

**Religious Studies B
(Philosophy and Applied Ethics)**

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **B601**: Philosophy 1 (Deity, Religious and Spiritual Experience, End of Life)

Mark Scheme for June 2012

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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Subject-specific Marking Instructions**General points**

It is important to remember that we are rewarding candidates' attempts at grappling with challenging concepts and skills. Reward candidates for what they know, understand and can do. Be positive. Concentrate on what candidates can do, not on what they cannot do.

For all parts of each response your first task is to match the response to the appropriate level of response according to the generic levels of response given below. Only when you have done this should you start to think about the mark to be awarded.

There are different ways of reaching a high level. Some candidates will go straight to the higher levels. Other candidates will gradually climb their way there by working their way through lower levels first.

The mark scheme for each paper will list responses which a candidate might offer. The list will not be exhaustive and where a candidate offers a response which is not listed,, examiners will be expected to use their knowledge and discretion as to whether the response is valid. Examiners who are in any doubt should contact their Team Leader immediately.

Specific points

Half marks must never be used.

Do not transfer marks from one part of a question to another. All questions, and sub-questions, are marked separately.

Mark what the candidate has written, do not assume that the candidate knows something unless they have written it.

Depending on the objective being assessed the levels of response start with one from the following list of flag words:

AO1 Weak, Satisfactory, Good

AO2 Weak, Limited, Competent, Good

During the standardisation process, examples of work at each level will be used to define the meaning of these flag words for the examination. In particular the word good must not be interpreted as the best possible response. It will be what is judged to be although better responses could be offered.

Remember that we are trying to achieve two things in the marking of the scripts:

- (i) to place all the candidates in the correct rank order
- (ii) to use the full range of marks available – right up to the top of the range; ‘Good’ means a good response *from a GCSE candidate* and can therefore be awarded the highest marks.

This means that it is imperative you mark to the agreed standard.

Written communication

Written communication covers: clarity of expression, structure of arguments, presentation of ideas, grammar, vocabulary, punctuation and spelling.

In the marking of these questions the quality of the candidate's written communication will be one factor (other factors include the relevance and amount of supporting detail) that influences whether an answer is placed at the bottom, the middle, or the top, of a level.

The following points should be remembered:

- answers are placed in the appropriate level according to the RS assessment objectives, ie no reference is made at this stage to the quality of the written communication;
- when answers have been placed into the appropriate level, examiners should then consider quality of written communication in the placing of the answer towards the top or bottom of the level;
- the quality of written communication must **never** be used to move an answer from the mark band of one level to another.

AO1 part (d) question

Level 3 5-6	<p>A good answer to the question. Candidates will demonstrate a clear understanding of the question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fairly complete and full description/explanation/analysis • A comprehensive account of the range/depth of relevant material. • The information will be presented in a structured format • There will be significant, appropriate and correct use of specialist terms. • There will be few if any errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation
Level 2 3-4	<p>A satisfactory answer to the question. Candidates will demonstrate some understanding of the question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information will be relevant but may lack specific detail • There will be some description/explanation/analysis although this may not be fully developed • The information will be presented for the most part in a structured format • Some use of specialist terms, although these may not always be used appropriately • There may be errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation
Level 1 1-2	<p>A weak attempt to answer the question. Candidates will demonstrate little understanding of the question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small amount of relevant information may be included • Answers may be in the form of a list with little or no description/explanation/analysis • There will be little or no use of specialist terms • Answers may be ambiguous or disorganised • Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be intrusive
Level 0 0	<p>No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p>

AO2 part (e) question

<p>Level 4 10 – 12</p>	<p>A good answer to the question. Candidates will demonstrate a clear understanding of the question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers will reflect the significance of the issue(s) raised • Clear evidence of an appropriate personal response, fully supported • A range of points of view supported by justified arguments / discussion • The information will be presented in a clear and organised way • Clear reference to the religion studied • Specialist terms will be used appropriately and correctly <p>Few, if any errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation</p>	<p>Level 2 4 – 6</p>	<p>A limited answer to the question. Candidates will demonstrate some understanding of the question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some information will be relevant, although may lack specific detail. • Only one view might be offered and developed • Viewpoints might be stated and supported with limited argument / discussion • The information will show some organisation • Reference to the religion studied may be vague • Some use of specialist terms, although these may not always be used appropriately <p>There may be errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation</p>
<p>Level 3 7 – 9</p>	<p>A competent answer to the question. Candidates will demonstrate a sound understanding of the question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of relevant material with appropriate development • Evidence of appropriate personal response • Justified arguments / different points of view supported by some discussion • The information will be presented in a structured format • Some appropriate reference to the religion studied • Specialist terms will be used appropriately and for the most part correctly <p>There may be occasional errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation</p>	<p>Level 1 1 – 3</p>	<p>A weak attempt to answer the question. Candidates will demonstrate little understanding of the question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers may be simplistic with little or no relevant information • Viewpoints may not be supported or appropriate • Answers may be ambiguous or disorganised • There will be little or no use of specialist terms <p>Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be intrusive</p>
		<p>Level 0 0</p>	<p>No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p>

