



2014 Religious, Moral & Philosophical Studies

Intermediate 1

Finalised Marking Instructions

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SECTION ONE

WORLD RELIGIONS

BUDDHISM

1. The Goals

(a) KU 2 marks

- Kamma.
- Kamma is what carries from life to life.
- Consequences of our intentional thoughts and actions now and in the future. **2**

(b) KU 2 marks

- Actions which are based on the right intentions.
- Actions that show compassion, and wisdom.
- Actions which are selfless.
- Actions which show the Middle Way.
- Actions which do not cause suffering to others.

Candidates can refer to specific examples eg giving to charity to help those in poverty. **2**

(c) KU 2 marks

- The third noble truth is Nirodha.
- To stop suffering you have to stop desire.
- One must end attachment to things that may lead to desire or suffering.
- Desire is the fuel that keeps our Kamma going. **2**

(d) AE 4 marks

Agree

- The world is full of greed and it is difficult to show kindness towards those who seem to do well at the expense of others or those who just don't seem to care.
- Hatred is also common in the world between individuals and groups of people.
- This hatred leads to violence and it is difficult to show loving kindness in the face of some of the violence we see in our society.
- Loving kindness is often seen as a weak emotion that is not respected by society.

Disagree

- Not difficult, as by following the Eightfold Path and Five Precepts you will show loving kindness.
- It is part of Buddha's teaching, (right action, right speech).
- Example of part of path/precepts.

4

2. The Means

(a) KU 2 marks

- Statue of Buddha.
- A bell.
- Incense.
- Candles.
- Food or flowers.
- Prayer wheels containing mantras.
- Mantras written on prayer flags.

2

(b) KU 3 marks

- To show compassion.
- To help them to follow the Middle Way.
- To help understand the Dhamma.
- To create positive Kamma.
- To show devotion (Mahayana).

3

(c) KU 1 mark

- Magga.
- The Noble Eightfold Path.

1

(d) AE 4 marks

Agree

- The Five Precepts are part of most Buddhists' lives therefore not difficult.
- They are guidelines not rules and can be interpreted to suit each individual therefore they are easy to follow.
- Buddha kept these precepts and led by example therefore making it easier for Buddhists to follow.

Disagree

- Difficult to abstain from drugs/alcohol due to acceptance of it in UK culture.
- Speaking truthfully/listening may be difficult in the workplace eg your job could involve unethical products.
- Fast food/junk food makes temptation of overeating greater.
- Promiscuous society means more tempted to misuse senses.

4

Christianity

1. The Goals

(a) KU 2 marks

- Way to communicate with God.
- Listening to God.
- Way to develop their relationship with God.
- Telling God about their needs.
- Telling God about the needs of others.
- Confessing sins.
- Way to influence local/global situations.
- God answers prayer.

2

(b) KU 2 marks

- Prayers said in a school assembly.
- Prayers said in church services led by minister, priest.
- Prayers said from a prayer book in a service.
- Prayers said by the whole congregation together eg Lord's Prayer.

2

(c) KU 2 marks

- Parents stand at the front of the church.
- Godparents may be present.
- Parents confess their faith.
- They make promises on behalf of their child.
- Minister will use water to make the sign of a cross on the infant's forehead or pour water.
- Oil will also be used in some traditions.
- Candle may be lit.
- Bible may be presented to the parents.
- Other relevant details from different traditions may be accepted.

2

(d) AE 4 marks

Agree

- As an adult it is your choice to be baptised.
- It is an expression of your own faith (believer's baptism).
- You make your own promises.
- Important step in the Christian life.

Disagree

- It is good to bring up children in the Christian faith from an early age.
- It makes a child part of the family of the church.
- In some traditions it signifies regeneration.
- In some traditions it is essential for the eternal security of a dying child.

