



**2013**  
**Religious Moral and Philosophical Studies**  
**Intermediate 1**  
**Finalised Marking Instructions**

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**2013 Religious Moral and Philosophical Studies  
Intermediate 1  
Marking Instructions**

**Exam date: 03 June 2013**

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2

## The Means

(a) **What is meditation?** 2

### KU 2 marks

- Helps you clear the mind and focus.
- Helps you become more aware of your surroundings.
- Samatha meditation is about calming and controlling your mind.
- Vipassana/Bhavana meditation is about deepening your understanding.
- Part of the Noble Eightfold Path which helps to lead to enlightenment

(b) **State two examples of Right Livelihood.** 2

### KU 2 marks

- Teacher
- Doctor
- Environmental Officer
- Other relevant example

(c) **What is meant by Right Speech?** 2

### KU 2 marks

- It is speech that is uplifting – you can make someone feel good by the things you say
- It is avoiding lying, gossip, and saying nasty things about others.

(d) ***“The Noble Eightfold Path is too difficult to follow.”*** 4  
**Would all Buddhists agree? Give two reasons for your answer.**

### AE 4 marks

#### Agree

- It can be hard to follow the Eightfold Path correctly without expert guidance.
- It is not always easy to do the right thing – it is easy in our society to be tempted into “wrong” action, or to gossip (“wrong” speech), etc.
- Meditation is difficult to master on your own – you will need to find a teacher to progress.
- In Theravada Buddhism you need to become a monk in order to address the Eightfold Path successfully.

#### Disagree

- Gives clear guidelines on what the Buddha wanted people to do in order to become enlightened.
- Helps you focus on positive action and viewpoints rather than destructive ones.
- Helps you gain positive kamma and helps make progress towards enlightenment.
- Gives easy step-by-step guidance for progress.
- Morality section helps you behave well and gain good kamma.
- Wisdom section helps increase your understanding and make mental progress.
- Meditation section helps you control your desires and understand teachings, making progress towards enlightenment.
- It helps Buddhists to gain better rebirth.



## The Goals

- (a) **State two things Christians believe about the final judgement.** 2

### KU 2 marks

- Takes place after death before God
- There will be a day of judgement
- Based on your faith in Jesus in this life
- Actions will also be important
- God decides where you will spend eternity

- (b) **What does the Bible teach about hell?** 2

### KU 2 marks

- Hell is a place of fire and torment
- It is the place where people go who have rejected God in this life
- It is a place of punishment
- In hell people are cut off from God
- Cannot escape from hell
- It goes on forever

- (c) **Describe one image of heaven used in the Bible.** 2

### KU 2 marks

- Eternal city with gates and walls
- Streets paved with gold
- Dwelling place of God and the angels
- Place without sin and suffering
- Described as a 'house' by Jesus in John 14
- A place above the clouds

- (d) ***“Belief in eternal life should affect how Christians live.”*** 4  
**Would all Christians agree? Give two reasons for your answer.**

### AE 4 marks

#### Agree

- It should affect the way people live if there is life after death
- People should be trying to make sure that judgement will go well for them
- Incentive to believe in Jesus
- Incentive to do the things that please God
- Gives hope through times of difficulty
- Motivation to tell others about Jesus
- Gives a passion to see others avoid hell

#### Disagree

- Other beliefs are more important ... God's love
- Can focus too much on heaven and the afterlife
- Belief in eternal life might not help if life is hard now
- Belief in eternal life might stop people from facing up to issues of everyday living.
- Doing practical things to help people will make a bigger difference to life now.

## HINDUISM

### 1 The Human Condition

(a) Who is the supreme God in Hinduism? 1

**KU 1 mark**

- Brahman: the divine One behind all others.
- He is the Ultimate reality, and cannot be sufficiently named
- He is the truth and the One who can be experienced in different forms

(b) Describe one of the three forms of the supreme God. 2

**KU 2 marks**

#### **Brahma**

- The creator
- He has many heads showing his omniscience
- He is one of the oldest of the 'gods' in the Hindu pantheon
- He is associated with the order of priests who conduct religious services, prayers and perform sacrifices.