Section A

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God • gods • godhead • the divinity • supreme being <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an example of a miracle within a religious context • stories about the Buddha attributing miraculous powers or demonstrating miraculous events • taking of seven steps and a lotus flower appearing at birth by Siddharta Gautama • the miracle of the Dhamma • birth of all buddhas past, present and future accompanied by miracles to show their holiness • an event beyond natural explanation eg healing meditation such as Reiki • in Theravada Buddhism Buddhists who have reached nibbana are said to perform miracles such as flying though the air • in Mahayana Buddhism buddhas and bodhisattvas perform miracles to help people on the path to enlightenment <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Buddha refused to discuss whether there was a creator god because it does not help a person seek enlightenment • knowing whether God exists or not is not important in the path to nibbana • it is encouraged for individuals to decide for themselves whether they believe in god or not <p>A statement = 1 mark, a statement with development 2 marks and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates may cite differences between the different branches of Buddhism. For example in the Mahayana tradition bodhisattvas (Buddhas-to-be) are believed to be able to intervene in the world to help others. They do not exist in the ordinary world of space and time. However, through meditation and worship Buddhists feel they are real and can help them move closer to enlightenment.</p> <p>Candidates will need to show an understanding of what bodhisattvas are and then relate that to what are miracles and how it is believed by some Buddhists to help.</p> <p>Both in Pali and Sanskrit scriptures there are details of miracles associated with the bodhisattvas. Both in Pali and Sanskrit sources an attempt is made to show that at the actual moment of conception there is no physical union of father and mother.</p> <p>Candidates may explain that not all Buddhist traditions believe in this or accept that this is important in their seeking the path to enlightenment. Buddhism is not a religion based upon miracles but a self determining control of one's life to bring about enlightenment.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>This statement focuses upon the nature of god(s), how the nature(s) is described or not and raises the question of whether it is possible to describe the nature of god(s).</p> <p>Candidates could explore how religions describe the nature of god(s) based upon evidence from holy books, key figures, spiritual experiences/revelations and key teachings that have developed over time.</p> <p>As the Buddha argued that it's an impossible question to answer whether there is a god or not, candidates may argue that in Buddhism they agree with the statement. They may point out that knowing what God is like does not help people seek the path to enlightenment. The way to enlightenment is far more important than knowing what god(s) are like or arguing about any other mythological events.</p>	12	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<p>Candidates may focus upon the teachings of the Buddha emphasising the importance of the impermanence self to comprehend and discuss, rather than try to debate what god is like. Such statements as above should not be discussed, according to the Buddha.</p> <p>Some may describe and explain the realm of the godly and the limited status of gods being trapped in this realm in the cycle of samsara.</p> <p>Some Buddhists do believe in god(s) and candidates are free to give some details about the origins of such beliefs, depending upon cultural background of Buddhism.</p> <p>Secular views are likely to be expressed, supporting the statement, especially atheistic views, expanding upon the lack of reliable and authentic evidence being given to believe in a god and hence the inability to be able to describe god.</p> <p>Some may describe general concepts/ideas about god from general knowledge but point out that there are so many terms used to describe what is meant by God that it is difficult to say what God is like.</p> <p>Other candidates may explain key beliefs from other religions that describe God (s) as a contrast to Buddhism but they must balance this with the key focus to be upon Buddhism, not other religions.</p>		
2	(a)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God • gods • godhead • the divinity • supreme being <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an example of a miracle within a religious context • any example from the Bible, both Old and New Testaments • any examples provided from pilgrimage centres such as Lourdes, Walsingham where miracles are said to have happened • an event beyond natural explanation eg Jesus walking on water • the creation of the world • resurrection • healing miracles • nature miracles <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any one of the philosophical arguments for the existence of God eg ontological and teleological arguments • spiritual/miraculous experiences either personal or of others • evidence of the Bible as the Word of God • historical evidence in the life and work of Jesus Christ • upbringing in a Christian family • provides meaning and purpose to life <p>A statement = 1 mark, a statement with development 2 marks and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Whilst miracles are a very important part of the Gospels, the teachings of Jesus and his ministry appear more important. Jesus himself would often ask people that he had healed to not go out and tell everyone. Scholars place different emphasis on the importance of the miracles in the gospels and theologians have varying views about their importance for Christians today.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>There are also different emphases upon the importance of miracles by different denominations and individuals. In some charismatic churches healing services are integral to their worship. The fastest growing denomination, The Pentecostal Church, believes strongly in the power of the Holy Spirit, speaking in tongues and praying for healing miracles.</p> <p>Candidates may cite the debate aroused by David Jenkins, former Bishop of Durham, who sparked a debate about the truth of the resurrection of Jesus in the late 20th century.</p> <p>Others try to find rational explanations for many of the miracles, explaining that what appeared miraculous years ago is not, because we have better knowledge about the way the world operates naturally or we can explain more rationally.</p> <p>Miracles are less obvious nowadays because of the decline in faith in the West, some may argue.</p>		
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>This statement focuses upon the nature of God, how his nature is described by Christians and raises the question of whether it is possible to describe the nature of God fully.</p> <p>Candidates could explore how Christianity has grappled over centuries trying to describe the nature of God, resulting in denominational differences eg the Unification Church and the Roman Catholic Church and its differences about a Trinitarian God, or they could elucidate upon the attributes of God as defined in holy books, key figures, spiritual experiences/revelations and key teachings that have developed over time.</p> <p>Most candidates are likely to describe the traditional attributes given of God, ie omnipotent, omnipresent, judge, creator, father and so on, but one would expect to see a detailed understanding of such terms coming through in order to reach the higher levels of response. A list like description alone is not likely to secure above a level 2.</p> <p>Some may argue that as God is unlike anything or anyone on earth it is impossible to describe adequately what God is like. That is why it took so long for the Church to agree on the relationship between God, Father, Jesus and the Holy Spirit, culminating in the 'Apostles' and 'Nicene Creeds' eventually.</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>Some may describe and explain the teachings about God's nature as identified in the Apostles' Creed or the Nicene Creed.</p> <p>Candidates may unpick in detail the meaning of a Trinitarian God, who has revealed himself through the Father, Son and Holy Spirit and give examples. Through the revelation of the three it is possible for Christians to have some insight into the nature of God and hence describe his attributes. Candidates will be given credit if they refer to teachings from the Bible or key authoritative figures which highlight the nature eg "I am in the Father, and the Father is in me." John Ch14,ff, John Ch 5ff, John Ch 9 ff</p> <p>It is possible to interpret this statement as asking about evidence for God eg Holy Book, Life and work of Jesus, the power of the Holy Spirit, etc. This may result in some candidates simply describing different forms of evidence for God and his existence. To do this would result in only a partial understanding of the statement. It must be related to the nature of God. Failure to make that link means the higher levels cannot be attained.</p> <p>However, Christians do have different interpretations of the evidence, resulting in different ideas about the nature of God. Credit will be given if candidates discuss these differences.</p> <p>Secular views are likely to be expressed, supporting the statement, especially atheistic and agnostic views, expanding upon the lack of reliable and authentic evidence being given to believe in a god and hence the impossibility of describing the nature of God.</p>		
3	<p>(a)</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God • gods • godhead • the divinity • supreme being <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an example of a miracle within a religious context • any example from the countless examples of miracles in Hinduism from the most ancient of times right to the present day eg the ocean allowing a floating bridge to be built on itself to let the armies of Lord Rama cross; child Prahlada; an ardent devotee of the Lord, not being able to be killed by many means (fire, trampling by elephants etc); physical healing by saints; fire walking; and disappearance of the physical body on entering the sanctum of a temple (Saint Mirabai, Andal) • incarnations of the trimurti eg Lord Vishnu as Krishna • everyday events such as birth, the power of love • an event beyond natural explanation as cited above or below • the Hindu Milk Miracle of September 21st 1995 • a manifestation of supernormal powers (<i>siddhi</i>) acquired through meditation and physical austerities. Such supernatural powers include knowledge of previous lives; clairvoyance; knowledge of the moment when one will die; control over and thus freedom from one's bodily systems; the ability to levitate and transverse great distances in a moment's time; the power to expand or shrink one's body • the creation of the world <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evidence of the existence of the universe • any one of the philosophical arguments for the existence of God eg ontological and teleological arguments • spiritual/miraculous experiences either personal or of others • evidence from the sacred texts • historical evidence in the life and work of incarnations of the Trimurti through avatars • upbringing in a Hindu family • provides meaning and purpose to the life <p>A statement = 1 mark, a statement with development 2 marks and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Hinduism has developed over hundreds of years in different parts of India and there is no founder, no set of core beliefs, no one sacred scripture, so it's inevitable that there are different views on the importance of miracles.</p> <p>Many Hindus believe that there was a golden, spiritual age when miracles happened frequently, known as 'satya yuga', when the divine interacted with humanity more easily. The lives of saints, the epics Ramayana and Mahabharata, as well as numerous other Hindu narratives, showcase miracles. For example, Lord Krishna, raised from the dead and Parikshit, grandson of Arjuna, who was born stillborn. However we now live in times of darkness, known as 'kali yuga,' when many are more interested in material things than spiritual and so miracles are rarer.</p> <p>Because there are different definitions of miracles this leads to different beliefs about miracles. For some the act of giving birth is a miracle or showing love and changing people is miraculous. For others it means more amazing events that break the laws of nature.</p> <p>Some Hindus believe in avatars, who are people or animals taking the form of some Hindu gods on earth, that interact with the earth in such a way as to teach people how to live and conquer evil. Many believe avatars reflect God's nature and some avatars have special powers.</p> <p>However, belief in avatars is a later development in Hinduism and has expanded over time, merging beliefs from surrounding religions eg Jainism and Buddhism. However the 10 manifestations of Lord Vishnu may be explained, including the importance of Krishna and Rama as showing the power of God and ability to perform miracles, thus convincing Hindus of miracles.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>This statement focuses upon the nature of god(s), how the nature(s) are described or not and raises the question of whether it is possible to describe the nature of god(s).</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>Candidates could explore how Hinduism describes the nature of god(s) based upon evidence from holy books, key figures, spiritual experiences/revelations and key teachings that have developed over time. They may explain what is meant by Hinduism being a pluralistic religion. It is not polytheistic or a henotheistic religion. There are a plethora of perceptions and approaches to God in Hinduism. The three main approaches to God are firstly God is viewed as a personality with attributes and form; secondly God is viewed as a personality with attributes but no form, and thirdly God is viewed as a principle that underlies everything.</p> <p>Candidates are likely to describe the one absolute unity (Brahman) made manifest through the Trimuti. As Hindus believe that God is present all around in nature and every living form they will use familiar words to describe the nature of God such as 'wise, powerful, personal, divine etc'.</p> <p>Some candidates may focus upon the many gods and their attributes and others may focus upon the gods being a manifestation of the One Supreme Spirit but describe fully the nature of the various gods. It is likely that most candidates will describe the nature of the Trimurti and their different roles of the one supreme Spirit, Brahman - Brahma, the Creator God, Vishnu the Preserver God and Shiva the Destroyer God.</p> <p>Some may use quotes from the sacred writings which define and describe Brahman, showing that Brahman is beyond human understanding yet personal to individuals.</p> <p>Others may talk about the traditions and stories passed down from thousands of years about the gods and how each family have their own gods they worship.</p> <p>Some may explain the significance of avatars revealing aspects of the Supreme Spirit eg what Krishna, Rama, The Buddha and Jesus revealed to mankind. Many believe these avatars reflect the nature of Brahman and what is required from mankind ie the right way to live.</p> <p>Secular views are likely to be expressed, supporting the statement, especially atheistic views, expanding upon the lack of reliable and authentic evidence being given to believe in a God.</p>		

