, or combine these. All are acceptable as a route to full marks. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meditation is an important part of the Noble Eightfold Path (1 mark) which gives guidance on how life should be lived (1 mark). • It was practised by the Buddha (1 mark) and was essential to the process by which the Buddha came to understand truth (1 mark). • Meditation is a form of gaining wisdom and recognising the world as it really is (1 mark). Vipassana/bhavana meditation is about deepening your understanding of yourself and the world (1 mark), helping to gain true awareness (1 mark). • Meditation might help a Buddhist control their desires and resist attachment (1 mark). <p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some might say Right Action, or skillful action, is more important than the apparently “self-centred” nature of meditation (1 mark). • Some lay Buddhists may not be able to practice meditation so focus on good moral actions instead (1 mark). • Some forms of Buddhism might see the “transference of merit” as being the most important aspect that leads to enlightenment (1 mark). <p>Candidates could also consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theravada/Mahayana differences as to the importance of meditation. • Could be argued that all three aspects of the Noble Eightfold Path are equally essential.
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Section 1, Part B: Christianity

Question		Max marks	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
1		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The scope of this question is very broad, and responses will vary widely. Marks should be awarded for identifying teaching about any aspect of human nature, including physical, mental and spiritual dimensions. Sources need not be textual, but should have authority within the religious community.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for accurately identifying a relevant source.</p> <p>In order to award full marks, a relevant source must be identified.</p> <p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The catechism of the Catholic Church (1 mark). • People are made in the image of God (1 mark) and this means they are drawn to what is good (1 mark). • The catechism (1 mark) states that when Adam sinned he damaged his relationship with God (1 mark). This broken relationship was then inherited by all human beings (1 mark). • The catechism of the Catholic Church (1 mark) teaches that Adam’s sin damaged his relationship with God (1 mark). This means all human beings have a “fallen” nature and are tempted to do wrong (original sin) (1 mark). Human beings continue to have free will (1 mark).

2	a		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a physical or geographical place (1 mark). • Not the afterlife (heaven), though it finds its full expression there (1 mark). • The Kingdom of God is sometimes expressed as the Golden Rule/love of God and neighbour (1 mark). It is anywhere where people live as Jesus did (1 mark), eg welcoming strangers, caring for enemies, outcasts, the sick (1 mark). It is like “earth as it is in heaven” (1 mark).
2	b		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Explain” questions require candidates to make at least two relevant points that clarify the issue or question involved. These should be key points and will include reference to relevant abstract ideas, although these need not be fully explained. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus taught that “Seek first the Kingdom of God” was a priority (1 mark). • Story of the sheep and the goats (1 mark) suggests Christians will be judged on how they build the Kingdom of God (1 mark).

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kingdom of God is important because it is the best way to overcome conflict and suffering (1 mark). It is evidence that God is at work in the world, because of the action of his followers (the body of Christ) (1 mark). It's about caring for the weak and vulnerable in society (1 mark). It was the heart of Jesus' teaching and example, so is central to Christians' lives (1 mark).
3		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/justification/assessment of a given statement. The candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks. • Candidates may answer from their own perspective or belief, describe a perspective or belief held by others, or combine these. All are acceptable as a route to full marks. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians need the support and encouragement of fellow believers (1 mark). • "Communion" is central in Christian worship, and it requires Christians to come together (1 mark). "As there is one bread, so we who are many are one body" (1 mark). • Coming together to worship in church is important for keeping Christians united and safeguarding tradition (1 mark). As Christians gather in church to worship they are showing their faith to others (1 mark). Christians need the direction/support/mediation (1 mark) which comes through scripture reading, sermons, and the role of ministers and priests (1 mark).

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians can worship privately on their own (1 mark). • There is a long tradition of Christians who chose to live in solitude in order to become more spiritual and closer to God (1 mark). • Jesus taught that loving others was more important than religious rituals (1 mark) like in the Good Samaritan or healing on the Sabbath (1 mark). So going to church is not as important as following Jesus' teaching and example in daily life: this is worship too (1 mark).
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Section 1, Part C: Hinduism

Question		Max marks	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
1		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The scope of this question is very broad, and responses will vary widely. Marks should be awarded for identifying teaching about any aspect of human nature including physical, mental and spiritual dimensions. Sources need not be textual, but should have authority within the religious community.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for accurately identifying a relevant source.</p> <p>In order to award full marks, a relevant source must be identified.</p> <p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Krishna teaches Arjuna in the Bhagavad Gita (1 mark). • Every human being has a soul (atman which lives on after physical death (1 mark)). • The body is a vehicle for the soul (like Arjuna’s chariot) (1 mark). The body can be destroyed (1 mark), but the atman is eternal and indestructible (1 mark). • All human beings have duties which are determined by birth (1 mark), eg Arjuna’s dharma as a kshatriya is to fight (1 mark). In the Bhagavad Gita, Krishna teaches Arjuna that when the body dies the atman moves on to a new life (1 mark), like getting a new coat when the old one has worn out (1 mark).