#### **Vishnu**

- He is the protector
- He is concerned with guiding people through difficult times particularly when evil threatens to overcome good
- He has come to Earth as an Avatar on many occasions to save the world in times of trouble
- His 10th Avatar Kalki will come to Earth when the dharma or truth has been lost to humanity

#### **Shiva**

- The destroyer
- He is controller of the Ganges so that it does not flood the entire Earth
- He is 'the cosmic dancer' who keeps the earth moving through its cycles of birth and death
- He is not only a destroyer but also controls the destruction which is necessary to continue the cycle of life

(c) **What is meant by samsara in Hindu belief?** **3**

**KU 3 marks**

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

(d) **“Understanding karma helps us understand why we suffer”** **4**  
**Would all Hindus agree? Give two reasons for your answer.**

**AE 4 marks**

**Agree**

- Actions performed in one lifetime influence what happens when the “soul” is reincarnated.
- Karma must work itself out so that life of an individual at any time is directly related to the state of their atman from previous incarnations
- Karma must work itself out so that the life of an individual at any time is directly related to the state of their atman from a previous incarnation
- Idea of ‘reap what you sow’ - good actions (karma) produce good results and bad actions produce bad consequences (suffering)

**Disagree**

- It is not fair to punish someone in a later incarnation for the bad karma of another person in a previous existence
- People suffer in life for a whole variety of reasons, not just karma
- It is too convenient an explanation as to why nothing is done to improve people’s lives now
- The caste system is unfair and immoral and should not be justified in terms of good or bad karma
- Karma should not be used as a justification to continue with an unjust Caste System
- Some Hindus question the reincarnation of a ‘soul’ in another body rejecting the ideas of karma in one life, affecting suffering in the next life

2

## The Goals

(a) **What do Hindus understand by Dharma?** 2

### KU 2 marks

- It literally means duty but also refers to discipline/responsibilities which Hindus have in life.
- It is the religious or moral duties which Hindus have to carry out in relation to their particular caste/age or stage in life/education or occupation.
- It is a Hindu's personal code of conduct.
- It is The Holy Law, the "eternal religion" – the sanatana dharma (in original Sanskrit language)

(b) **State one of the varnas.** 1

### KU 1 mark

One of the four – fold caste system of:-

- the priests (Brahmin)
- the warriors or rulers and governors (kshatriya)
- the merchants, skilled labourers and artisans (vaishya)
- unskilled labourers and servants (shudra)

(c) **Describe the final aim of existence for a Hindu.** 3

### KU 3 marks

- To achieve Moksha
- Moksha is Hindus' final destiny, "release" from the cycle of rebirths (samsara) where the soul will never be reincarnated.
- It involves release from the suffering and limitations of a narrow view of the self and an awareness of one's eternal destiny.
- The union of the individual soul (atman) with the universal (Brahman) like a river merging into the sea.
- The state where the purpose of life and the successive progress of the soul has been achieved and so no further rebirths are necessary.
- It is the highest state of happiness/bliss.
- It cannot be described, only experienced, eg like an animal describing to a fish what life on land is like.

- (d) **“Few Hindus will achieve the final aim of existence in their lifetime”.**  
**Would all Hindus agree? Give two reasons for your answer.**

**4**

**AE 4 marks**

**Agree**

- For many Hindus, especially those who are poor or in the lower castes, it is a very remote possibility as they are low down in the cycle of samsara.
- Many Hindus have problems just living and surviving so moksha may not be seen as a major concern.
- Following dharma and karma may be seen by many Hindus as a more practical and realistic aim in life.
- Many Hindus are content with practice of Bhakti (worship/devotion) as the aim of life and do not necessarily seek moksha.

**Disagree**

- Hindus who live out a good karma and practising their devotions (bhakti) and meditating on the nature of atman/brahman may possibly achieve moksha.
- Hindus who aim for a higher caste to be "closer" to moksha may see this as a real possibility during life.
- While moksha may be regarded as more achievable by those in the higher caste (Brahmins) it is not impossible for those in lower castes.
- As moksha is attained when a Hindu realises that his/her atman is identical to Brahman, then this can be achieved at any level of samsara.

## **ISLAM**

1

### **The Goals**

- (a) According to the Qur'an, what happened to the first man and woman at creation? 2**

#### **KU 2 marks**

- They were put in the Garden of Bliss
- Everything was provided for them
- Satan (Iblis) would not prostrate himself before Adam
- They were warned by God not to listen to Iblis
- Iblis tempted them to eat the fruit from the tree of Eternity
- They both ate the fruit and disobeyed God

- (b) Describe one consequence of their actions. 2**

#### **KU 2 marks**

- They became ashamed of their nakedness
- There was enmity between them
- They were banished from the Garden of Bliss
- They became ordinary people and had to live for a certain time
- They were forgiven for what they had done and were given guidance from God

- (c) Allah is described as a Just Creator. What does this mean? 2**

#### **KU 2 marks**

- Allah's creative power is total
- Everyone is created with an inbuilt sense of right and wrong
- We are given a moral conscience
- Allah seeks to guide and guard our thinking
- We are given the Qur'an to guide us
- He respects our freedom to choose
- He never seeks to dominate our minds or will in a coercive way

- (d) ***“You need to repent in order to be forgiven.”***  
**Would all Muslims agree with this statement? Give two reasons for your answer. 4**