4

2. The Means

(a) KU 2 marks

- He was betrayed by Judas.
- Mental anguish as he prayed in the Garden.
- Disciples abandoned him.
- Peter denied him.
- Put on trial by the Jewish leaders.
- Falsely accused.
- Beaten physically by the Roman soldiers.
- Nailed to the cross.
- Experienced separation from God. 2

(b) KU 2 marks

- Attend Good Friday services.
- Passion plays which re-tell the events.
- Take communion or mass.
- Processions in which a cross is carried. 2

(c) KU 2 marks

- Voluntary work within the church.
- Singing in choir or playing an instrument in worship.
- Serving as a youth leader, Sunday school teacher etc.
- By giving time to people in the community.
- Visiting the sick.
- Being an elder or deacon.
- Leading services or participating by doing readings, prayers etc.
- Lay preacher.
- Becoming a priest, minister, nun, missionary etc.
- By seeing their employment as a place of service to God. 2

(d) AE 4 marks

Agree

- Belief in Jesus essential to be a Christian.
- The Bible teaches 'whoever believes will be saved'.
- What you believe gives you faith.
- Beliefs help you through life.
- Action alone can't give you salvation.
- Actions come from what you believe.

Disagree

- Following the example of Jesus is more important than what you believe.
- Helping others is what Christians should do.
- Says in the Bible 'faith without works is dead'.
- People will be judged by their deeds.
- Love is more important than beliefs. 4

Hinduism

1. The Human Condition

(a) KU 1 mark

Brahma the creator, Vishnu the protector or Shiva the destroyer.

(b) KU 2 marks

- The law of cause and effect.
- All actions, thoughts and intentions have consequences.
- Past karma has influenced everything about the individual in the present.
- Each individual can however design their own future.
- Good karma due to moral and proper actions will lead to a better rebirth.
- Immoral or improper actions will lead to a worse rebirth.

2

(c) KU 3 marks

- Cycle of birth, death and rebirth of the soul (atman).
- It means 'wandering' of the atman or self through various reincarnations until it reaches moksha.
- An endless cycle of rebirths (re-incarnations).
- Kept going by the actions, thoughts and intentions (karma) of individuals.
- Kept going by the illusion (maya) of reality and struggle with impermanence and suffering (anicca and dukkha).
- The purpose of samsara is refinement so that the 'soul' reaches a state of purity over many reincarnations.
- The atman is bound by karma to samsara.

3

(d) AE 4 marks

Agree

- Good actions performed in one lifetime influence what happens when the 'soul' is reincarnated so it can result in a better rebirth.
- Encourages Hindus to act and behave in a good way to ensure they are rewarded and not punished.
- They may benefit by thinking about the possible consequences of their actions on both themselves and others acting accordingly.
- One of the three margas which relates to moral behaviour.
- May be seen as a better and easier path than bhakti (devotion) or jnana (meditation) in the process of samsara as it impacts more on daily life.

Disagree

- It is seen as a cause of suffering in the present due to actions in the past.
- It is unfair to be punished in a later incarnation for the bad karma of another person in a previous existence.
- It can be used to justify the caste system, which is seen by many to be unfair and immoral.
- Some Hindus question the reincarnation of a 'soul' in another body rejecting the effects of karma in one life, affecting suffering in the next one.

4

2. The Means

(a) KU 2 Marks

Candidates should describe one of the following:-

Student or bramacharya

- Study material expected of them according to caste.
- Male members of the three higher castes are known as twice born.
- This is due to the 'sacred thread' which accompanies them.
- The second birth is one of knowledge and wisdom.

Householder or grhasthya

- A man marries.
- Has a family and provides for them.
- Most men only achieve these stages as the next two require a higher spiritual calling.

Forest dweller or vanaprasthya

- Once of advanced age a man may step out of society and become a forest dweller.
- He may take his wife if she is willing.
- He then follows a spiritual life.
- Ponders religious texts and questions.

Ascetic

- Total renunciation of the material world.
- Give up everything from his old life and follow spiritual path.
- He becomes dead to his family and friends.
- His family and friends accept this to honour the fact that he wishes to achieve moksha.

2

(b) KU 3 marks

- Karma-yoga or (karma-marga) – moral action/good works.
- Jnana-yoga or (jnana-marga) – meditation/spiritual knowledge
- Bhakti-yoga or (bhakti-marga) – worship or devotion

3

(c) KU 1 mark

- The sanctity of all forms of life.
- It is a form of karma-marga.
- It is called Ahimsa.

1

(d) AE 4 marks

Agree

- Ahimsa is a key Hindu principle/teaching.
- Violence creates bad karma.
- Violence prolongs the process of samsara.
- Revenge may lead to further problems and yet more bad karma.