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God • gods • godhead • the divinity • supreme being <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an example of a miracle within a religious context • existence of the universe • creation of the world • an event beyond natural explanation eg the recitation of the Qur'an to an illiterate man • Allah's revelation of the Qur'an to Muhammad ﷺ • stories related to Muhammad's ﷺ life in order that the religion of Islam was protected eg Al-Mi'raj – the Ascent <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any one of the philosophical arguments for the existence of God eg ontological and teleological arguments • spiritual/miraculous experiences either personal or of others • evidence of the Qur'an as the Word of God • historical evidence in the life and work of Muhammad ﷺ • upbringing in a Muslim family • provides meaning and purpose to life <p>A statement = 1 mark, a statement with development 2 marks and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Different groups within Islam have different views about miracles. In Sunni communities miracles do not play an important part in Islam. Muhammad ﷺ was a prophet, not God and there was no reason why he should perform miracles. However the Qur'an talks of Allah's omnipotence and capability of performing miracles. As the Qur'an is regarded as the word of God, given to Muhammad ﷺ, and is regarded as the greatest miracle in Islam, that in itself convinces Muslims of Allah and the importance of believing in miracles.</p> <p>The way in which Allah intervened in the life of Muhammad ﷺ, particularly the Ascent, choosing Muhammad ﷺ to be His messenger, his Prophet to the world and revealing the Qur'an to Muhammad ﷺ, are examples of Allah intervening in the world and 'signs' of Allah's divine power. All of which have resulted in the religion as it is known today, summed up in the Shahadah.</p> <p>Because the Qur'an teaches Muslims that God can intervene in the world they believe that Allah can perform miracles, but they take place when he decides. Therefore although they ask Allah for help in prayers they do not expect it but believe that Allah can intervene if he chooses to.</p> <p>Within Shia Islam miracles are attributed to Ali and imams. The term also denotes a 'marvellous event or wonder'. Marvels are performed by holy people but generally with no publicity.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>This statement focuses upon the nature of Allah, how his nature is described and raises the question of whether it is possible to describe the nature of Allah.</p> <p>Candidates could explore how Islam describes the nature of Allah based upon evidence from Qur'an, The Hadith, key figures, spiritual experiences/revelations and key teachings that have developed over time.</p>	12	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<p>Candidates are most likely to expand upon the revelation to Muhammad ﷺ of the Qur'an, the Words of Allah and its importance to Muslims. The Qur'an gives clear teaching into the oneness of Allah and his nature. Muhammad ﷺ taught there is only one God. Muslims do not describe or picture Allah in any way but describe the attributes of Allah. There are 99 names for Allah recorded in the Qur'an and candidates may elaborate upon them in more detail eg Allah the Compassionate, Allah the Merciful, Allah the guide and so on. The importance of these 99 names for Allah may be expanded upon.</p> <p>Other candidates may recall specific surah's that teach something about the nature of Allah. Eg Surah 2.11.1</p> <p>Secular views are likely to be expressed, supporting the statement, especially atheistic views, expanding upon the lack of reliable and authentic evidence being given to believe in a god.</p>		
5	(a)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G-d • gods • godhead • the divinity • supreme being <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an example of a miracle within a religious context • any example from the Torah eg the Crossing of the Red Sea, the burning bush, the ten plagues • existence of the universe • an event beyond natural explanation eg as cited above • creation of the world • healing miracles • nature miracles <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any one of the philosophical arguments for the existence of G-d eg ontological and teleological arguments • spiritual/miraculous experiences either personal or of others • evidence of the Torah as the Word of G-d and other sacred writings • historical evidence in the life and work of Moses, Abraham, the prophets etc • upbringing in a Jewish family • provides meaning and purpose to the life <p>A statement = 1 mark, a statement with development 2 marks and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Among Jews, belief in miracles rests on the biblical descriptions of G-d's interventions in creation and history. For many Jews the truth about G-d is found in the Jewish scriptures and they believe they have a special relationship, known as the Covenant Relationship, in which G-d promises to look after the descendants of Abraham if they, the descendants of Abraham, follow the rules and worship only one G-d. Because of their history, as spelt out in the Torah, and the lives of the prophets in which G-d intervenes in the world, Jews believe that G-d is omnipotent and that he performs miracles to fulfil his promises made to the Patriarchs.</p> <p>However, the rabbis did not regard miracles as definite evidence of religious truth but rather emphasised that daily life was a normal series of miracles.</p> <p>In the past some Jewish thinkers/philosophers have found it difficult to accept supernatural elements in the biblical understanding of miracles but others have condemned this way of thinking.</p> <p>For some the definition of miracle does not just mean a breaking of the laws of nature by divine intervention but an extraordinary event. Therefore the accounts in the Torah and the Talmud record many examples of extraordinary events which it is believed G-d allows to happen and thus convince the Jews of miracles or 'signs' of G-d.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>Some discussion could occur about Jewish views on miracles and the question about whether they happen or not because G-d would not set up a world in which the complex laws of nature could just be broken through his intervention.</p>		
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>This statement focuses upon the nature of G-d, how the nature is described or not and raises the question of whether it is possible to describe the nature of G-d. Candidates could explore how Judaism describes the nature of G-d based upon evidence from holy books, key figures, spiritual experiences/revelations and key teachings that have developed over time.</p> <p>Candidates are most likely to quote from the Torah as providing evidence for the nature of G-d, as well as their history. Some discussion around the importance of the Torah being the Word of G-d for Jews is likely. Candidates may refer to the Shema prayer and expand upon its meaning and insight into the nature of G-d.</p> <p>Because Jews believe that, through their covenant relationship, G-d has acted constantly in their history, candidates may refer to examples of historical events and what they reveal about the nature of G-d eg The Exodus event.</p> <p>Candidates are likely to provide a list of key words such as omnipotent, eternal creator and so on. However it is expected that the candidates do not just list them but show an understanding of these terms according to Jews.</p> <p>Secular views are likely to be expressed, supporting the statement, especially atheistic views, expanding upon the lack of reliable and authentic evidence being given to believe in G-d.</p>	12	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	(a)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God • gods • godhead • the divinity • supreme being <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an example of a miracle within a religious context • story of the poor man Lalo and the rich man Malik Bhago • the creation of the world • an event beyond natural explanation • existence of the universe • any account from the gurus that show miraculous powers happening eg the missing of Guru Nanak in the river for three days <p>1 mark for response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any one of the philosophical arguments for the existence of God eg ontological and teleological arguments • spiritual/miraculous experiences either personal or of others • evidence of the Adi Granth Sahib as the Word of God • historical evidence in the life and work of the Gurus • upbringing in a Sikh family • provides meaning and purpose to the life <p>A statement = 1 mark, a statement with development 2 marks and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates are likely to explain that because Sikhs believe in the supremacy of God and that everything happens because of the will of God and God's Grace, Sikhs believe that God can intervene in the world through miracles. For Sikhs the greatest miracle is the creation of the universe and they also believe that God will intervene in times of need or response to prayer if it is God's will.</p> <p>The Sikh Gurus condemned appeal to miracles, mainly because they saw them as exploitation of the incredulous yet there are many miracles told of the gurus themselves.</p> <p>Sikhs have different attitudes towards miracles and are generally discouraged from believing in them.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>This statement focuses upon the nature of God (Waheguru), how the nature is described and raises the question of whether it is possible to describe the nature of God.</p> <p>Candidates could explore how Sikhism describes the nature of God based upon evidence from sacred writings, key figures, spiritual experiences/revelations and key teachings that have developed over time.</p> <p>The teachings of the Gurus and the Adi Granth Sahib are essential to Sikhism. Sikhs believe that God has been revealed through the 10 Gurus and that the Adi Granth Sahib is very important to them. God, central to their beliefs and way of life, is described as Wonderful Lord but without form or gender, yet appears through humans to become known to mankind. They believe in a personal God, yet a god who is transcendent and immanent at the same time.</p> <p>Candidates are likely to expand upon these attributes but if they are merely presented as a list then they are not likely to reach the higher levels of attainment.</p> <p>Candidates may focus upon the Mul Mantra and what it teaches about the nature of God.</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>Candidates may expand upon knowing God through mystical experiences, music and meditation and share what some Sikhs say they know about God.</p> <p>Secular views are likely to be expressed, supporting the statement, especially atheistic views, expanding upon the lack of reliable and authentic evidence being given to believe in a god.</p>		