2	a		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literally “liberation” from the cycle of life, death and rebirth (1 mark). • A blissful state which is beyond description (1 mark): you have to experience it to understand it (1 mark). • Samkhya Hindus see it as the separation of purusa from prakriti (1 mark) so that each pure soul exists among countless other souls (1 mark). • In Advaita Vedanta, moksha is achieved when the atman realises it <i>is</i> Brahman (1 mark), and everything else is illusion (1 mark). It’s about Oneness (1 mark). The drop <u>is</u> the ocean (1 mark).
2	b		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Explain” questions require candidates to make at least two relevant points that clarify the issue or question involved. These should be key points and will include reference to relevant abstract ideas, although these need not be fully explained. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reincarnation/transmigration of the soul means we are trapped in a world full of pain and suffering (1 mark). • Moksha means the atman is back where it belongs: with or as part

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of Brahman (1 mark): restoring universal dharma (1 mark). • The world experienced by the jiva is illusory (1 mark) and therefore we are attaching ourselves to things which aren't real (1 mark). The things we cling to are impermanent and can't satisfy us (1 mark). However, in moksha a Hindu has achieved a state of enlightenment and they finally know the truth about reality (1 mark).
3		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/justification/assessment of a given statement. The candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks. • Candidates may answer from their own perspective or belief, describe a perspective or belief held by others, or combine these. All are acceptable as a route to full marks. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response. Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The holy man (samnyasa stage) ashrama makes space/time at the end of a Hindu's life for meditation (1 mark). • It is part of a holy man's dharma, so essential in that stage of life (1 mark). • Distractions and attachment stop people from achieving liberation (1 mark). Yoga is how Hindus shut out all distraction and get beyond maya (1 mark). You need stillness and peace of mind to carry out karma marga properly (1 mark). • Without yoga, it is impossible to control negative things like anger, lust, fear, greed and envy (1 mark). Yoga enables a Hindu to gain knowledge of the truth (1 mark): that the atman and God

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>are the same thing (1 mark). Then they can be liberated, which is the aim of all Hindus (1 mark).</p> <p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impractical for those in the grihastha ashrama who have family responsibilities (1 mark). • Meditation is the most difficult path: it demands time and discipline: unrealistic for most Hindus (1 mark). • Really only part of dharma for samnyasa stage (1 mark). Many don't make it to that stage, so not essential for all Hindus (1 mark). • Maybe essential for those on the jnana path (1 mark), but there are different paths (margas) to moksha (1 mark): Hindus are able to choose the one that suits their particular circumstances and aptitudes (1 mark). (Additional marks available for developing reasons why karma marga or bhakti marga might be preferable).
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Section 1, Part D: Islam

Question	Max marks	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
1	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The scope of this question is very broad, and responses will vary widely. Marks should be awarded for identifying teaching about any aspect of human nature, including physical, mental and spiritual dimensions. Sources need not be textual, but should have authority within the religious community.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for accurately identifying a relevant source.</p> <p>In order to award full marks, a relevant source must be identified.</p> <p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of human beings in Surah 23:12-16 (1 mark). • Surah 23:12-16 (1 mark) says God made human beings from clay, from the soil (1 mark). • Human beings are not like God (1 mark). The physical body is limited and breaks down after death (1 mark) so human beings are impermanent (1 mark). • Surah 23:12-16 (1 mark) says that God made human beings from clay (1 mark). The physical body breaks down after death (1 mark). However, God will reunite the soul and physical body at the Hour of Judgement (1 mark).

2	a		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission means to be devoted to God (1 mark). • It means to serve God first (1 mark), before anything else, including family (1 mark). • Submission is expressed in the five pillars: Shahadah, Salat, Zakat, Saum, Hajj (2 marks). • Submission means to submit to the will of God (1 mark), accepting Allah is in charge (1 mark) and that there is a plan for all beings (1 mark). • It is to accept God as the creator of all things (1 mark) and to recognise the supremacy of God over all things (1 mark). To show devotion to God means you have to submit to God’s will (1 mark) and accept God’s plan for your life (1 mark).
2	b		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Explain” questions require candidates to make at least two relevant points that clarify the issue or question involved. These should be key points and will include reference to relevant abstract ideas, although these need not be fully explained. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an important expression of faith (1 mark). • Encourages trust as everything is God’s will and therefore planned (1 mark).

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps Muslims to avoid being materialistic; or selfish or arrogant about abilities (1 mark). Submission means to accept God’s will (1 mark) and is a guiding principle on how to live life (1 mark). • It is the duty of Muslims to submit to Allah (1 mark) and accept God’s will and commands (1 mark). The word “Islam” means “to surrender”, so a Muslim is a “surrendered person” who wants to please God (1 mark) and be rewarded with the gift of paradise (1 mark).
3		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/justification/assessment of a given statement. The candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks. • Candidates may answer from their own perspective or belief, describe a perspective or belief held by others, or combine these. All are acceptable as a route to full marks. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is one of the five pillars of faith, so considered a requirement/duty and demonstrates obedience (1 mark). • Shows submission to God (1 mark) and can bring Muslims closer to God because it keeps God at the forefront of followers’ minds (1 mark) and reminds them that God is the most important thing in their lives (1 mark). • The preparations for salah prepare the heart to receive God (1 mark) and praying five times a day shows awareness and love for God (1 mark). These prayers align individuals with the greater ummah (1 mark), and combine the soul and body in divine worship (1 mark).