**AE 4 marks**

**Agree**

- Allah will always forgive us if we repent with true sincerity
- Seeking Allah’s forgiveness through repentance is important for Muslims
- A whole chapter in the Qur’an has been named repentance (Al Tawba)
- The Qur’an warns that we must repent if we are to be saved at judgement
- Adam and his wife were forgiven after repentance

**Disagree**

- One of the attributes of Allah is ‘the most merciful’ and he will always forgive us
- Everyone makes mistakes and sins and deserves forgiveness
- Allah sees and knows everything about us and will forgive us if we have tried to follow the straight path
- Even if you repent some things may never be forgiven, such as being really evil, disobeying Allah’s will and turning others away from Allah

2

**The Means**

**(a) Where should the Quran be kept, when not in use? 2**

**KU 2 marks**

- Placed high up so that nothing is placed on top of it
- Placed above all other books
- Kept covered and free from dust

**(b) State two other ways a Muslim can show respect for the Qur'an 2**

**KU 2 marks**

- Washing carefully before reading
- Be in the correct frame of mind
- Not touch it if unclean eg a woman having a period
- Keep it on a stand and off the ground

When reading refrain from the following:-

- Speaking
- Eating or drinking
- Touching it unnecessarily
- Making noise

**(c) Why do Muslims believe the Qur'an should not be translated into English? 2**

**KU 2 marks**

- It is the actual words of God as given to Muhammad
- It may lose some of its meaning if translated
- There are not always equivalent words in English to translate it accurately
- This is how it was first given to Muhammad, who could not even read or write
- It sounds so much more beautiful and meaningful in Arabic
- It is in verse in Arabic and this would be very difficult to translate into English

- (d) **“Reading the Qur’an is more important than following the Five Pillars.”**  
**Would all Muslims agree? Give two reasons for your answer**

**4**

**AE 4 marks**

**Agree**

- It contains the actual words of God so it is more important to read and follow the Qur’an
- It has clear guidance on how a Muslim must live their life
- It contains a number of essential rules or commandments which must be followed
- Without the revelations of God to Muhammad the religion today, might not exist
- Without the Qur’an there would be no Five Pillars to follow

**Disagree**

- Both are equally important as the Qur’an contains the Five Pillars
- Following the Five Pillars allows a Muslim to truly submit to Allah
- The Five Pillars are a way of life not just a set of rules to be followed
- The Five Pillars keep the Faith strong

## JUDAISM

- 1                    **The Human Condition**
- (a)            **What is the Jewish New Year called?** **1**
- KU 1 mark**
- Rosh Hashanah
- (b)            **What religious activities are carried out on this day?** **3**
- KU 3 marks**
- Attendance at the synagogue is expected
  - A synagogue service, including a special prayerbook, a machzor, is held to mark God's sovereignty.
  - The Ram's horn, the shofar, is blown throughout the service. It is blown in different ways at different times – although it is not blown if Rosh Hashanah falls on a Shabbat
  - A special meal is eaten in the home after the service, which includes eating apples dipped in honey.
  - The practice of "Tashlikh" is carried out, a visit to fast flowing river and pockets are emptied – this symbolises starting afresh as the crumbs of the old year are washed away.
- (c)            **What is Yom Kippur?** **2**
- KU 2 marks**
- The Day of atonement.
  - It is the most solemn day in the year for Jewish people.
  - It marks the day Moses received the Torah on Mount Sinai.
  - On Yom Kippur, Jewish people ask God for forgiveness for the sins they have committed
- (d)            ***"There are more benefits in seeking forgiveness at the start of the new year."*** **4**  
**Would all Jewish people agree? Give two reasons for your answer.**
- AE 4 marks**
- Agree**
- You start the year afresh as you have asked for forgiveness.
  - The new start gives you something to go into the new year with, renewed hope.
  - You renew your relationship with God, the same as Moses did on Mount Sinai.
  - You make up with those around you, thus you are in debt to no-one.
  - You can look forward to the future with a clean conscience and clear focus.
- Disagree**
- Don't waste time in looking back, at the start of the new year you should be looking forward.
  - Set new resolutions at the start of the year, this is more beneficial.
  - In seeking forgiveness, you starting a new year in debt already – this may have a negative impact on the person.

2

**The Means**

(a) **What is the Jewish word for the Sabbath day?** 1

**KU 1 mark**

- Shabbat

(b) **State two ways Jewish people keep the Sabbath day holy.** 2

**KU 2 marks**

- They do not work on the Shabbat.
- A special blessing, called a Kiddush, is used to welcome the Shabbat on the Friday evening.
- People go to the synagogue for a service of Thanksgiving.
- A special ceremony, called a Havdalah, is carried out at the close of the Shabbat.
- They do not carry out physically demanding activities on the Shabbat.