Disagree

- Violence may be justified in certain circumstances such as self defence or defending your family and friends.
- Violence may be necessary when defending holy places such as shrines or temples.
- It may be part of your dharma eg warrior varna.
- The State is allowed to use violence as a form of punishment.

4

Islam

1. The Goals

(a) KU 2 marks

- To submit to Allah, worship and honour Him alone.
- To take responsibility for your own salvation.
- To survive the tests of this life in preparation for the next life.
- To follow the will of Allah in preparation for judgement.
- To achieve eternal life with Allah.

2

(b) KU 2 marks

- A record of their bad or evil deeds kept by the angels.
- Judgement and rejection by Allah.
- Unable to enter Paradise (Al Jannah).
- Being sent to Hell (Jahannum).

2

(c) KU 2 marks

- Al Jannah the Garden.
- An abundance of fresh cool water.
- It will be comfortable, with good food and drink.
- Spiritual joy which surpasses the physical delights which tempt us in this life.
- Families will be reunited.
- There will be a reunion with Allah the creator.
- A state of perfect bliss and peace will exist.

2

(d) AE 4 marks

Agree

- They should follow the will of Allah.
- Everything they think, say and do is seen by Allah and they will be judged on it.
- It is being recorded in the book of life.
- They should resist doing anything wrong and will try to do right.
- They should follow the Five Pillars faithfully.
- They should show compassion for others.

Disagree

- They should act out of love for Allah rather than fear of Judgement.
- If they follow Allah willingly they will not fear judgement.
- Allah knows we are not perfect and will show mercy and forgive us if we have tried to do our best.
- It should be a way of life and not just a religion.

4

2. The Means

(a) KU 1 mark

- Shahadah.
- Zakah.
- Sawm.
- Hajj.

1

(b) KU 2 marks

- There may be no facilities in the work place for prayer or washing for prayer and fasting.
- Expense of travelling to Saudi Arabia from Scotland may prohibit performing Hajj for many.
- Temptation to break fast in long summer days in Scotland or while many others are eating beside you.
- Difficult to keep faith in non-Muslim country due to temptations of secular society.
- Disrespect from others

2

(c) KU 3 marks

- You must mentally prepare for prayer and clear your mind.

With water:-

- Wash your face, and hands and arms to the elbows.
- Rub your head.
- Wash your feet to the ankles.
- If you are in a state of ceremonial impurity then wash your whole body.
- If you have no access to water then use clean sand or earth.

3

(d) AE 4 marks

Agree

- At its deepest level it is about personal submission.
- It is a commitment to pray five times a day.
- The times of prayer may cause difficulty and show dedication and submission.
- Prayer positions show submission.
- Preparations for prayer show submission.
- It is about praise and worship of Allah.
- It is about thanking Allah for everything He has done or given us.
- It becomes a way of life and will build a strong relationship with Allah.

Disagree

- None of the Pillars are more important than the other and all show submission to Allah.
- Allah sees what is in your heart.
- You could just be going through the motions of prayer which is not true submission.
- It is not just about submission it is about fellowship with others and building a relationship with Allah.

4

Judaism

1. The Goals

(a) KU 2 marks

- It helps build a relationship with God.
- It helps remind Jewish people what God has done for them.
- It brings people closer together by worshipping together.
- It continues the Jewish identity.

2

(b) KU 2 marks

- There is only one God.
- The Jewish God is the right God.
- A Jewish person should love God with every part of themselves.

2

(c) KU 2 marks

- Boxes which hold key extracts from scriptures, like the Shema.
- They are tied to the head and the arm during morning prayer.
- They are worn on every ordinary day apart from Shabbat and festival days.

2

(d) AE 4 marks

Agree

- They are not relevant to today's society.
- They stand out for the wrong reasons, they look stupid, so some Jewish people may feel self-conscious.
- They are not simple to put on, you have to follow a particular process to put them on.

Disagree

- They are not a fashion accessory, they are a religious artefact.
- They are reminder of the person's Jewishness.
- Jewish people are told to wear them in the Torah. Therefore, you cannot stop wearing the tefillin.

4

2. The Means

(a) KU 2 marks

- The Jewish word for Sabbath.
- The Jewish holy day of the week, Saturday.
- The day of rest – you are not to do physical work.

2

(b) 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.