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The routine of praying five times a day may become more important than the prayers themselves (1 mark). • All the pillars of faith are equally important (1 mark), so it's wrong to single out prayer (1 mark). • Ill or old people may not be able to perform the physical routine which accompanies these prayers (1 mark) so focus on other aspects of the faith like giving to charity (1 mark) which may have a more practical benefit to the community (1 mark).
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Section 1, Part E: Judaism

Question	Max marks	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
1	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The scope of this question is very broad, and responses will vary widely. Marks should be awarded for identifying teaching about any aspect of human nature, including physical, mental and spiritual dimensions. Sources need not be textual, but should have authority within the religious community.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for accurately identifying a relevant source.</p> <p>In order to award full marks, a relevant source must be identified.</p> <p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Covenant and Conversation: A Weekly Reading of the Jewish Bible</i> with Chief Rabbi Lord Sacks (1 mark). • God has gifted humans with freedom (1 mark). • God’s creation of the universe shows his freedom (1 mark) and humans are in God’s image, so they have freedom too (1 mark). • Humans are created, and creative (1 mark). They are “dust of the earth” (1 mark) but also have within them the “breath of God” (1 mark). • In <i>Covenant and Conversation: A Weekly Reading of the Jewish Bible</i> (1 mark), the Chief Rabbi Lord Sacks says that humans can act and react like no other creatures (1 mark). “The freedom to do good comes hand-in-hand with the freedom to do evil” (1 mark). Determinism is wrong: humans have a choice in what they become (1 mark).

2	a		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement between God and the Jews/descendants of Abraham (1 mark). • Abrahamic Covenant: male children to be circumcised as a sign of covenant (1 mark). Mosaic Covenant: the Sinai agreement between God and the Jews (1 mark). The Jews were promised a land of their own (1 mark). • It is the source of the special relationship with God (1 mark). Two sides: God would make the Jews his chosen people and protect them as long as they observed his commandments (mitzvot) (1 mark). God would bless Abraham and give him many descendants (1 mark). Jews today are still bound by the covenant and the commandments (1 mark).
2	b		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Explain” questions require candidates to make at least two relevant points that clarify the issue or question involved. These should be key points and will include reference to relevant abstract ideas, although these need not be fully explained. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commandments are from God who is good, so following these must be the best way to live (1 mark). • The Jews are still the chosen people so are still bound by the

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>terms of the agreement (1 mark). It provides security; God’s promise to look after them stands if they observe the mitzvot (1 mark). Keeping their side of the covenant demonstrates their ongoing faith in and love for God (1 mark).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although Jews live all over the world, keeping the covenant binds them together (1 mark). Observing the covenant makes Jews a “light to the nations” (1 mark) because they show others how God wants people to live (1 mark). Keeping the covenant is important as a way of demonstrating their ongoing faith to other people (1 mark).
3		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/justification/assessment of a given statement. The candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks. • Candidates may answer from their own perspective or belief, describe a perspective or belief held by others, or combine these. All are acceptable as a route to full marks. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jews need the support and encouragement of other followers (1 mark). • Jews need the direction and support (1 mark) which comes through hearing the Torah and other scriptures, sermons, and the role of rabbis (2 marks). • At Yom Kippur, some prayers and the reading of the Torah require a minyan (quorum of ten Jewish adults) (2 marks). Attending the synagogue is a way to meet this requirement (1 mark). Some things would be hard to do without going to the synagogue, eg

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>hearing the shofar blown at Rosh Hashannah (1 mark).</p> <p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much Jewish worship is centred around the family, at home (1 mark). • Jews aren't required to go to the synagogue: not a mitzvah (1 mark). Going to synagogue services may be helpful, but keeping the mitzvot is what's most important (1 mark). • Jews believe they have a personal relationship with God (1 mark) so they can worship, pray, and read the Torah alone (1 mark). If you want/need to worship with others you just need a minyan (1 mark), but this doesn't have to be at the synagogue (1 mark). <p>Candidates may observe that secular Jews are unlikely to attend the synagogue.</p>
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Section 1, Part F: Sikhism

Question	Max marks	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
1	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The scope of this question is very broad, and responses will vary widely. Marks should be awarded for identifying teaching about any aspect of human nature, including physical, mental and spiritual dimensions. Sources need not be textual, but should have authority within the religious community.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for accurately identifying a relevant source.</p> <p>In order to award full marks, a relevant source must be identified.</p> <p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guru Granth Sahib 74: the “wrestling arena of life” analogy (1 mark). • Human beings are prone to self-importance (1 mark). Lust, anger, greed, attachment and pride entrap the mind (1 mark). • Human beings are created by God and life is sacred (1 mark) but human beings are selfish and full of their own self-importance (1 mark). Sikhs need to overcome greed and attachment to please God (1 mark). • The Guru Granth Sahib teaches that Sikhs should aim to become pious in this life (1 mark). • Life is described as a wrestling match against lust, anger, greed, attachment and pride (1 mark). It is easy to fall foul of these moral evils (1 mark) but God can help with the struggle against vice (1 mark).

2	a		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A state of bliss/serenity (1 mark). • A “liberated sage” free from selfishness (1 mark) but who still lives in the world (1 mark). • A person who achieves Jivan Mukta radiates love, gentleness and compassion (1 mark). The Jivan Mukta is full of God’s presence (1 mark) and at one with God (1 mark). • A Jivan Mukta might also be described as a realised yogi or a liberated sage (1 mark). He realises the illusory nature of the world (1 mark) and is not affected by sensual objects (1 mark). He responds to the suffering in the world by offering compassion and love (1 mark).
2	b		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Explain” questions require candidates to make at least two relevant points that clarify the issue or question involved. These should be key points and will include reference to relevant abstract ideas, although these need not be fully explained. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No longer worried about death (1 mark). • It means being free from egoism, doubt, fear and grief (1 mark) which are the four signs that one has attained perfection