Section B: Religious and Spiritual Experience If you choose one question from this section you must answer all parts (a – e) of the question.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	(a)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a sign of something • a token of something • a representation of ideas, beliefs etc • signs that convey meaning to humans of ideas, beliefs etc <p>Credit will be given if the candidate suggests an example which is explained so that it is obvious the candidate understands what a symbol is. If it is just an example stated it does not answer the question – no marks.</p> <p>1 mark for a response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • statue of the Buddha (Buddharupa) • a structure symbolising the five elements • upward spire to symbolise wisdom • shrine room • candles • flowers • incense • offerings <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <p>Candidates are free to choose from a wide variety of examples such different meanings behind the statues of the Buddha, with its different hand positions; symbolic offerings; symbolic clothing; symbolic foods; the designs of the temples; rituals connected with rites of passage.</p> <p>A statement = 1 mark, a statement with development 2 marks and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>As fasting in some Buddhists traditions is used as a spiritual discipline and allows the Buddhists to focus his mind and body upon following the Middle Path this encourages followers to focus on more important matters. However, candidates may recall the account of the Buddha and fasting and how it did not stop dukkha and that it is important to eat enough to stay healthy.</p> <p>The discipline of doing without food for a while also helps people to value food and not be greedy. Too much attachment to food does not lead to Enlightenment but cravings.</p> <p>It is believed that fasting can cleanse the mind and body of attachments and allow deeper levels of meditation to happen. All of which helps in the journey of the Buddhist to Enlightenment.</p> <p>Some candidates may focus upon the spiritual benefits of fasting as a monk. Fasting in the monastic community is considered an ascetic practice, a "dhutanga" practice, a means "to shake up" or "invigorate oneself". The Buddha emphasized moderation, the Middle Way, that avoids extremes in all things. Fasting is an additional method that one can take up, with supervision, for a time.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>This statement is about a dialogue on the importance of worship to people and how meditation helps people to worship. Some time may be spent on unpicking the meaning of the word 'worship' in different contexts, as well as what is meant by meditation.</p> <p>It is likely that candidates will explain that Buddhists do not worship the Buddha and it is not a requirement of their religion to worship the Buddha. However, what the Buddha taught was that the way to reach nibbana, worship of the Buddha is not a condition, but devotion or 'giving worth to' (worship) of the Buddha's teachings/rules is a requirement. Buddhists meditate upon the teachings of the Buddha and will use an image of the Buddha to focus their attention and mind upon the teachings.</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>Meditation is a defining feature of Buddhism and most schools of Buddhism practise it. It is a method to get people to see the world differently, to control cravings, change attitudes and work towards enlightenment. Some may explain the individual benefit of meditation to allow the Buddhist to deepen their commitment to the Buddhist rules. They may elaborate upon different forms of meditation such as one 'samantha' for the development of concentration and secondly 'vipassana' for the development of insight. Or they may develop a discussion about Buddhist monks, the Sangha and the importance for them to meditate to enhance their faith. It is hoped that through meditation people will see clearly the reality of the Buddha's teaching. This is a central act of Buddhist worship/devotion. Those who do not meditate are in isolation. Therefore, as worship involves giving something worth so through meditation Buddhists are recognising the worth of the Buddha's teachings in their lives.</p> <p>Pureland Buddhism, from East Asia, does not use meditation and candidates may develop this in more detail.</p> <p>Candidates may describe the ways in which Buddhist meditate upon the Three Refuges and 5 Precepts both individually and communally. They may use texts from sacred writings to meditate upon. All of which emphasise the importance of meditation, to give worth to the teachings of the Buddha.</p> <p>In Mahayan Buddhism meditation and prayers may be said to the Buddha and bodhisattas for help on their path to nibbana.</p> <p>Candidates may elaborate upon the importance of meditation in the home. Each family home is likely to have small shrines to help people meditate, though it is possible to mediate without any aids.</p> <p>Some candidates may discuss the irrelevancy of meditating upon some historical person's teachings that are outdated in modern times.</p> <p>Others may suggest other means of worship that are equally important or more important.</p> <p>Others may be dismissive of worshipping anything beyond this world, eg striving for nibbana and state this is a waste of time. They could argue that one needs to get on and live in the real world. Life is what you make it, some could argue. Some may be deeply suspicious of such actions and that meditating upon anything does not bring about changes for the better. Actions do.</p>		