(c) **What happens at a Bar Mitzvah ceremony?** 3

**KU 3 marks**

- The ceremony takes place during a synagogue service
- During the service, the boy reads an extract from the Torah.
- His father blesses God for taking away his responsibility as the boy is now responsible for his own actions.
- The boy wears the tallith and tefillin.

(d) **“Bar Mitzvah ceremonies are out of date!”** 4  
**Would all Jewish people agree? Give two reasons for your answer.**

**AE 4 marks**

**Agree**

- There is no need for the ceremony as the person will become Bar/Bat Mitzvah automatically, they don't need to go through a ceremony.
- The person can do many other things which will show they have become an adult in today's society, rather than being able to recite or explain some rules which were written for a desert people many years ago.
- The practices involved in the ceremony are out of date, the person's way of life is far more important in showing that he has matured into an adult.

**Disagree**

- It is just as important today as it was when it was introduced in the thirteenth or fourteenth century.
- It is important because it is a chance for the community today to recognise the development of one of their community.
- Given the length of time it takes to prepare for the ceremony, it is just as important as it has always been.
- It is a continuation of the Jewish religion, it can never lose its importance.

## SIKHISM

- 1                    **The Goals**
- (a)    **Describe what is meant by Gurmukh.** **2**
- KU 2 marks**
- It is being completely focussed on God.
  - It means living a life which is God-centred.
  - It is when your life is inspired by the Guru's teaching.
- (b)    **Why is Naam Simran important?** **2**
- KU 2 marks**
- It is constant meditation on God and Sikhs should meditate on God at all times.
  - It enables Sikhs to remember God by repetition of his name.
  - It helps Sikhs to avoid the distractions that can lead to self-centredness.
  - It is part of becoming Gurmukh.
- (c)    **What did the people believe about Guru Nanak when he came out of the Bein River?** **2**
- KU 2 marks**
- They believed he was enlightened.
  - That he was a Guru.
  - That he had been welcomed into the Divine Presence
  - That he had gained insight into the truth about religion.
- (d)    ***"All Sikhs will eventually achieve reunion with God."*** **4**  
**Would all Sikhs agree? Give two reasons for your answer.**
- AE 4 marks**
- Agree**
- For Sikhs, the final goal of life is to reunite with God.
  - The Gurus taught that all human beings have the qualities they need to reunite with God.
  - The soul was part of God from the very beginning and has been on a journey towards reunion with God.
  - It is by God's grace that this reunion is finally possible.
- Disagree**
- All human beings are flawed.
  - They have a tendency towards being self-centred or manmukh.
  - The Sikh faith teaches that human beings create a barrier to reunion with God because of attachment to material things.
  - The soul can also move further away from reunion with God as a result of the effects of karma.

2

**The Means**

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

**Ku 1 mark**

- Uncut hair.

(b) **Why is Guru Gobind Singh important to Sikhs?** **2**

**Ku 2 marks**

- He created the Khalsa.
- He was the last of the Ten Human Gurus.
- He declared the Sikh Holy Book as his successor.
- He introduced many customs which are still practised by Sikhs today.

(c) **Describe how someone becomes a Khalsa Sikh.** **3**

**Ku 2 marks**

- By undergoing the ceremony called Amrit Sanchars.
- This involves taking Amrit which has been prepared by the five beloved ones in the presence of the Guru Granth Sahib.
- A vow of commitment is taken to keep the Five Ks and follow the teachings of the Guru.

(d) ***“It is impossible to fulfil all the duties of a Khalsa Sikh.”*** **4**  
**Would all Sikhs agree? Give two reasons for your answer.**

**AE 4 marks**

**Agree**

- It means following a strict code of conduct which is difficult to observe.
- There are often practical difficulties in trying to keep the Five K's.
- There can be misunderstandings of the spiritual significance of these five articles of faith.
- The Khalsa can be seen by some as an unattainable goal
- Then traditions of the Khalsa can be seen to be out of date.

**Disagree**

- There is the example of Guru Gobind Singh to guide them.
- Making vows of commitment is a strong incentive.
- It means a lot to be regarded as true Sikhs.
- It continues a long tradition going back to 1699.



**(c) (cont)**

**Islam**

**Agree**

- In 4.34 of the Qur'an it states that men have guardianship over women, men have to guide them. If the boy cannot achieve this, he may question his own masculinity.
- The Qur'an also teaches equality between the genders – this could confuse some boys, as separate gender roles are based on inequality.
- The muslim boy may experience difficulty from others in his family or community, if he does not reach their level of expectation based on muslim teachings.

**Disagree**

- Some muslims would say that there should be no difficulty since the Qur'an clearly lays out male and female roles.
- In 4.34 it clearly states that men are guardians over women, boys have a clear role to follow here.
- Muslims boys should have no problems as they are brought up in societies which are run on muslim law – this clearly shows what is expected to be done as part of the male role.