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>(1 mark).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The illusory nature of the world has been recognised (1 mark) so you can become unattached to material objects (1 mark). The mind is at ease because it has achieved a sense of perfect contentment (1 mark). • Achieving Jivan Mukta means being free from selfish emotions like worry, cravings, and hatred (1 mark). You will realise that egoism, doubt, fear and grief cause suffering (1 mark) and to be free of these will help you to attain a state of perfect contentment and peace (1 mark). It is to have a sense of perfect wisdom (1 mark).
3		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/justification/assessment of a given statement. The candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks. Candidates may answer from their own perspective or belief, describe a perspective or belief held by others, or combine these. All are acceptable as a route to full marks. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guru Arjun Dev encouraged communal worship (1 mark). • The Gurdwara is a place for public and private worship (1 mark) and it is important to worship in the presence of the Guru Granth Sahib which is kept in the Gurdwara (1 mark). • It is important to worship at the Gurdwara because certain key features of Sikh worship can only happen there (1 mark), for example kirtan (1 mark), and there are some sermons and talks given in the Gurdwara which help direct spiritual life (1 mark). Langar creates a sense of community (1 mark) and the preparation of food is a

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>tradition fundamental to the Sikh way of worship (1 mark).</p> <p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God is everywhere and can be worshipped anywhere (1 mark). • Private prayer and meditation is important and can be done at home (1 mark): for example nam simaran can be practised during the day (1 mark). • Some Sikhs practice naam japna in the early hours of the morning (1 mark). This means that they are up before sunrise, and bathed before beginning to meditate and recite hymns (1 mark). It is not practical to perform this in the Gurdwara (1 mark) but it is an important action which helps Sikhs to become God-centred instead of self-centred (1 mark).
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Section 2, Part A: Religion and Justice

Question		Max marks	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
1		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • Full marks may be awarded for a very well developed point. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By applying the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number (1 mark). • Utilitarians take a consequentialist approach (1 mark), so they will consider the likely outcome of a decision, for example by measuring pleasure (vs pain/suffering) (1 mark). • Utilitarians take a consequentialist approach (1 mark) and apply the principle of taking the action that leads to the greatest good for the greatest number (1 mark). J.S. Mill said that the measure of good should be happiness, rather than pleasure (1 mark).
2		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p>

			<p>is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the UK, custodial sentences are also given to criminals which means a prison sentence (1 mark) to protect society and punish the criminal (1 mark). • Criminals can receive non-prison sanctions, for example a fine which is a financial penalty (1 mark), or a good behaviour bond which is a promise of good behavior for a set period of time (1 mark). A suspended sentence also means you don't have to go to prison but you are monitored over time (1 mark). Community service means you have to do some community work to make up for your crime (1 mark).
3		5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Explain" questions require candidates to make at least two relevant points that clarify the issue or question involved. These should be key points and will include reference to relevant abstract ideas, although these need not be fully explained. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanists believe in human justice and generally find the principle of "the golden rule" a useful ethical principle (1 mark). • Humanists would say capital punishment isn't humane (1 mark) and are generally opposed because premeditated murder is wrong, even by the state (1 mark). Capital punishment undermines the value of life and focuses on punishment rather than reform (1 mark). Because of the possibility of error, capital punishment would be seen as an irrevocable failure of justice (1 mark).

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is questionable whether capital punishment is an effective deterrent (1 mark). (Candidates could cite statistics showing serious crime still occurs in countries with the death penalty for additional marks.)
4		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/justification/assessment of a given statement. The candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks. Candidates may answer from their own perspective or belief, describe a perspective or belief held by others, or combine these. All are acceptable as a route to full marks. Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians try to follow the example of Jesus on the cross who forgave the people who put him there (1 mark). The Bible teaches forgiveness (1 mark) and Jesus instructed that forgiveness should have no limits (1 mark). There are many benefits to forgiveness, for example, it is a non-violent response to crime (1 mark). Because forgiveness can help to take away feelings of guilt or anger and replace these with love (1 mark), it can lead to reconciliation between the criminal and the victim (1 mark) as well as help to transform and reform criminals (1 mark). <p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Old Testament specifies many capital offences (1 mark).

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some teachings of the Old Testament suggest retribution, so capital punishment is justified for certain crimes (1 mark). • Some supporters of the death penalty believe that the state acts as an agent of God who has power over life and death (1 mark). Church leaders and law have often supported and carried out capital punishment (1 mark), eg the law of Vatican City from 1929-1969 included the death penalty for anyone who tried to assassinate the Pope (1 mark) and in the high Middle Ages, the Holy See authorised heretics to be executed (1 mark).
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Section 2, Part B: Religion and Relationships

Question		Max marks	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
1		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • Full marks may be awarded for a very well developed point. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By applying the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number (1 mark). • Utilitarians take a consequentialist approach (1 mark), so they will consider the likely outcome of a decision, for example by measuring pleasure (vs pain/suffering) (1 mark). • Utilitarians take a consequentialist approach (1 mark) and apply the principle of taking the action that leads to the greatest good for the greatest number (1 mark). J.S. Mill said that the measure of good should be happiness, rather than pleasure (1 mark).
2		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p>

			<p>is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friendship/companionship (1 mark). • Some people choose to marry or have a civil partnership (1 mark) to show they are committed to one other person (1 mark). • Some relationships are for personal or professional support (1 mark) or to share mutual interest/pleasure (1 mark). They may also be the basis of starting a family (1 mark).
3		5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Explain” questions require candidates to make at least two relevant points that clarify the issue or question involved. These should be key points and will include reference to relevant abstract ideas, although these need not be fully explained. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The law says some sexual activities are a criminal offence (1 mark). • The law in the UK sets an age of consent for heterosexual sex and for sex between men and sex between women (1 mark). All parties must give their consent to sex or a crime may be committed (1 mark). The age of consent tries to protect people from having sex at too young an age (1 mark) which could be detrimental to their physical or emotional wellbeing (1 mark).