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	(a)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a sign of something • a token of something • a representation of ideas, beliefs etc • signs that convey meaning to humans of ideas, beliefs etc <p>Credit will be given if the candidate suggests an example which is explained so that it is obvious the candidate understands what a symbol is. If it is just an example stated it does not answer the question – no marks.</p> <p>1 mark for a response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mass • eucharist • holy communion • love feast • agape meal <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hymns as prayers or songs of praise etc • Taize chants –meditative prayers • psalms from the scriptures • ceremonial music eg great organ works for state occasions or key ceremonies • songs for all to join in • encourages congregational participation • dancing as a form of worship • music may be a contested area with some Christians and there is a very diverse range of views <p>A statement = 1 mark, a statement with development 2 marks and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates may explain that there are no formal rules about fasting in some branches of Christianity, though there are certain times in the church's calendar when fasting could be encouraged eg Lent and Advent. It is a matter for the individual to decide upon a period of fasting. Within Roman Catholicism there is a formal requirement for fasting on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, The Family Fast Day and for Holy Communion.</p> <p>Christians are encouraged to not be greedy and think about others' sources of their food and that nature is not exploited. For some Christians fasting can help them appreciate what God has given them. It could also remind them of the 40 days and nights that Jesus went without food in the desert and was tempted by the devil. Some Christians find this period of Lent is a good time to fast as it is a discipline for them and a time to develop spiritually by reading and praying more than usual. Christians may fast from other things besides food at certain periods in their lives.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>This statement is about a dialogue on the importance of worshipping God and how prayer helps. Some time may be spent on unpicking the meaning of the word 'worship' in different contexts, as well as what is meant by prayer.</p> <p>Candidates are likely to focus upon the different types of prayer both individually and communally, explaining the significance for their relationship with God, to praise God, to confess to God, to ask God for things and to thank God, through praying. Praying is a form of communication with God and all Christians are encouraged to pray as a form of worshipping God. Christians are following the example of Jesus, who regularly went off to pray and taught his followers not only how and when to pray, but what to pray for, through the Lord's Prayer.</p> <p>Candidates may spend time expounding the importance of the Lord's Prayer to all Christians and when it is said, ie in schools, in services etc.</p> <p>Candidates may develop their answer from various denominational approaches to prayer eg Quakers and praying in silence, various liturgies by the Catholic or Orthodox traditions or praying in tongues in Pentecostal churches. This may result in some discussion about the value of some of</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>these types of prayers for all.</p> <p>There are no rules about praying and its practice is different from one church to another but its importance is vital for a Christian to have a personal relationship with God.</p> <p>Through prayer Christians deepen their faith in God and prayers get answered. Some candidates may talk about the power of prayer, eg miracles happening as answers to prayers and that it is a crucial element to worship God.</p> <p>Others may suggest other means of worship that are equally important or more important.</p> <p>Some candidates may discuss the irrelevancy of praying to some unknown figure in the sky or praying about some historical person's teachings that are outdated in modern times.</p> <p>Others may be dismissive of worshipping anything beyond this world, eg worrying about heaven or hell, and state this is a waste of time. They could argue that one needs to get on and live in the real world. Life is what you make it, some could argue. Some may be deeply suspicious of such actions and that praying for anything does not bring about changes for the better. Actions do.</p>		
9	<p>(a)</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a sign of something • a token of something • a representation of ideas, beliefs etc • signs that convey meaning to humans of ideas, beliefs etc <p>Credit will be given if the candidate suggests an example which is explained so that it is obvious the candidate understands what a symbol is. If it is just an example stated it does not answer the question – no marks.</p> <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	<p>(b)</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bells • rice • diva lamps 	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incense • water • fruit • flowers • mala • pot containing kumkum or sandalwood paste <p>1 mark for each response.</p>		
(c)	<p>Responses might include some of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in formal worship such as singing bhajan (hymns) • traditional dancing, retelling tales from sacred texts • folk dances set to songs in praise of the divine • stories from scripture told as musicals • ringing a bell on entry and exit to a shrine <p>A statement = 1 mark, a statement with development 2 marks and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Hindus fast on a regular basis to cleanse the mind, body and soul. They also believe it is important to show self sacrifice.</p> <p>Because Hindus give up food they are connecting with those who are hungry and starving. They appreciate what they have and also think of others.</p> <p>Some Hindus believe that the good karma of fasting will be paid back in the form of finding an ideal partner or healthy and long living children.</p> <p>There are groups of Hindus who are ascetics. They give up food for a long period of time, believing they are very devout holy people, and that fasting will lead to good karma and hence to a better rebirth in the future.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following: This statement is about a dialogue on the importance of worshipping gods to people and how meditation helps people. Some time may be spent on unpicking the meaning of the word 'worship' in different contexts, as well as what is meant by meditation.</p> <p>In Hindu families worship, traditions and rituals are very important to be passed down from one generation to the next. All Hindu families are brought up to observe the Five Daily Duties, one of which is to meditate and practice yoga.</p> <p>Candidates are likely to describe worship to individual gods in the shrines that families may have, as well describe the worship in a mandir. Although worshipping takes many forms, families will pray and meditate by chanting the name of god repeatedly and say the daily prayer "Let us meditate on the glorious light of the creator. May he guide our minds and inspire us with understanding."</p> <p>Meditation is encouraged as it is regarded as a mystical experience that helps the person to concentrate their mind on God. In mandirs there are often prayers being chanted in a meditative manner as a form of worship.</p> <p>Candidates may write about types of yoga and how this is a form of meditation. It's a way of controlling mind and body so one can focus upon god and communicate with the gods. Through meditation Hindus experience the presence of God which gives insight and freedom from desire and evil. So it is a very important feature of Hinduism to mediate and pray. In that way they achieve good karma and hence progress towards moksha.</p> <p>In Hinduism the last of the 4 stages to moksha is meditation so it is likely that candidates will support this statement from a Hindu perspective.</p> <p>Others may suggest other means of worship that are equally important or more important.</p> <p>Some candidates may discuss the irrelevancy of meditating upon some mystical beings in modern times.</p> <p>Others may say that the traditions and ways of worshipping for Hindus are outdated as well.</p>	12	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<p>Nowadays people have a greater understanding of the world so do not need to worship some unknown being in the sky.</p> <p>Others may be dismissive of worshipping anything beyond this world, eg striving for nirvana and state this is a waste of time. One needs to get on and live in the real world. Life is what you make it, some could argue. Some may be deeply suspicious of such actions and that meditating upon anything does not bring about changes for the better. Actions do.</p>		
10	(a)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a sign of something • a token of something • a representation of ideas, beliefs etc • signs that convey meaning to humans of ideas, beliefs etc <p>Credit will be given if the candidate suggests an example which is explained so that it is obvious the candidate understands what a symbol is. If it is just an example stated it does not answer the question – no marks.</p> <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all foods derived from pigs • all pork products • most reptiles • most insects • bodies of animals that have died through strangling, violent blow or partly eaten by wild animal • meat not slaughtered in the correct way or had a prayer said as the animal is killed • meat with blood <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • major art and worship form to reflect the importance of the Qur'an, the Word of God • used to adorn mosques internally and externally • elaborates visibly the words of Allah for all to see • used instead of representing any representation of Allah or human figures • calligraphy shows beauty and meaning of the words themselves and feeds the soul <p>A statement = 1 mark, a statement with development 2 marks and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>It is a requirement for Muslims to fast for one month per year, known as the month of Ramadan. It is one of the Five Pillars of Islam. During the month the focus of Muslims should be upon reflecting upon their faith and beliefs and dedicating themselves more to submit to the will of Allah and brings one closer to Allah.</p> <p>Fasting is of great spiritual value to Muslims all over the world. The revelation of the Holy Qur'an commenced in this month, and the reason given in the Holy Qur'an for fasting is that the fasting person may guard himself against evil. Abstaining from not only food, but sexual activity, immoral behaviour and bad language are also encouraged. This reminds then that there are more important things in life ie submitting oneself to Allah. It is hoped that a Muslim during this time will spend more time in the mosque. It will strengthen the community of Muslims and help their faith to grow. Their submission to Allah is heightened and its importance reinforced to each Muslim who observes this fasting period.</p> <p>Because the Holy Qur'an states "<i>O you who believe, fasting is prescribed for you as it was prescribed for those before you, so that you may guard against evil.</i>" (The Holy Qur'an, 2:183) they are obeying the words of Allah and this deepens their sense of love for the Holy Qur'an.</p> <p>Also whilst one is spending so much time fasting, reading the Qur'an and praying it means less time to do wrong things. It deepens one's spiritual life.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>This statement is about a dialogue between the importance of worshipping Allah and how praying helps people to worship. Some time may be spent on unpicking the meaning of the word 'worship' in different contexts, as well as what is meant by praying.</p> <p>It is likely that candidates will explain that Islam is about submitting oneself to the will of Allah and wherever Muslims are in the world they are expected to follow the Five Pillars of Islam, one of which is compulsory praying (Salat). Men, women and children over 12 years of age are expected to pray every day. Candidates will probably explain the call to prayer, the wudu, rakahs, etc 5 times a day and its importance. It is a way of showing one's submission to Allah.</p> <p>Candidates may expound upon the importance of the Jummah prayers on a Friday morning and the Shahadah which is said daily. All of which are vital for a Muslim to worship Allah. This rhythmic action and discipline of daily prayer is a way of showing devotion worship to Allah. It reinforces a faith to Allah as well as reinforces a sense of unity and community amongst Muslims.</p> <p>Credit will also be given if candidates talk about the two different kinds of prayer ie Dy'ah prayers and Salat or about the differences between the sexes as regards praying and worship.</p> <p>Some may argue that it is easy to show outwardly worship of Allah and go through the rituals and motions but no-one except God knows what you are thinking. So this form of stylised praying does not necessarily mean one is worshipping Allah. It could be just an act, meaningless traditions and words.</p> <p>Others may suggest other means of worship that are equally important or more important.</p> <p>Some candidates may discuss the irrelevancy of praying to Allah or believing in Quranic teachings that came from some historical person that are outdated in modern times.</p> <p>Others may be dismissive of worshipping anything beyond this world, eg striving for paradise and avoiding hell, and state this is a waste of time. One needs to get on and live in the real world. Life is what you make it, some could argue. Some may be deeply suspicious of such actions and that praying upon anything does not bring about changes for the better. Actions do.</p>	12	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