2

(c) KU 2 marks

- The Kashrut Rules are the food Laws which must be followed in Judaism.
- They relate to food and processes which are either kosher, acceptable, or treyfah, forbidden.
- They identify what food they can and cannot eat.
- The separation of dairy and meat products in the kitchen and in food products.

2

(d) AE 4 marks

Agree

- European Law on the slaughter of animals means that animals cannot be slaughtered according to the Law. This makes them out-dated and difficult to keep.
- Life today is too complicated, you cannot be expected to keep the food laws now.
- These laws were drawn up before all the food hygiene programmes of today. There is now no need for these food laws.
- Shops cannot stock or ensure that the Kashrut laws cannot be broken – shops are not able to follow the Law at all times – this makes keeping Kashrut laws too difficult.

Disagree

- It is a continuation of the Jewish religion, it can never lose its importance. It's not a question of difficulty, it is what is expected.
- With all the information on food hygiene, following the Kashrut Laws should be easy enough.
- Many supermarket chains are stocking Kosher food, so Jewish people only have to make sure they buy from those supermarkets.

4

Sikhism

1. The Goals

(a) KU 1 mark

- The Mool Mantra. 1

(b) KU 2 marks

- All creation is part of God.
- Everything shows God's divine spirit.
- All life comes from God.
- God is within all creation. 2

(c) KU 3 marks

- Guru Nanak went instead to the house of the poor man Bhai Laalo.
- Malik Bhaago the rich man was angry.
- Guru Nanak squeezed bread from both men.
- Blood came from Malik Bhaago's bread and milk from Bhai Laalo's.
- Guru Nanak explained that Malik Bhaago's food came from oppression and cruelty whereas Bhai Laalo's came from honesty and fairness. 3

(d) AE 4 marks

Agree

- It is all too easy to be affected by Maya (illusion) which leads Sikhs to forget God.
- Human beings are prone to put themselves first, before God.
- Sikhs can have a mistaken attachment to things rather than God.

Disagree

- When Sikhs recognise and remember God at all times, they experience freedom and happiness.
- Sikhs can listen to God because He is a part of them.
- It may be difficult to overcome self-centredness but God's grace is more powerful still.
- All Sikhs have God-like qualities and virtues which they can develop to overcome the effects of Maya 4

2. The Means

(a) KU 2 marks

- They are seen as prophets, or special messengers from God.
- They were unique human beings who could bring people close to God.
- They spoke from God directly.
- Their souls were already one with God but they were nevertheless sent to earth to help other human beings.

2

(b) KU 2 marks

- He taught how human beings can live in harmony with God's Will.
- He taught that God alone should be worshipped.
- He insisted that all human beings were equal.
- He said that everyone could reunite with God by turning their hearts and minds to him.

2

(c) KU 2 marks

- At home, the Guru Granth Sahib is wrapped and kept beneath a canopy on a small altar.
- It is kept in a dedicated area such as an unused closet.
- Before handling the Guru Granth Sahib at home, the person responsible must bathe, wash their hair and dress in clean clothing.
- The formal prayer of Ardas, a prayer of petition must be recited.

2

(d) AE 4 marks

Agree

- There is the sense of being part of a tradition which goes right back to Guru Gobind Singh.
- There is support from the five Khalsa Sikhs who are chosen to represent the original five beloved ones.
- Each of the Five Ks is a reminder that they have made a commitment to live a distinctive way of life.
- It is an honour and a challenge to be a Khalsa Sikh.

Disagree

- It has taken laws being passed so that Sikhs are not forced to remove these articles of faith.
- Young Sikhs may be asked to remove the kirpan at school because its meaning is not understood.
- Similarly Khalsa Sikhs may encounter a lack of understanding regarding the kirpan and security in certain buildings such as airports.
- It is difficult to suffer teasing regarding obvious symbols such as kesh, uncut hair and the wearing of a turban.

4

SECTION TWO

MORALITY IN THE MODERN WORLD

1. Gender

(a) KU 2 marks

- She kept house, cooking & cleaning and looked after her husband who was the bread-winner.
- She stayed at home to look after any children, their responsibility was the raising of the children.
- If they worked before marrying, they gave the job up.
- They would also be expected to look after elderly parents.