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	
4		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/justification/assessment of a given statement. The candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks. • Candidates may answer from their own perspective or belief, describe a perspective or belief held by others, or combine these. All are acceptable as a route to full marks. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhism has teachings and practices which support this statement, for example Sikh men and women have equal rights because Waheguru is neither male nor female (1 mark). Women are equal to men in worship as they can become a granthi (1 mark) and they are equal in society because both men and women can join the khalsa (1 mark). Every Gurdwara has a langar which was established to stress the idea that everyone is equal (1 mark). • Treating men and women equally does not have to apply to roles performed at home or the workplace (1 mark). Men and women can have different strengths and weaknesses, eg physical ability (1 mark). What is important is equal treatment in terms of dignity, respect and compassion (1 mark). Both are entitled to feel cared for and valued (1 mark).

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other attributes are also important. In Islam it is important that men and women are treated justly and this is not the same as equally (1 mark). For example, justice can be achieved through inequality (1 mark), like in the unequal distribution of wealth (1 mark). • In Christianity there are differences in the accounts of human creation (1 mark). In Genesis 1, men and women are made equally, whilst in Genesis 2 woman is created out of man (1 mark) suggesting woman is second or unequal to man (1 mark). • It can be difficult to separate religion and culture (1 mark) so some differences/inequalities need to be accepted. <p>Candidates could also discuss UK law which religious people must follow. For example, equal pay legislation in the UK should mean the same pay for the same job, yet candidates could argue that this is not always the case in reality (marks to be awarded as appropriate to the level of accuracy and detail).</p>
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Section 2, Part C: Religion, Environment and Global Issues

Question		Max marks	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
1		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • Full marks may be awarded for a very well developed point. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By applying the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number (1 mark). • Utilitarians take a consequentialist approach (1 mark), so they will consider the likely outcome of a decision, for example by measuring pleasure (vs pain/suffering) (1 mark). • Utilitarians take a consequentialist approach (1 mark) and apply the principle of taking the action that leads to the greatest good for the greatest number (1 mark). J.S. Mill said that the measure of good should be happiness, rather than pleasure (1 mark).
2		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p>

			<p>is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using “green” energy in workplaces and homes (1 mark). • Recycling has become a popular way to show stewardship of the environment (1 mark). Most local councils supply bins for recycling garden rubbish as well as plastics and bottles (1 mark). • Tree replanting schemes are a way in which people can show stewardship of the environment (1 mark). This is especially important because at Christmas time many trees are cut down and need to be replaced (1 mark) so a steady supply can be achieved. Some commercial companies replant trees for paper used (1 mark) which in a way is helping people to be stewards if they buy those products (1 mark).
3		5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Explain” questions require candidates to make at least two relevant points that clarify the issue or question involved. These should be key points and will include reference to relevant abstract ideas, although these need not be fully explained. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) would say the environment is for all living creatures (1 mark) and humans should try to limit damage to the environment (1 mark). • WWF says areas important to specific creatures should be protected and conservation schemes should be supported (1 mark), for example rainforests (1 mark). Deforestation destroys habitats and homes (1 mark). • WWF campaigns to change legislation to protect the environment

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>and biodiversity (1 mark). Protecting species and habitats was the reason WWF started (1 mark). WWF claims that human demand for resources is having a negative impact on areas of special ecological importance (1 mark) and that different species help to maintain a balance of ecosystems (1 mark).</p>
4		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/justification/assessment of a given statement. The candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks. Candidates may answer from their own perspective or belief, describe a perspective or belief held by others, or combine these. All are acceptable as a route to full marks. Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compassion and the Golden Rule are taught by all religions (1 mark). Religious teaching about sanctity/dignity of life means it is wrong to overlook others, so ignoring the needy is unacceptable (2 marks). The example of Mother Teresa proves that helping others shows devotion to God (1 mark). She worked with orphans, the disabled and the poor in India and believed that it was wrong to overlook the poor or needy (2 marks). She based her work on compassion and the Golden Rule (1 mark), which is taught by all religions. <p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some people bring hardship on themselves: they suffer because of karma (1 mark).

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some people might think help should be given because of a natural disaster (1 mark) but not because of a personal action which has brought on their own suffering (1 mark). • Some people are too difficult to help (1 mark): they live far away and it is someone else's duty to help them (1 mark), like their own government or the religious groups in that country (1 mark).
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Section 2, Part D: Religion, Medicine and the Human Body

Question		Max marks	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
1		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • Full marks may be awarded for a very well developed point. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By applying the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number (1 mark) • Utilitarians take a consequentialist approach (1 mark), so they will consider the likely outcome of a decision, for example by measuring pleasure (vs pain/suffering) (1 mark) • Utilitarians take a consequentialist approach (1 mark) and apply the principle of taking the action that leads to the greatest good for the greatest number (1 mark). J.S. Mill said that the measure of good should be happiness, rather than pleasure (1 mark).
2		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p>

			<p>is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist successful pregnancy (1 mark) and understand causes of miscarriage (1 mark). • Embryo research aims to increase medical knowledge about embryo development (1 mark). It can help avoid inherited conditions being passed on (1 mark) and tissue typing can help treat serious disease (1 mark). Embryos can be tested to ensure that fetal tissue provides a match to help cure a sick sibling (1 mark).
3		5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Explain” questions require candidates to make at least two relevant points that clarify the issue or question involved. These should be key points and will include reference to relevant abstract ideas, although these need not be fully explained. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The law in the UK regulates what permissions are needed when working with embryos (1 mark). • UK law says that only licensed practitioners can be involved with embryo research (1 mark). This means that certain conditions must be adhered to, for example, embryos have statutory storage periods (1 mark) and should only be used within specified time limits (1 mark). The embryos must only be used for necessary research (1 mark).