**(d) What is meant by equal opportunities?**

**4**

**KU 4 marks**

- Equal opportunities is fair and equal access to all areas of society regardless of gender, race etc.
- Equal opportunities are overseen in Britain by the Equality and Human Rights Commission.
- Any of the legal acts, Sex Discrimination Act, Equal Pay Act
- Any examples used by the candidates to exemplify equal opportunities.

**(e) Describe how some women, in the past, have been treated in the Developing World?**

**4**

**KU 4 marks**

- They may face physical violence, they are seen as less than men.
- They have not been allowed to work at all, instead they must stay home to look after the children and the home.
- They have been forced into a lifestyle they did not want, arranged marriages.
- They have been looked on as a piece of property to be bartered over or traded for one reason or another.
- They have not been paid the same amount of money if they have a job as a man who does exactly the same job.
- Any other example of women not being allowed to reach their potential because of their society's views.

- (f) **“Society in the Developing World has to change their attitude towards women”** 4  
**How far would a secular viewpoint agree? Give two reasons for your answer.**

**AE 4 marks**

As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are examples.

**Humanist Viewpoint**

**Agree**

- Humanists support personal freedom – they would say that equal opportunities are important. So society in the Developing World has to change its attitude to women.
- Humanists believe in allowing everyone opportunities and choices in the worlds of education, employment and home. Any society which cannot do this needs to change its attitude towards women.
- No-one should have restricted roles imposed on them, like being made to look after children or grand-parents. Humanists would not agree with restricting someone’s opportunities, which is done to some women in some cultures.
- Within humanist organisations, men and women are treated equally – this should also relate to every aspect of their life, they would support equal opportunities.

**Disagree**

- Women have to take control themselves, society is never going to change. They need to change society for the benefit of humans
- The world is the way it is, women have just got to fight even harder. There is no helping hands in the world today, but if it improves the lives of people humanists would agree with it.
- Children can be educated better to see the wrongs which exist, humanists value the benefit of education. Don’t expect the society to change its attitudes, change the future society.

**Utilitarian Viewpoint**

**Agree**

- The Principle of Utility states that if something benefits the majority of people, like equal opportunities, then utilitarians would support it.
- Rule utilitarians, because of international laws, promoted by the UN on equal opportunities, would support equal opportunities. Societies which don’t do this needs to change its attitudes.
- Act Utilitarians would agree with equal opportunities as the majority of people will benefit from it since women make the majority of the population.
- J.S. Mill wrote “the principle which regulates the existing social relations between the two sexes—the legal subordination of one sex to the other—is wrong in itself, and now one of the chief hindrances to human improvement” Some utilitarians believe this “truth” hasn’t changed, but society’s need to match this ideal
- Peter Singer “Discrimination on the basis of sex, it has been said, is the last universally accepted form of discrimination” – for him equal opportunities would do away with this discrimination on the grounds of gender.

**Disagree**

- If it improves the lives of the majority, women have to take control themselves, society is never going to change.
- The world is the way it is, women have just got to fight even harder. There is no helping hands in the world today.
- Children can be educated better to see the wrongs which exist. Don’t expect the society to change its attitudes, change the future society so the majority of society will benefit.

**GLOBAL ISSUES****(a) What is globalisation?****2****KU 2 marks**

- The growing interdependence of countries worldwide.
- All the activities by which people are becoming a single global society (culturally, economically).
- The process of removing restrictions on movements between countries.

**(b) Describe two kinds of aid which help developing countries.****4****KU 4 marks**

- Food can be distributed by aid organisations
- Food can be given to governments to disperse where it is needed.
- Trade agreements such as fair-trade.
- Reducing the tariff on goods from developing countries.
- Removing the amount of debt owed by developing countries.

**(c) “We should be prepared to have less money ourselves if it makes life better for people in poorer countries.”****4****Would all religious people agree? Give two reasons for your answer.****AE 4 marks**

As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are examples.

**Agree**

- Dana, giving, is one of the essential first steps of Buddhist practice emphasised by the Buddha. He described it in terms of personal sacrifice.
- The Bhagavad-Gita talks about the gift that is given without an expectation of appreciation or reward.
- Dana, generosity in Hinduism is about the creation of a world of abundance rather than a world of scarcity.
- Islam emphasises the importance of Sadaqa which takes in any act of compassion, love or generosity.
- Zakat is regular sacrificial giving reaffirming the ideas that everything belongs to Allah and that nothing should be hoarded.

**Disagree**

- Some religious people would argue that if God has blessed us with abundance then this is our reward from him for our belief and faithfulness.
- Some religious people would say that we should emphasise the spiritual rather than the material.
- Others believe that God ordains the order of those who have plenty and those who have not. We should accept God’s will.