2

(b) KU 2 marks

- Media stereotypes are the way men and women are grouped together and described within narrow margins based upon gender.
- It is the way the media picture and portray people to fit into specific gender types.
- Any suitable example of stereotyping by the media, here are some examples:
- In the press, image of women poorly portrayed in the press, by use of inappropriate pictures – page three Topless models, certain adverts.
- Women's and men's magazines – Nuts, Cosmopolitan etc.
- Language used is patronising towards women.
- Trivialising women and women's issues in both television and press.

2

(c) AE 4 marks

As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples.

Christianity

Agree

- The Roman Catholic Church still treats women unfairly, and as second class, as women can still not become priests, never mind a bishop.
- In many Roman Catholic parishes, women are still only allowed to do minor jobs and given minor roles.
- So many of the major Christian Churches do not have female Bishops.
- The Anglican Communion across the world is split over this issue.
- The Church of England agrees with the principle, but it cannot agree on how to implement it.

Disagree

- Female roles in worship have improved in many Christian Churches, they can do many more things than they used to be able to do.
- In most Christian Churches, women's roles have improved over the years. Women can carry out exactly the same activities within the religion as men.
- Not only can you get women priests, in some Christian Churches you can get female bishops. The Episcopal Church in America has ordained women bishops since 2006. The Lutheran Church in Britain ordained its first female Bishop.
- The Church of Scotland has female ministers and females can be elected Moderator.
- In the Roman Catholic Church, women's roles have been improved – they can be readers, altar servers, pass keepers and can distribute communion.

Islam

Agree

- Although Islam does not teach openly against female imams, the reality is that it is a cultural non-starter.
- Men and women do not worship together in the mosque, in case they are put off by the other gender. This would be the same for a female imam, the men could be put off their prayer by her presence.
- They may preach to the women, but female imams cannot lead the Friday prayer in the mosque.

Disagree

- From the very beginning of Islam, the female role was the same as the male role – women and men could do the same.
- Female imams are not just a modern idea – Muhammed's third wife, Aisha, was an imam.
- There have been female imams throughout the years in Islam.
- There are already female imams in Northern Europe and North America.

Judaism

Agree

- Orthodox and ultra-Orthodox Judaism do not believe that women should share completely in the worship, men and women should be separate.
- They believe that there are some ritual roles in worship that must stay completely male – rabbis, cantors etc.
- Males and females have different roles in life as expressed in Gen 3.

Disagree

- Women have improved their role in Jewish worship, they can participate in the same ways as men.
- There is no job they cannot do in either the Liberal or Progressive movements in Judaism.
- You get female rabbis, sandeks, mohels and cantors, women can do any of these jobs if they train the same as men.
- Some Orthodox Jewish people believe that women could be more involved in leading some aspects of the worship – women’s prayer or Torah groups.

4

(d) KU 4 marks

- Historically, gender rights have been very unequal in the Developing World.
- Many of the cultures are based on male-dominated societies.
- Men did very little work around the house, that was women’s work.
- Women, officially, did no work, men did the work.
- Children were looked after by the women and were brought up by them.
- Wars decimated the male population.

4

(e) KU 4 marks

As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples.

Christianity

- In Gen 1, humans were made to be like God, male and female – people are the same no matter their gender.
- St Paul wrote in his Letter to the Galatians “...there is no male nor female, for you are all one in Christ”. This teaching could be used as it shows we are both the same.
- Luke’s Gospel – “He sent me to bring good news to the poor....set the downtrodden free”. The basis for Liberation Theology – everyone should have the same opportunities.
- Jesus highlighted the role of women in his society, showing his followers that they should be treated equally.
- Any examples of Jesus treating women differently from his patriarchal background – Mary of Magdala, woman caught in adultery.
- Pope John Paul II, in April 1979 said “Christ’s way of acting, the Gospel of his words and deeds, is a consistent protest against whatever offends the dignity of women.” This could be used by Roman Catholics to support equal opportunities.
- Roman Catholic Church – “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”: “...with a view to achieving equal rights of men and women and promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.”