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	
4		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view /justification/assessment of a given statement. The candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks. • Candidates may answer from their own perspective or belief, describe a perspective or belief held by others, or combine these. All are acceptable as a route to full marks. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospice care at the end of life is an alternate option to helping someone end their life (1 mark). • Some religious people believe that actions are judged or have karmic consequences (1 mark) so would want to avoid harming others (1 mark). • Hindus generally believe life is sacred and people have a divine soul or atman (1 mark). To take life would create bad karma (1 mark) and is against the doctrine of ahimsa or non-violence (1 mark) so euthanasia/assisted suicide would be seen as unacceptable.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belief in free will means a person can choose what happens to their own life (1 mark). • The Golden Rule means it is right to help others where we would want to be helped in the same situation (1 mark), eg in pain. This is what is meant by doing unto others what you would want done to you (1 mark). • Some religious people, eg Hindus, could say that the body is just a vehicle for the soul (1 mark) so the physical body is unimportant. This would suggest that ending life could be seen as justified (1 mark). However, other Hindus might argue that this would create bad karma (1 mark) and be against the doctrine of ahimsa (1 mark).
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Section 2, Part E: Religion and Conflict

Question		Max marks	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
1		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • Full marks may be awarded for a very well developed point. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By applying the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number (1 mark) • Utilitarians take a consequentialist approach (1 mark), so they will consider the likely outcome of a decision, for example by measuring pleasure (vs pain/suffering) (1 mark). • Utilitarians take a consequentialist approach (1 mark) and apply the principle of taking the action that leads to the greatest good for the greatest number (1 mark). J.S. Mill said that the measure of good should be happiness, rather than pleasure (1 mark).
2		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p>

			<p>is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-defence due to being attacked (1 mark). • To demonstrate military strength to others (1 mark) in the hope that this will deter further attacks (1 mark). • A country might go to war as a result of the three Ps: a pre-emptive strike to disable a potential future aggressor (1 mark), to possess another nation’s territory or resources (1 mark), to protect a nation’s own territory or resources (1 mark). • Other reasons include: to defend or support an ally facing aggression (1 mark), to protect the human rights of others (1 mark), or to impose or spread a particular ideology, eg political, religious (1 mark).
3		5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Explain” questions require candidates to make at least two relevant points that clarify the issue or question involved. These should be key points and will include reference to relevant abstract ideas, although these need not be fully explained. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanists tend not to be for or against war on principle, but may apply utilitarian principles (1 mark): for example war may be acceptable if it is for self-defence or to defend others (1 mark). • A humanist view would say that war ruins lives and is damaging to the environment (2 marks), so any decision to go to war shouldn’t be taken lightly (1 mark). • Humanists tend not to be for or against war on principle, but may apply utilitarian principles (1 mark), for example war may be

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>acceptable if it is for self-defence or to defend others (1 mark).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People should use reason to overcome the urge to use violence and should seek alternatives (1 mark). For example, nations should try to resolve their differences peacefully, eg through mechanisms of the UN (1 mark). Humanists try to defend the dignity of people which is compromised by war (1 mark), so see seeking a peaceful resolution as paramount. War is a crime against humanity (1 mark). We need a world without war: building peace should be our priority (1 mark). Military recruitment in schools is immoral (1 mark) and contributes to a culture that accepts war (1 mark). Our problem is cultural: we accept violence is a necessary part of life, but this is wrong (1 mark). War is not inevitable (1 mark). There are alternative strategies and it can be prevented (1 mark). Individual security is a human right: war cheapens lives therefore is never acceptable (1 mark).
4		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/ justification/assessment of a given statement. The candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks. Candidates may answer from their own perspective or belief, describe a perspective or belief held by others, or combine these. All are acceptable as a route to full 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> War conflicts with compassion and the Golden Rule which are taught by all religions (1 mark). Religious teaching about sanctity of life means it is wrong to kill, so war is unacceptable (1 mark). This is demonstrated in the doctrine of ahimsa (1 mark) and in the teaching to “turn the other cheek” (1 mark). Jesus taught Christians that they should love their enemies and show mercy rather than kill others (1 mark). In fact the Bible says love is demonstrated in laying down your own life for others

			<p>marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>(1 mark). Christian struggle should be against spiritual forces, not flesh and blood forces (1 mark).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other religious teaching/example of key figures can be suggested. <p>Disagree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many religions teach that war is right or a duty in certain circumstances (1 mark), eg Just War Theory, Lesser Jihad, Dharam Yudh (1 mark). • The Golden Rule means it is right to help others where we would want to be helped in the same situation (1 mark), eg oppression, ethnic cleansing, genocide (1 mark). It is not enough to refuse to participate: failure to actively oppose, eg through protest, might be seen as being complicit (1 mark). • Religious teaching/example of key figure suggesting war can be just: examples from eg Jewish scriptures, Qur'an, Gita can also be given.
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Section 3, Part A: The Origins of Life