- (d) Describe one way in which better stewardship can reduce the effects of global warming. 2

**KU 2 marks**

- It would involve reducing the level of emissions of carbon dioxide.
- We could cut greenhouse emissions.
- We could turn down thermostats to reduce the consumption of fuel.
- We could treat land in a way that would lead to sustainable forestry etc.
- We can recycle instead of using fossil fuels and land fill.

- (e) Choose a religion you have studied. Describe two statements it makes about global warming. 4

**KU 4 marks**

As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are examples.

**Buddhism**

- The middle way, the Eightfold Noble Path and the principle of dependent origination all apply to global warming.
- We should dwell neither in denial nor hopelessness but should adopt a middle way and a pro-active approach.

**Hinduism**

- Hindus worship Mother Earth, the Sun, moon, mountains and rivers as they are manifestations of the Supreme Being.
- Their existence is necessary for the survival of the human race.
- Due to global warming Hindus could be forced to live without the River Ganges as its glaciers are slowly melting away.

**Islam**

- The earth has been given to us as a gift from the Creator and so we must protect and preserve it.
- If we as Muslims do not act quickly and effectively against global warming which is perhaps the greatest ever challenge to humankind, we shall be answering for it in this life and the hereafter.

**Judaism**

- Jewish scripture teaches that we should not destroy God's world for there is no one to repair it after us.
- Humankind has a solemn obligation to prevent harm to current and future generations and to preserve the creation with which we have been entrusted.

- (f) **“Global warming isn’t as bad as some people make out.”**  
**How far would a secular viewpoint agree? Give two reasons for your answer.**

4

**AE 4 marks**

As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are examples.

**The UN**

- Truthfully, we don’t know exactly what is going to happen as Planet Earth heats up.
- However, global warming is not going to go away in the future.
- Even if we manage to reduce greenhouse gas emissions global warming is going to affect the planet for hundreds of years.

**Friends of the Earth**

- The impacts of global warming are here.
- The climate crisis is only going to get worse.
- The damage it causes to the environment could be irreversible.

**Peter Singer**

- If we don’t do something major soon, climate change will only get worse the longer we leave it.
- If we don’t try to fix it, the greater will be the unknown.
- There will be a greater risk that something really catastrophic will happen.

3

## MEDICAL ETHICS

- (a) **What is meant by non-voluntary euthanasia?** 2

### KU 2 marks

- A third party taking a patient's life without the informed consent of the patient.
- It could conceivably be applied to the act of taking a terminally ill, suffering patient's life who has lost all mental capacity to make his/her own decisions.

- (b) **Describe a religious viewpoint which supports euthanasia.** 4

### KU 4 marks

As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are examples.

#### Christianity

- The Bible teaches Christians 'Love your neighbour as you love yourself', (Luke 10:27).
- If someone is suffering with no hope of recovery, voluntary euthanasia is the most loving and caring thing to do
- God does not want people to suffer unnecessarily.

#### Islam

- Some Muslims have tried to adapt the teaching of the Qur'an to suit situations they have faced in modern times.
- "In his/her defence of life... The Doctor is well advised to realise his limit and not transgress it. If it is scientifically certain that life cannot be restored, then it is futile to diligently keep that patient in a vegetative state by heroic means" (Islamic Code of Medical Ethics 1981).

- (c) **"Voluntary euthanasia should be allowed in Scotland."** 4  
**How far would a secular viewpoint agree? Give two reasons for your answer.**

### AE 4 marks

As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are examples.

#### Humanist

##### Agree

- Support a right for each individual to choose.
- Support voluntary euthanasia in Scotland as an option available to everyone.
- It is cruel and inhumane to refuse someone the right to die when they are suffering intolerable pain and distress. They should be allowed to choose a dignified death.

##### Disagree

- If there were no safeguards for patients humanists would be against euthanasia
- If pressure was put on patients they would be against,
- If no clear witnessed instructions from the patient
- There was not the involvement of several doctors.

**(c) (cont)**

**Peter Singer (Utilitarian)**

**Agree**

- Euthanasia is acceptable when a human being might no longer reasonably be considered a person, when there has been a wish expressed to do so.
- Importance placed on quality of life, rather than whether life should continue/end.
- For voluntary euthanasia, death must be a “*benefit for the one killed*”.

**Disagree**

- It could lead to human life being devalued.
- It could mean pressure would be put on the terminally ill or elderly to allow themselves to be killed.

**(d) What is the UK law on Euthanasia?**

**2**

**KU 2 marks**

- Unlawful killing – seen as murder.
- Doctors can be sentenced for up to 14 years in prison.
- Patient’s consent is not a defence for a doctor in the UK.
- Passive euthanasia (withdrawal of life prolonging treatment, with consent) is allowed

**(e) Describe two alternatives to euthanasia.**

**4**

**KU 4 marks**

- Advances in medical treatment can provide ways of treating most illnesses.
- Palliative care has advanced sufficiently to provide pain relief in the majority of cases.
- Hospices provide support and the possibility of a dignified death.
- Specialist nurses provide good care for the patient in their own home.