11	(a)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a sign of something • a token of something • a representation of ideas, beliefs etc • signs that convey meaning to humans of ideas, beliefs etc <p>Credit will be given if the candidate suggests an example which is explained so that it is obvious the candidate understands what a symbol is. If it is just an example stated it does not answer the question – no marks.</p> <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pork and any products from pigs • shellfish • insects • mixing dairy and meat products in the same meal • meat with blood <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <p>Candidates are free to choose from a wide variety of examples such symbolic meanings of artefacts used at key festivals, symbolic clothing worn, symbolic foods, symbolic offerings, the designs of the synagogues, symbolic rituals connected with rites of passage, historical symbolism of key festivals.</p> <p>A statement = 1 mark, a statement with development 2 marks and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>	3	
	(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates are likely to give detail of the Day of Atonement or Yom Kippur, when every year Jews</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>are encouraged to fast for 25 hours. This is a very solemn occasion. It is a time to focus upon prayer, a day when Jews can make amends for the wrongs they have done to others and atone for their wrong doing.</p> <p>Yom Kippur is considered to be the most important day of the Jewish year and fasting as a means of repentance is expected of every Jewish man, woman, boy or girl above the age of bar mitzvah and bat mitzvah respectively.</p> <p>By fasting on Yom Kippur they are following the mitvot as expressed in the Torah. Obedience to the commandments is essential to being a religious Jew. It also makes Jews grateful to G-d for what He has provided for them in the past and for the future.</p> <p>Also, for many Jews, even not very religious Jews this day is important. It allows Jews to reflect upon their lives and pray to G-d to forgive them their sins. The aura of the day is serious, humble, sacred and repentant, yet happy in the knowledge that sincere repentance brings redemption.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to other days of fasting such as Tisha B'Av, the day approximately 2500 years ago on which the Babylonians destroyed the first Holy Temple in Jerusalem. This is also the day when observant Jews remember the many tragedies which have befallen the Jewish people, including the Holocaust. The atmosphere of this holiday is serious and deeply sad. Remembering their history is very important for Jewish identity and reinforces their communities wherever they are in the world.</p>		
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>This statement is about a dialogue between the importance of worshipping G-d to people and how praying helps people to worship. Some time may be spent on unpicking the meaning of the word 'worship' in different contexts, as well as what is meant by praying.</p> <p>Judaism is a way of life. It is not just about a race of people or a religion. Jewish families all over the world feel connected through their history and family life is vital for its preservation. Celebrating Shabbat every Friday evening and Saturday and visiting the local synagogue, if possible, are very important to Jews. During such times, prayers are said and blessings are asked for or given thanks to G-d for.</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>Candidates could explain the different types of prayers used in the synagogue and in the homes but also that Jews are expected to pray three times a day. Praying can occur at any time and any place as well. However, when one prays one should be humble and speak reverently. Jews believe that G-d should be given thanks at all times and in all places because all life is sacred and should be hallowed.</p> <p>Candidates may explain the importance of the Siddur and other Jewish daily prayer books to their worship of G-d. All of which lay down rules about what is to be included in daily prayers and services.</p> <p>Some candidates may describe the special clothing worn at prayer times, reflecting the importance of the covenant relationship to Jews and their connection to G-d. All of which is a form of worship as they are following the commandments from the Torah to wear these items.</p> <p>Some credit must be given if candidates raise detail about different sects of Judaism and their ways of praying eg either using Hebrew or vernacular language, the role of men and women at prayer in the synagogue etc.</p> <p>Others may suggest other means of worship that are equally important or more important such as worship in the home or following the mitzvot.</p> <p>Some candidates may discuss the irrelevancy of praying to a G-d that cannot be seen or known. They may also believe that praying upon some historical person's teachings that are outdated in modern times, dressing in strange outfits or keeping ones hair uncut is off putting and does not induce worship.</p> <p>Others may be dismissive of worshipping anything beyond this world, striving for heaven and state this is a waste of time. One needs to get on and live in the real world. Life is what you make it, some could argue. Some may be deeply suspicious of such actions and that meditating upon anything does not bring about changes for the better. Actions do.</p>		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
12 (a)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a sign of something • a token of something • a representation of ideas, beliefs etc • signs that convey meaning to humans of ideas, beliefs etc <p>Credit will be given if the candidate suggests an example which is explained so that it is obvious the candidate understands what a symbol is. If it is just an example stated it does not answer the question – no marks.</p> <p>1 mark for a response.</p>	1	
(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • money in a donation box • fruit • flowers • karah prashad (sacred food) • sharing a communal meal together • donate food and labour for communal meal • ramalas/coverings for the holy scripture <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • singing sacred songs together reinforces a community of worshippers together like the singing of the Kirtan • Guru Nanak saw the use of songs as a way of teaching others • no set formal ways to worship so in the home sacred songs may be sung by family members • in the gurdwara musicians sit near the dias and sing gurbani (hymns from the Adi Granth) in which the congregation joins in 	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using a set of beads (108 of them) called a mala in which the phrase “Wahaguru – God is great” is chanted 108 times • hymns written by the Gurus are sung at festivals • Intoning of the Guru Granth Sahib to classical Indian tunes called ragas <p>A statement = 1 mark, a statement with development 2 marks and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>		
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The Sikh Gurus discouraged fasting except for medical reason because it brings no spiritual benefit to the person. The Sikh holy scripture tells people, <i>"Fasting, daily rituals, and austere self-discipline - those who keep the practice of these, are rewarded with less than a shell."</i> (Guru Granth Sahib page 216).</p> <p>Sikhs believe that achieving union with God is what they are aiming for and an end to rebirths. This happens through the will of God. Some Sikhs will make great sacrifices such as fasting but that does not lead to union with God. It is through the Grace of God and by living in the world with everyone else that makes one a holy person. So cutting oneself from the community and fasting will not lead to union with God. However the sharing with others, such as food is very important to Sikhs.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>This statement is about a dialogue on the importance of worshipping God to people and how praying helps people to worship. Some time may be spent on unpicking the meaning of the word ‘worship’ in different contexts, as well as what is meant by praying.</p> <p>Candidates may focus upon the importance of prayer as spelt out by Guru Nanak who taught that all people are equal in the eyes of God and that what is important is to follow God’s path. Actions are more important than words but meeting up together and praying is very important. Nanak taught that</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>Sikhs can pray wherever and whenever they want. Worship should be a natural thing and there should be no formal rituals or traditions that one had to observe in order to worship God. Praying should be about a spiritual experience between oneself and God. It is a spiritual and inward experience. In that way, through prayer, the worshipper relates to God. Nothing must hinder this. The core of Sikh worship is the praying and meditating on God.</p> <p>Some may describe praying at a home or in a gurdwara and its importance to worship God. Set times of prayer and different types of prayer may be cited such as eg Japji, Sahib, Sodar Rahiras and Sohilla to name a few. However, candidates may talk about Guru Nanak's teaching that prayer can become a barrier to communicating with God if it just becomes mindless, repetitive rituals. Prayer does not make any difference to God if the prayer is just mechanically repeating words.</p> <p>In the gurdwara where the Guru Granth Sahib is read and listened to, prayers are said. Always it ends with the Ardas prayer. So praying is a vital part of worshipping in Sikhism.</p> <p>Candidates may argue that what is equally important to Sikhs is service to others (sewa) and that worshipping together and sharing food together in the langar are equally as important as praying together in worship of God.</p> <p>Others may suggest other means of worship that are equally important or more important.</p> <p>Some candidates may discuss the irrelevancy of praying or meditating upon some historical person's teachings that are outdated in modern times.</p> <p>Others may be dismissive of worshipping anything beyond this world, eg striving for mukti and say it is a waste of time. They could argue that one needs to get on and live in the real world. Life is what you make it, some could argue.</p> <p>Some may be deeply suspicious of such actions and that meditating upon anything does not bring about changes for the better. Actions do.</p>		