Question		Max marks	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
1		5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Christianity/Judaism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God created the universe in six days (1 mark). • Some accept the scientific evidence, but with God as the source of everything that exists (1 mark). • The cosmological argument describes a prime mover (1 mark) and a first cause (1 mark) of the universe. This argument is accepted by Jews and Christians and says that God created the universe (1 mark). <p>Sikhism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The universe and all life was created by Waheguru (1 mark). It was created with a single word and only God knows how and when the universe was made (1 mark). The creator and creation is like an ocean and its individual drops (1 mark). Sikh scriptures talk about the universe emerging from expansion from God’s own self (1 mark).
2		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/ justification/assessment of a given statement. The 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p>

			<p>candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big Bang singularity was quantum in nature (1 mark) so maybe didn't need a cause to appear (1 mark). • If chance resulted in the Big Bang and evolution it means the world doesn't have a purpose and it isn't designed (1 mark): God is redundant (1 mark). • If someone is a materialist they automatically won't consider the possibility of a transcendent being who makes it all (1 mark). Some will ask, "Where is your evidence?" (1 mark). They feel religion doesn't offer good reasons for believing in a creator (1 mark) and the laws of physics are enough to explain it all (1 mark).
3		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/ justification/assessment of a given statement. The 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p>

			<p>candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scripture may be seen as God’s word/eternal truth, inerrant and infallible (1 mark) so it can be completely trusted (1 mark). • Questioning one part of scripture means questioning the whole thing (1 mark), including other important beliefs, so it is risky (1 mark). The Christian Coalition (US) argues that loss of faith in the God of the creation stories is leading to immorality as people lose their fear of judgement (1 mark). <p>No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are ancient human traditions, therefore will have mistakes/cultural references/bias, etc (1 mark). • Creation myths were never meant to be read as scientific accounts: they are pre-scientific (1 mark). Style marks them out as poetry/myth (1 mark) and reading them literally misses the point: that they are about “why”, not “how”, we are here (1 mark). • Elements of the stories stretch credulity which indicates that they should be read symbolically (1 mark). They still have true things to say about God, people and the world (1 mark), eg that there is order in the universe, we are meant to be here, etc (1 mark).
4		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p>

			<p>is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowing where we came from might help people to understand meaning, value or purpose of life (1 mark). • Answering one Ultimate Question helps you with the others: if the world wasn't created there may be no God or afterlife (1 mark) and this has implications for how people choose to live their lives (1 mark). • If it was made there must be a maker/makers (1 mark) and people might want to connect with or know more about their creator(s) (1 mark). People might want to establish that God created the world to provide a foundation for other beliefs (1 mark).
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Section 3, Part B: The Existence of God(s)

Question		Max marks	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
1		5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God <u>must</u> exist (1 mark). • There needs to be something to start the movement/change/ causes of (1 mark) something that isn’t moved/changed/caused itself (a necessary being) (1 mark). • Observation tells us nothing can move/ change/cause itself (1 mark). It has to be moved/changed/caused by something else (1 mark). This is known as contingency (the idea that things depend on other things) (1 mark). This “first cause” would have to be God (1 mark). <p>Marks may be awarded for different versions of the argument, eg Aristotle, Aquinas, Kalam, Leibniz, William Lane Craig.</p>
2		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/ justification/assessment of a given statement. The 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p>

			<p>candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolutionary theory gives a complete explanation for the complexity and variety of life we observe today (1 mark). • God wouldn't have designed a world with so much evil and suffering in it (1 mark). • Science tells us that the universe and life on earth came about by chance (1 mark). This means it doesn't need a designer (1 mark). The universe is billions of years old: this gives chance enough time to come up with the right combination for life (1 mark). • Something might look designed without being designed (1 mark): tiny cumulative changes and natural selection give the illusion of design (1 mark), but it's all down to a combination of chance mutations (1 mark), and the "necessity" of survival of the fittest (1 mark).
3		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/ justification/assessment of a given statement. The 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p>

			<p>candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God is meant to be good (1 mark), so if He was real He wouldn't have created a world with evil and suffering in it (1 mark). • God is meant to be all powerful (1 mark), so if He was real He would intervene to stop evil people or natural disasters (1 mark). • Difficult to think of a reason why God would permit suffering and evil or what purpose it could serve (1 mark), so it seems very unlikely that He exists (1 mark). <p>No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maybe God is real, but cruel or uncaring (1 mark). • Deism might be a better explanation than theism (1 mark). • You still need an explanation for the existence of everything (1 mark): the Cosmological Argument stands (1 mark). • It neither proves nor disproves the existence of God (1 mark), but it might raise questions about what God is like (1 mark). • Free will defence: God's omnipotence and goodness are compatible with the existence of evil (1 mark) because a good world needs free choice in it (1 mark), and it would be a logical contradiction if God then interfered (1 mark). • God may have justification for allowing evil to exist (1 mark), eg where it enables good to happen (1 mark). • Natural disasters, illness, etc might be seen as evidence of God's existence because they were sent to test people or make them stronger (1 mark).
4		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Describe" questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p>

			<p>points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If God is real, people might want to connect with or know more about Him (1 mark). • If you decide God doesn't exist it lets you get on with your life without fear of judgement (1 mark). • If God does exist you may need to take care to live in a way which pleases Him (1 mark) in order to get a good afterlife (1 mark). • Answering one Ultimate Question can help you with the others (1 mark): if God is real there may also be an afterlife, creator, purpose to existence, etc (1 mark). • Knowing that God exists/made the world/cares (1 mark) might help people to find meaning, value or purpose in life (1 mark).
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Section 3, Part C: Evil and Suffering