- (f) ***“Palliative care is a better option than euthanasia.”***  
**Would all religious people agree? Give two reasons for your answer.**

4

**AE 4 marks**

As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are examples.

### **Buddhism**

#### **Agree**

- The first precept states that a Buddhist should not harm any living thing.
- Action affects kamma. Involvement in euthanasia can cause spiritual harm to the person performing it.
- Euthanasia can never be an escape from suffering – it will be played out in another life.
- Compassion is an important quality – hospice care would be preferred.
- Meditation and proper pain relief should ease mental suffering and the need for euthanasia.
- Death is simply another transition in life – it is natural and cannot be avoided, but is determined by kamma. Euthanasia could cause the next life to be worse.
- If the motivation for euthanasia is fear or selfishness then it should be avoided.

#### **Disagree**

- Possible positive kamma if done with good intention and compassion.

### **Christianity**

#### **Agree**

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

#### **Disagree**

- The Bible teaches Christians ‘Love your neighbour as you love yourself’
- Luke 10:27. If someone is suffering with no hope of recovery voluntary Euthanasia is the most loving and caring thing to do.
- Some Christians accept euthanasia if the patient is brain-dead and there is absolutely no hope of recovery and therefore no reason to keep them alive artificially.
- Compassion is one of the main qualities Christians are meant to show; it is not compassionate to allow someone to suffer with no hope of improvement.
- God does not want people to suffer unnecessarily.

**(f) (cont)**

**Hinduism**

**Agree**

- Suicide is a crime and a sin. People should die naturally. Euthanasia is like suicide.
- Bad actions attract bad karma and suffering in future rebirths – Bhagavad Gita 14:16.
- Euthanasia causes the body and soul to be separated at an unnatural time and results in bad karma for doctor and patient.
- Euthanasia can be seen to go against the principle of ahimsa (nonviolence/doing no harm).

**Disagree**

- Some may think that the positive intention of wanting to help someone in pain may mean euthanasia is the right thing to do and will possibly have positive karmic consequences (it is a good deed and fulfils moral obligations).

**Islam**

**Agree**

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

**Disagree**

- Some Muslims have tried to adapt the teaching of the Qur'an to suit situations they have faced in modern times. "In his/her defence of life ...The Doctor is well advised to realise his limit and not transgress it. If it is scientifically certain that life cannot be restored, then it is futile to diligently keep that patient in a vegetative state by heroic means" – Islamic Code of Medical Ethics, 1981.

4

**WAR AND PEACE**

**(a) State two problems caused by war.**

**2**

**KU 2 marks**

- Loss of life military and civilian
- Physical and mental injuries
- Poverty and suffering
- Family life affected
- Creation of refugees
- Destruction to infrastructure and buildings
- Environmental damage
- Economical damage
- Lasting resentment and anger
- Desire for revenge
- Rise in nationalism

**(b) Describe two reasons for being a pacifist.**

**4**

**KU 4 marks**

- It is wrong to use violence in any situation
- Religious beliefs may lead to a pacifist position (Quakers)
- The teaching of sacred texts and religious leaders about peace
- Fighting is never the right way to solve a problem
- Beliefs about human life (Humanists)
- Some people are 'total Pacifists' others can be 'relative pacifists'
- Some might argue that people choose to be pacifist because they are cowards

- (c) **“War is always wrong.”**  
**How far would a secular viewpoint agree? Give two reasons for your answer.**

4

**AE 4 marks**

As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are examples.

### **Egoism**

#### **Agree**

- Living in peace is always better than war

#### **Disagree**

- War may be necessary to protect a way of life
- Wars may be of benefit to the egoist financially if it provides a market for his/her products (arms trade)

### **Utilitarianism**

#### **Agree**

- The pursuit of happiness is not furthered by war.
- The cost of war in human lives cannot be acceptable

#### **Disagree**

- Freedom must be valued
- War may be right to protect freedom
- The pain of war may be acceptable for long terms gains
- Going to war might be the only way to restore quality of life if being threatened by an aggressor
- The loss of life in war may lead to greater happiness
- Protecting yourself and others is acceptable

### **Humanism**

#### **Agree**

- Wars achieve nothing except terrible suffering
- Peaceful means of settling disagreements should be found
- Our common humanity should guide us in what is right
- Human reason and intelligence provides solutions without resorting to war

#### **Disagree**

- Not going to war might result in a greater cost to society and humanity
- Wars may have to be fought for the greater good
- Wars may be the lesser of two evils

**(d) State two ways conflicts can be resolved without the need for war. 2**

**KU 2 marks**

- Negotiation
- Discussion of the issues which are causing conflict
- Reaching agreement between countries over disputed land or resources through diplomacy
- Withdrawing troops as part of a negotiated settlement
- Appealing to the United Nations

**(e) Describe two problems caused by using nuclear weapons. 4**

**KU 4 marks**

- Mass destruction from initial blast.
- Terrible loss of life.
- Innocent people killed.
- Contamination of land, water, atmosphere due to radioactive fallout.
- Illnesses follow due to exposure to radioactivity.
- Nuclear winter.
- Affects future generations.
- Genetic illnesses.
- Using a weapon may result in other weapons being used in retaliation.
- Could potentially lead to the end of the world.