Section C: End of Life If you choose one question from this section you must answer all parts (a – e) of the question.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
13	(a)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anatta <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the body and its organs • feelings • perceptions • impulses • consciousness <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <p>Kamma is the process in which there is a consequence of every intentional action. Every action people choose to do will have a consequence and there will be good and bad consequences. The kamma people build up over their lives will determine which realm they are reborn into. Buddhists will try to act so that they have good kamma.</p> <p>A statement = 1 mark, a statement with development 2 marks and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>	3	
	(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Western people's view of 'soul' is different to that in Buddhism. There is a misunderstanding between the soul and self. Whilst Buddhists do not believe in a soul, they do believe that the self changes and evolves throughout life and into a new rebirth.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>For many Buddhists there is no such thing as a soul or eternal self. There is nothing that is essentially a unique part of a person. The soul is not important to Buddhists. They believe that the concept of soul that other religions teach is meaningless. Rather each human being is a collection of parts that combine together to make a human being. Nothing in a person remains the same throughout life. Therefore the idea of a soul remaining after death does not exist. A person is a collection of parts that are dependent upon one another by change constantly.</p>		
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>There may be some general discussion around the terms, particularly an understanding of the word 'nibbana'.</p> <p>From a Buddhist viewpoint candidates are likely to describe what is meant by Enlightenment and the path to Enlightenment, as spelt out by The Buddha and that this state can be achieved by all. Some explanation of the belief about anicca (impermanence) may be given and related to what the Buddha taught about no permanent I or self.</p> <p>Candidates could explain that the traditional understanding of heaven does not apply to Buddhism but go onto explain the meaning of nibbana (nirvana).ie an end to the cycle of rebirths and there is no need for anything else. Whether there is anything else after death is irrelevant. The Buddha argued that release from present suffering is more important.</p> <p>There may be details about the cycle of rebirths with the five components of the self realising themselves in fresh bodies depending upon the law of cause and effect – kamma. The only way to escape this and eliminate desires and cravings is to follow the Middle Way. When one stops this, one is in a state of 'higher consciousness.' When asked what happens when a person passes into a state of 'higher consciousness' the Buddha kept silent, suggesting that this is not a relevant question. Whether this is the same as heaven could be discussed.</p> <p>Some candidates could argue against any form of afterlife in heaven or anywhere else, using references to well known atheists' views such as Richard Dawkins, Francis Crick and Stephen Hawking stating there is no evidence of life after death so such statements are irrelevant.</p>	12	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<p>Other candidates could argue from other religious viewpoints such as Christianity, Islam and Judaism believing in a day of judgement and that not all will be judged favourably by God and be in heaven.</p> <p>It could be argued that humans can create 'heaven' on earth by actions, deeds and words. Humanists may point to an existence where the good of humanity comes first in all deeds and actions, creating a kind of heaven for all on earth.</p> <p>Many candidates are likely to argue that they are agnostic about the statement because of lack of evidence and uncertainty in there being a life after death and hence a heaven or a hell.</p>		
14	(a)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • resurrection <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heaven • hell • purgatory • being with god • being without god <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <p>Christians believe that Jesus is the saviour of the world by redeeming people from their sin and damnation. Through Christ's sacrifice on the cross he redeemed people from original sin by the first Adam and allowed all, who believe in Christ, to enter in eternal life and be forgiven of their sins.</p> <p>A statement = 1 mark, a statement with development 2 marks and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates are likely to explain that the soul is very important because it is something that makes us uniquely human. They may explain that the soul is regarded as the divine spark, given to man when God made man in his own image and sets us apart from other creatures.</p> <p>Candidates may talk about the conflict between the body and the soul, as spelt out by St Paul, and the importance to follow their spiritual nature rather than their physical nature. Others may talk about the Day of Judgement and the reuniting of souls when one's actions are judged.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>There may be some general discussion around the terms, particularly an understanding of the word 'heaven' and differences of interpretation of this word by Christians and non alike.</p> <p>From a Christian viewpoint candidates are likely to describe what is meant by heaven and life everlasting. Heaven for some Christians means simply being with God and one can be in the Kingdom of Heaven whilst here on earth as well as in the next life. Life in God's heavenly kingdom is promised to all by those who believe in Jesus as their Saviour and Lord.</p> <p>Some candidates may use the statements in the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds to explain what Christians believe about heaven, hell and eternal life.</p> <p>References to Biblical texts may be cited as evidence to support the ideas about Heaven eg John 3 v16 and Revelations 'A new heaven' etc</p> <p>Some Christians believe in a physical place called heaven and take the teachings of the Bible to be literally true. Some believe that not all will go to heaven. The parable of the sheep and the goats teaches that all are going to be judged by God.</p> <p>There may be discussions over the view of a loving God and a God who judges and how Christians reconcile these two aspects of God's nature related to heaven and hell.</p>	12	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<p>Christian ideas about salvation and redemption could be used to argue that the gospel message is for all and heaven can be attained by all.</p> <p>Differences between the denominations may be cited eg Roman Catholicism and purgatory and their views of heaven or other religious groups such as Jehovah's Witnesses and their view on the Day of Judgement and the Elect or the Chosen Ones.</p> <p>Some candidates could argue against any form of afterlife in heaven or anywhere else, using references to well known atheists' views such as Richard Dawkins, Francis Crick and Stephen Hawking stating there is no evidence of life after death so such statements are irrelevant.</p> <p>Other candidates could introduce discussions from other religious viewpoints such as Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism and their different routes to and views of heaven.</p> <p>It could be argued that humans can create 'heaven' on earth by actions, deeds and words. Humanists may point to an existence where the good of humanity comes first in all deeds and actions, creating a kind of heaven for all on earth.</p> <p>Many candidates are likely to argue that they are agnostic about the statement because of lack of evidence and uncertainty in there being a life after death or any form of heaven.</p>		
15	(a)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • atman <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • perform good karma • fulfil their dharma • seek wisdom • be detached from materialistic possessions • be emotionally detached 	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 margas – karma, bhakti, jnana, raja • God's grace <p>1 mark for each example.</p>		
(c)	<p>Responses might include some of the following:</p> <p>Originally a code of conduct, dating back as far the 7th century BCE, by which a Hindu should live, according to one's status/social group by birth and at what stage of his/her life they are in. Candidates may give detail of the four social groups and the four stages of life but point out that modern Hinduism has very different attitudes about class and caste.</p> <p>A statement = 1 mark, a statement with development 2 marks and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>They believe the atman is vital because Hindus believe that the soul or atman is the spark of God in everyone, which cannot be controlled by the body or affected by evil. It is eternal and ultimately the desire is for the soul to be fused with Brahman (Ultimate Reality) to become One. It is the soul that is the person, not the body. As the purpose for Hindus is to reach moksha, by freedom from rebirths, Hindus desire to achieve good karma and fulfil their dharma in order to release the soul from rebirths and attain moksha. This is a major belief and fundamental to their way of life.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>There may be some general discussion around the terms, particularly an understanding of the word 'nirvana' according to Hindus ie moksha and nirvana.</p> <p>From a Hindu viewpoint candidates are likely to describe how Hindus can escape the samsara cycle</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>and achieve liberation (moksha) and be in eternal peace. This is the ultimate goal of life and is available for all to become one with the Supreme Spirit. The Hindu view of "heaven" is linked to "moksha" which means basically to "let loose". They desire to get out of the cycle of samsara; it's not the goal of Hindus to continue in the cycle of reincarnation. They wish to reach moksha, a place of higher conscience, in a place where energy, matter, space and time no longer matter.</p> <p>References to sacred texts may be given to reinforce this Eg Maitri Upanishad " If men thought of god as much as they think of the (material) world, who would not attain liberation?"</p> <p>Candidates may explain how the views of heaven have changed over time. For example, early Hindu views show that Hindus did not believe in a place to go in the afterlife but that the souls merged back into 'mother nature'. Ideas about heaven and hell emerged much later in sacred writings.</p> <p>Candidates could explain that the Western understanding of heaven does not apply to Hinduism but go onto explain the concept of nirvana and the planes of heavens.</p> <p>There is likely to be evidence of the link with the laws of karma and the consequences of humans' actions determining the next life affecting a path to nirvana.</p> <p>Some candidates could argue against any form of afterlife in heaven or anywhere else, using references to well known atheists' views such as Richard Dawkins, Francis Crick and Stephen Hawking stating there is no evidence of life after death so such statements are irrelevant.</p> <p>Other candidates could argue from other religious viewpoints such as Christianity, Islam and Judaism believing in a day of judgement and that not all will be judged favourably by God and be in heaven.</p> <p>It could be argued that humans can create 'heaven' on earth by their actions, deeds and words. Humanists may point to an existence where the good of humanity comes first in all deeds and actions, creating a kind of heaven for all on earth.</p> <p>Many candidates are likely to argue that they are agnostic about the statement because of lack of evidence and uncertainty in there being a life after death and hence a heaven or a hell.</p>		