Islam

- Throughout the Qur’an, there are many teachings, like Surah 4:1 “O mankind! Reverence your Guardian-Lord, Who created you from a single person” which could be used to support equal opportunities.
- Both men and women had “divine breath” breathed into them.
- As a sign of respect to Allah and his creation Muslims should support equal opportunities.
- Surah 4:142 “Never will I suffer to be lost the work of any of you, be he/she male or female: you are members one of another”.
- This teaching could be used to support equal opportunities as it shows men and women as equal.
- As the Prophet Muhammad explained, “... You all belong to Adam, and Adam was created from dust”. In the process of human reproduction there is no superiority or inferiority; kings and paupers, males and females.
- “Never will I suffer to be lost the work of any one of you, male or female...” Qur’an 3:195. Allah recognises the good work done in society, either by male or female. Equality is therefore essential.
- “If any do deeds of righteousness, - be they male or female - and have faith, they will enter Heaven, and not the least injustice will be done to them.” (Quran 4:124). The treatment of women should be equal.

4

(f) AE 4 marks

As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples.

Agree

- Survival in life, droughts, famine, natural disasters, are far greater problems than gender rights.
- The AIDS epidemic is a far greater problem, people are dying in huge numbers.
- Financial problems and debts are far greater problems as countries cannot help themselves out this cycle of poverty.
- Wars and civil unrest are far greater problems than gender rights.
- People are suffering and these have to be solved first.

Disagree

- Many of the problems which exist in the Developing World have their roots in the inequality of gender rights.
- Women need to take a far greater role in the politics of countries.
- Cultures have to change to give women equal opportunities.
- More women in politics might lead to less wars and civil unrest. Things need to change.
- Far too many women and girls are still facing the threat of violence and abuse in their own families and tribes. This has to stop if societies want to progress.

4

1. Global Issues

(a) KU 2 marks

- An increase in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere.
- The increase in the average temperature of global surface air and oceans. **2**

(b) KU 2 marks

Greenpeace

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

Friends of the Earth

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

Kyoto Protocol

- We can set targets for the maximum amount of CO₂ pollution rich countries can produce and thereby cut the amounts of carbon dioxide being released. **2**

(c) AE 4 marks

As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples.

Agree

Buddhism

- The Buddhist path is one of choosing the middle way, choosing products and what we consume mindfully and with consideration of their impact on others and the planet.
- Buddhists protect the life of sentient beings and animals. So if this can happen by reversing global warming then this is a compassionate thing to do for future generations.

Christianity

- A Christian view would be that because it is God's planet, and for the sake of our children's future, we have to act now to deal with global changes.
- We have a God-given ability to predict the effects of global warming and therefore it would be selfish of us to deny future generations the beauty and variety of nature which we appreciate now.

Judaism

- The Midrash teaches that we must take care not to destroy God's world because there is no one to repair it after us.
- Jewish teaching says that humankind has a solemn obligation to do whatever we can to prevent harm to future generations and to preserve the creation with which we have been entrusted.

Disagree

Buddhism

- Buddhists might argue that since global warming is related to karmic retribution, then it is up to future generations to take responsibility for themselves.

Christianity

- Some Christians believe that too much political emphasis is given to global warming and the future detracting from more immediate concerns.

Islam

- There is a Muslim view that everything is under God's control including what will happen in the future.

4

(d) KU 2 marks

- Where there is poor education in developing countries, skills and expertise are what is needed.
- Sharing skills and expertise provide help for the long term future rather than goods and money which need to be repeated.
- Sharing skills and expertise give people in developing countries the chance to be more independent, not having to rely on constant hand-outs.

2

(e) KU 4 marks

Max 3 marks for only one example

- In fair trade a base price is set to cover the cost of production, and as living wage to cover the basics of food, shelter and medical care. This is often higher than the conventional market price.
- For each product sold in this way the cooperative also receives a set amount of money which is invested in community products.
- Fair trade importers purchase from fair trade cooperatives as directly as possible, missing out the middlemen and empowering farmers to compete in the global market place.

4

(f) AE 4 marks

As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples.

- **Peter Singer's** view is that through fair trade producers are paid a price that covers the costs of sustainable production which is important to everyone.
- Providing a living wage gives support to those at the bottom of the economic ladder who otherwise have no access to the economic growth which is of benefit to developed countries as well.
- **Oxfam** says that the solution to global hunger includes strong economic growth, fairer trade and effective government.
- It argues that poor trade deals destroys livelihoods and the environment and undermines future economic growth all of which affects us globally.
- **The World Trade Organisation** is concerned that unfair trade practices are on the rise as is the number of investigations into the practice of dumping or exporting a product at an unfairly low price.