**4**

- (f) **“You can’t be religious and agree with nuclear weapons.”**  
**Would all religious people agree? Give two reasons for your answer.**

4

**AE 4 marks**

### **Christianity**

#### **Agree**

- The possession and use of nuclear weapons is evil
- Anything that threatens the global environment can never be justified
- Man is meant to be a steward of creation not its destroyer
- The destruction they would cause would be an offence against God (Christian CND)
- The fear and intimidation caused by the existence of nuclear weapons is wrong
- Nuclear weapons go against the teaching of Jesus to be peacemakers
- Thou shalt not kill ...nuclear weapons kill indiscriminately
- Vast sums of money used in producing and maintaining nuclear weapons could be used instead for humanitarian purposes

#### **Disagree**

- The existence of nuclear weapons acts as a deterrent
- They have proved to be the way to maintain world peace
- Use might be right to bring a quick end to a war
- They may be evil but their existence prevents even greater evils being done
- May disagree with use but be in favour of possession
- It is the duty of the strong to protect the weak. Having nuclear weapons does this.

### **Islam**

#### **Agree**

- The use of nuclear weapons is forbidden in Islam
- Making and keeping them means the gifts of Allah are being used for bad purposes
- There is no compassion in using nuclear weapons as you have no control over who they kill
- 

#### **Disagree**

- Possession and use acceptable if to protect the community of Islam
- Nuclear war can be part of Jihad
- It would be right to use them in defence against enemies
- It would be acceptable to use them if in retaliation to similar weapons being used first

## SECTION THREE

### EXISTENCE OF GOD

- (a) **State two responsibilities God gave to the humans in Genesis 1.** **2**

**KU 2 marks**

- To have many children
- To bring the earth under control
- To be in charge of / have power over all of the animals
- To take care of the earth.

- (b) **What does Genesis 1 teach about God's role?** **1**

**KU 1 mark**

- Purposeful creator
- Has a goal for the life he created
- Cares about his creation

- (c) **Describe the theory of Evolution.** **4**

**KU 4 marks**

- Descent with modification
- Changes over a long period of time
- Changes in DNA / at the genetic level
- Random genetic mutation
- Natural selection
- Survival of the fittest
- From simple to more complex organisms

- (d) **State one piece of evidence that supports evolutionary theory.** **1**

**KU 1 mark**

- Darwin's finches
- The eye
- Viruses/bacteria
- Fossil record
- Other suitable examples can be accepted.

- (e) **“*Evolution proves there is no God.*”** **4**  
**Do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.**

**AE 4 marks**

**Agree**

- Evolution shows how complicated things like an eye could exist without God needing to create them
- Evolution involves a lot of suffering and waste – surely God would not allow this, therefore he doesn't exist

**Disagree**

- Evolution seems too far-fetched without God making evolution take the direction it does
- Evolution seems to be 'heading somewhere' with organisms improving/becoming more complex as time goes on, perhaps we are heading towards Gods end-goal

- (f) **Describe Paley's Watch analogy.** **4**

**KU 4 marks**

- A watch is too complex to have come about by chance
- It has a purpose/design
- Therefore there must be a designer of the watch
- The world/universe is also complicated
- It is too complicated to have happened like this by chance
- Something needed to design these features
- The only being who could design the whole world/universe is God

- (g) **“*Life has no meaning without God.*”** **4**  
**Do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.**

**AE 4 marks**

**Agree**

- A designer God has a purpose, so we would be part of this.
- Belief in God can help people through times of suffering giving meaning to their experience.
- Belief in an afterlife with God can make this life more meaningful.
- Life is too awe-inspiring and complex to be the result of chance, belief in God gives life a special purpose.

**Disagree**

- There is purpose (and by implication meaning) in evolution – to further the species (have children and survive). This is an important purpose.
- Lots of secular people bring meaning to their own lives without believing in God. Life is what you make it.
- God's existence cannot be proven therefore God is irrelevant.
- Science has made God irrelevant as science is based on facts and evidence whereas belief in God is only an assumption.
- Evolution is random so all life is also random and has no ultimate meaning.

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]