Question		Max marks	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
1		5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Buddhism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human beings are trapped in a cycle of suffering (1 mark). • Suffering is a result of kamma (1 mark) and a lack of understanding that all things are impermanent (1 mark). • Human beings are attached to material/impermanent objects and ideas and suffer when these change (1 mark). Clinging to objects and people will result in a sense of loss when these break or people die (1 mark). Actions which are motivated by greed, hatred and ignorance cause suffering (1 mark) but suffering can be overcome by developing insight into the true nature of the world (1 mark).
2		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/ justification/assessment of a given statement. The 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p>

			<p>candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God created the world and knows what will happen in the future (1 mark). • God forgives people so there is no need to take responsibility for their actions (1 mark). • God has a plan for everyone so people cannot alter their destiny (1 mark). If God is all-powerful there is nothing anyone can do to change the future (1 mark). People must do as God commands and not make their own decisions (1 mark).
3		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/ justification/assessment of a given statement. The 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p>

			<p>candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffering is a result of human actions, not God's (1 mark). • God doesn't like to see people suffering (1 mark) which is why many religious teachings focus on helping others (1 mark). • Causing suffering conflicts with the idea of God's goodness/God's power to intervene in human affairs (1 mark). God doesn't cause suffering (1 mark) but allows it as part of developing a strong faith (1 mark). <p>No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human beings create their own suffering by their actions (1 mark). • Suffering can teach people or have a purpose (1 mark), eg bereavement might help people to appreciate the fragility of life (1 mark). • Example of key religious figure(s) who suffered, eg Jesus on the cross, shows that suffering is part of human life (1 mark). • Not all religious people have the same idea of God (1 mark). For some, the idea of God is an impersonal spirit, uninvolved with the affairs of the world (1 mark). It is wrong to apply attributes like "all loving" to such a being (1 mark). Human beings are entirely responsible for their own suffering, even if a God exists (1 mark).
4		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Describe" questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p>

			<p>is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can help them find ways to prevent suffering (1 mark). • To help people deal with suffering (1 mark). • It is not important why people suffer but how they can be helped (1 mark). Thinking about the purpose of suffering can help people deal with their experiences (1 mark). • To recognise the sources of suffering (1 mark), eg because people cause themselves or others harm (1 mark). It can help people to accept suffering as a natural part of human existence (1 mark).
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Section 3, Part D: Miracles

Question		Max marks	General Marking Instructions for this type of question	Specific Marking Instructions for this question
1		5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description, reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p> <p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Christianity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miracles aim to spiritually/morally/physically heal people (1 mark). • Miracles convey that the miracle worker is more special than others and can do extraordinary things (1 mark). • Nature miracles probably intended to show the power of God at work in Jesus because he was able to command nature (1 mark). In raisings from the dead miracles Jesus has power over death (1 mark). Driving out evil spirits is probably a sign of God’s blessing (1 mark). Healing miracles are probably intended as portraying God’s compassion (1 mark).
2		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/ justification/assessment of a given statement. The 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p>

			<p>candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miracle accounts may be exaggerations designed to make the miracle worker seem more special than others (1 mark). • The person may not have faith that miracles happen because alternate explanations are possible (1 mark), for example, scientific or medical explanations (1 mark) and miracle accounts may be mistaken or altered testimony over generations of oral tradition (1 mark) or mistakes in literature (1 mark).
3		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These types of questions require candidates to give a relevant point of view/ justification/assessment of a given statement. The 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p>

			<p>candidate may fully agree, fully disagree or make points on both sides. All are equally acceptable as a route to full marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Possible responses could include:</p> <p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific explanations simply convey miracles in modern terms, but they are still miracles (1 mark). • It is the symbolic or theological meaning of miracles that is important, not whether they empirically happened (1 mark). • Scientific explanations can make miracles seem even more impressive as the miracle is better understood (1 mark) and God communicates through science as well as miracles (1 mark). <p>No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific explanations question God’s ability/power/compassion, etc (1 mark). • Science cannot answer or account for all of life’s questions or experiences (1 mark) and scientific explanations fail to account fully for how or why miracles might happen (1 mark). • Faith is an important part of following a religion, so some things need to be accepted on a faith basis (1 mark).
4		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Describe” questions require candidates to make relevant factual points. These may be either a number of separate points or a single point which 	<p>The answers below indicate some possible candidate responses, but are not exhaustive. Marks should be awarded for any valid candidate response.</p>

			<p>is developed. These should be key points but may not be connected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award 1 mark for a single clear and relevant statement, description reason or explanation. • Where the point is developed, eg by offering further detail, additional explanation or example(s), award a second mark. • A very well developed point may be awarded up to 4 marks. • A maximum of 1 mark should be given for an unexplained list. 	<p>Possible responses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is part of a faithful life to accept that miracles happen (1 mark). • Asking about miracles reinforces belief in a more powerful being (1 mark). Science can't explain everything that people experience so thinking about miracles helps people interpret their lives (1 mark). • They show that miracles are not important because they seem to have only happened in the past or to limited numbers of people (1 mark), so largely irrelevant today (1 mark). "Miracle" is an old-fashioned term and science gives explanations for today's world (1 mark).
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[END OF SPECIMEN MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]