4

2. Medical Ethics

(a) KU 2 marks

- Cells that have the capacity to renew themselves.
- Cells with the potential to change (differentiate) into other types of cell.
- Stem cells come from embryos, umbilical cords, bone marrow, etc.
- Adult stem cells are differentiated.
- Embryonic stem cells are undifferentiated.
- Adult stem cells can only become one type of cell.
- Embryonic stem cells can usually become any type of cell.

2

(b) KU 2 marks

- Scientists could find cures/treatments for diseases like cancer and diabetes.
- Stem cells could be used in treatment of injuries like fractures or burns.
- Stem cells could be used to make treatments that patients' bodies are less likely to reject.

2

(c) AE 4 marks

Humanism

As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples.

Agree

- It could be best for humanity if it could find treatments and cures for a variety of diseases.
- Existing life is more important than potential life.
- If an embryo's cells can be used to alleviate suffering, the good consequences outweigh the bad.
- Donors may prefer embryos to be used to benefit others

Disagree

- If parents do not consent to embryos being used for research they should not be used.
- It could pose a problem if it devalues diversity in life.
- It could pose a problem if research was misused.
- It is recognized that the technology may be exploited by some scientists.

Utilitarianism

Agree

- Pre-embryos used in research are unaware and do not feel – their suffering is minimal and has potential to provide benefits (cures, infertility treatments) to masses.
- If humans have already developed the ability to prevent certain genetic disorders then we should use this technology to benefit people.
- Individuals should be free to make their own choices on the use of their own embryos as it is a private matter harming no one else.

Disagree

- Singer also points out that embryo research may lead to loss of diversity among human beings. This may reduce humanity's capacity to adapt to changing circumstances.
- This may also lead to an increasing gap between rich and poor in society as the children of the rich, who can afford to genetically enhance their offspring, gain more advantages over the children of the poor.
- Singer suggests the State should control the use of human embryos so that everyone can share in the benefits.

(d) KU 4 marks

- Literally “good death”.
- It is often referred to as “mercy killing”.
- When a patient requests that someone help them to die.
- This happens with the patients agreement.
- Non & voluntary euthanasia.

4

(e) KU 4 marks

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

4

(f) AE 4 marks

As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples.

Agree

Buddhism

- If euthanasia is carried out with the right intention it may be seen as the most compassionate act.
- Artificially keeping someone alive may result in negative kamma for the practitioner.

Christianity

- God has given people free will to decide what is best for themselves – this should be respected.
- God would not want people to suffer needlessly, so in some circumstances euthanasia may be the most compassionate act.

Hinduism

- If euthanasia is carried out with the right intention it may be seen as the most compassionate act.
- Artificially keeping someone alive may result in negative kamma for the practitioner.

Islam

- It is permissible to refuse life-prolonging treatment (voluntary passive euthanasia) when one is terminally ill.

Disagree

Buddhism

- The first precept states that a Buddhist should not harm any living thing.
- Action affects kamma.
- Involvement in euthanasia can cause negative kamma for the person performing it.
- A human rebirth is a precious opportunity to progress on the road to enlightenment – it should not be wasted.

Christianity

- Life is sacred and a gift from God – Job 1:21.
- Euthanasia is a grave violation of the law of God – Pope John Paul II.
- Human life is on loan from God. We have responsibilities to care for one another – Church of Scotland, 1997.

Hinduism

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

Islam

- No one dies unless Allah permits. The term of every life is fixed – Surah 3:145.
- Suicide is wrong. Euthanasia is a form of suicide. It is interfering with Allah's will.
- Muslims should not know, or come to know, the time of their own death as recorded in the Hadith.

4

3. War and Peace

(a) KU 2 marks

- Powerful weapons.
- To retaliate if under attack.
- To end a war quickly.
- To demonstrate strength.
- To cause mass destruction.

2

(b) KU 4 marks

Max 3 marks per one problem.

Max 3 marks for only one problem.

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

4

(c) AE 4 marks

As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples.

Egoism

Agree

- Possession of nuclear weapons deters acts of aggression.
- Possessing nuclear weapons demonstrates strength.
- Possessing nuclear weapons allows people to live in peace and enjoy life.

Disagree

- Possession generates risks to the environment should an accident occur.
- Possession makes your country a target.
- Making, transporting and storing puts people at risk.
- Nuclear weapons are very costly and may affect other benefits in society for the egoist (a well maintained health service).

Utilitarianism

Agree

- They may be undesirable but they keep the peace.
- They benefit the majority in the long run.

Disagree

- The process of making and storing nuclear weapons carries a high level of risk.
- The potential destructive nature of nuclear weapons means they should not be possessed in the first place.
- They may provide security but at the neglect of the poor, the hungry.
- Why spend so much money on weapons that will never be used?
- Possessing nuclear weapons has serious consequences should accidents occur which goes against the greatest happiness principle.

4

(d) KU 2 marks

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

2

(e) KU 4 marks

Max 3 marks for only one reason.

- Self-defence.
- When faced with an aggressor.
- To fight against oppression.
- To put an end to injustice.
- To end a greater evil than war itself.
- To protect weaker nations.
- In response to terrorist atrocities.
- When negotiations, sanctions etc have failed.
- To take land/resources.

4

(f) AE 4 marks

As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples.

Christianity

Agree

- If the aim is to re-establish peace then fighting is acceptable.
- A Christian may follow their conscience and fight when their country is under threat.
- Self-defence is a justifiable reason for going to war for a Christian.
- If you want to enjoy the benefits of a free society including religious freedom you must be prepared to fight if under threat.
- A Christian should be prepared to fight to overcome evil.

Disagree

- Christians are called to be peacemakers not fighters.
- Commandment says 'Do not kill'.
- Christianity stresses love for your neighbour.
- A Christians duty is to obey God in everything.
- Christians must follow their conscience.
- Christian pacifism and conscientious objection is an alternative to fighting in a war.
- You may not fight but you can support the war effort in other ways.

Islam

Agree

- Wars must be fought to protect society and defend religious freedom.
- God will aid those who fight for Him (surah 22:40).
- Military Jihad can be called by a religious leader.
- You may fight back against anyone who attacks you, because you have been wronged (Surah 22:39).

Disagree

- Islam is a religion of peace not war.
- The great Jihad for Muslims is to love and forgive, not fight in wars.
- Jihad is meant to be a personal struggle against desires not fighting in wars.

4

SECTION THREE

EXISTENCE OF GOD

Candidates must answer ALL questions in this section.

4. Existence of God

(a) KU 2 marks

- Spirit of God moved over the water.
- God commanded and it was.
- In 4 days.
- Marks can be given for an accurate summary of the 4 days (Day 1 = light, day, night/Day 2 = dome for water, sky/Day 3 = earth and sea/Day 4 = sun, moon and stars)

2

(b) KU 4 marks

- 12-15bn years ago.
- Singularity exploded/expanded.
- Created time, space and matter.
- There was 'nothing' before the Big Bang.
- Explosion created everything there is today.
- Tiny particles/gases cooled and combined to form matter, stars, planets, etc.
- Universe is still expanding.

4

(c) KU 2 marks

- Red Shift/Hubble's Law (distant galaxies moving away).
- Background Radiation leftover heat/light from the initial explosion/expansion.
- Elements like Helium and Lithium observed in the oldest galaxies fit with theories about the development of the universe.

2

(d) AE 4 marks

Agree

- Big Bang explains how the universe developed as it did without any supernatural cause.
- There is evidence for Big Bang Theory but none for God.

Disagree

- The singularity could have been caused by God – there is no explanation for it.
- The universe worked out too well for it to have ‘just’ been an explosion. **4**

(e) KU 4 marks

- Everything we know of has a cause.
- We can trace these causes back through time.
- The chain of cause and effect can’t go on forever.
- There must be something uncaused to start it off – God.
- Pupils may discuss specific arguments/Aquinas’ Ways (movement, causality, potentiality). **4**

(f) AE 4 marks

Agree

- All it proves is a First Cause, not what that cause is.
- If everything must have a cause, what caused God?

Disagree

- The First Cause must be God as only he can be necessary/can be powerful enough to create everything and not need created.
- If there wasn’t a start to the chain of causes we wouldn’t be here – God is the best explanation. **4**

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]