16 (a)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crying and wailing, particularly when coffin is carried to grave 	1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mourn anytime between three days to four months, depending upon the closeness of the relative to the family • Community ensures the mourners are not left on their own • Families are visited and brought food by members of the community • Family members will travel far to help families cope with bereavement • Regular visits made to the grave to say prayers <p>1 mark for response.</p>		
(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • paradise • hell • Al-jannah • Jahannam <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <p>They believe that on Yawmuddin (Day of Judgement) every body and soul will be resurrected to join the living and be judged by Allah. All will be judged according to their good and bad actions. Their actions will be weighed and depending upon the weight will determine whether they go to Al Jannah (paradise) or Jahannam (hell)</p> <p>A statement = 1 mark, a statement with development 2 marks and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The soul is very important because it's believed to have been given by Allah soon after a baby is conceived. The soul desires to be perfect, pure and happy through submission to Allah's will. On Judgement Day both the body and the soul will be judged. The soul is the master and the body is</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>the servant. However the body may try to ignore the spiritual needs of the soul and this must be fought against, as both will be judged.</p> <p>Candidates may explain how important therefore it is to keep the body and the soul as pure as possible, in preparation for judgement. They must both work together if they do not want to be judged adversely. The soul and the body must both submit to the will of Allah.</p>		
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>There may be some general discussion around the terms particularly an understanding of the word 'heaven'.</p> <p>From a Muslim viewpoint candidates are likely to describe what is meant by Al-jannah, Paradise and Jahannam (hell) and the links to the Day of Judgement and how all have to make choices about what they believe and do with their lives.</p> <p>There may be discussions around whether there is such a place as heaven and what it is. What paradise looks like is impossible to describe but the Qur'an refers to a place where all will be reunited with their loved ones and everlasting peace will reign. Candidates may then explain the importance of the Qur'an to Muslims as the words of God. Therefore, if the Qur'an talks about heaven and hell, there are such places.</p> <p>Candidates are likely to explain that not all will be going to heaven because of the belief in Yawmuddin and all will be called to account for ones' actions. The offer of heaven is for all but the choice is for each person to submit to the will of Allah or face the consequences ie hell</p> <p>They may cite the importance of the final revelation by God to mankind through the prophet Muhammad ﷺ and that this is the final opportunity to seek submission to Allah whilst living on earth.</p> <p>Some candidates could argue against any form of afterlife in heaven or anywhere else, using references to well known atheists' views such as Richard Dawkins, Francis Crick and Stephen Hawking stating there is no evidence of life after death so such statements are irrelevant.</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>It could be argued that humans can create 'heaven' on earth by their actions, deeds and words. Humanists may point to an existence where the good of humanity comes first in all deeds and actions, creating a kind of heaven for all on earth.</p> <p>Other candidates could introduce discussions from other religious viewpoints such as Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism and their different routes to and views of heaven.</p> <p>Many candidates are likely to argue that they are agnostic about the statement because of lack of evidence and uncertainty in there being a life after death, a judgement day and a heaven and hell.</p>		
17 (a)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making a small tear in clothes to show grief • Shiva, = 7 days for family to stay at home • Kaddish is said three times a day • Mirrors covered for 7 days • For 30 days after funeral mourners(Sheloshim) do not go to any place of entertainment or parties • Crying and wailing • Until the anniversary of the first year Kaddish is said every day (Shana) • At the end of Shana the tombstone is placed on the grave • The dead are remembered each year on their anniversary of death by lighting a yahrzeit candle and saying Kaddish <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep the Law • Worship G-d through one's whole life, both in daily life and acts of worship • Commit acts of kindness such as care for the poor and the weak • Live a good life according to the commandments • Study the Torah and the Talmud • "Love G-d and love one's neighbour as oneself" (Shema and Lev. 19) <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <p>Beliefs about life after death have developed over time. In Bible times there was the belief that all souls entered Sheol. It was the dwelling place of the dead, located somewhere below earth. It was neither heaven nor hell. It was not a good place to be because one was cut off completely from G-d. Later this view gave way to a views of heaven and hell where the departed entered one or the other to be punished or rewarded. However, many Jews feel it is idle to speculate about immortality, though not unreasonable to hold this view.</p> <p>A statement = 1 mark, a statement with development 2 marks and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The soul is thought to survive in union with the body. However, its importance to Jews is affected by the fact that there are not great teachings explaining the difference between the body and the soul, as there are in other religions. The soul is the 'breath' of G-d breathed into man (the first Adam) and they believe that it is the soul that gives life to people. Neither the body nor the soul can survive without the other. However, Jewish scriptures are not clear about the afterlife and there are differences of view about what happens when a Jew dies. Consequently Jews believe it is more important to look at what is the right and wrong way to live whilst on earth, rather than be concerned with what happens to the soul and body after they have died.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>There may be some general discussion around the terms particularly an understanding of the word 'heaven'.</p> <p>From a Jewish viewpoint candidates are likely to describe the evolution of Jewish views on life after death, resulting in a belief in a general resurrection of the good and the wicked. Heaven then is the hope of entering a state of blessedness with G-d. As G-d is immortal and that G-d does not desert a</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>person at death, but rather created the human being as a 'living soul' so it is reasonable to believe in a life of eternity with him.</p> <p>References to texts from the sacred writings may be cited as evidence to support the ideas about the afterlife and judgement eg Daniel 12 v 2, Ezekeil 18 v 1-4 and what Jews believe about heaven and hell. However they are likely to point out that there is no clear teaching about life after death, therefore discussions about heaven are not that important to Jews. But according to Jewish scriptures everyone will be called to account by G-d, not just Jews.</p> <p>Some candidates could argue against any form of afterlife in heaven or anywhere else, using references to well known atheists' views such as Richard Dawkins, Francis Crick and Stephen Hawking stating there is no evidence of life after death so such statements are irrelevant.</p> <p>Other candidates could introduce discussions from other religious viewpoints such as Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism and their different routes to and views of heaven.</p> <p>It could be argued that humans can create 'heaven' on earth by their actions, deeds and words. Humanists may point to an existence where the good of humanity comes first in all deeds and actions, creating a kind of heaven for all on earth.</p> <p>Many candidates are likely to argue that they are agnostic about the statement because of lack of evidence and uncertainty in there being a life after death and hence a heaven or a hell.</p>		
18 (a)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • atman <p>1 mark for response</p>	1	
(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the will of God • good karma • a life of service and goodness to others 	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God's grace <p>1 mark for each response.</p>		
(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <p>Karma is the previous actions of a previous life that are used to determine where the eternal soul will be reborn. The accumulative actions of previous lives will be used. Depending upon good and bad karma, the body will be reborn into another body. Candidates may give an example to illustrate knowledge of the belief</p> <p>A statement = 1 mark, a statement with development 2 marks and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>It is important because the soul (atman) is part of human life that was created by God. The other parts, the body and mind are equally important. All life is God's creation and to be treated properly. The soul is the spark of God in everyone and everyone is equal. Body, mind and soul must work in harmony and it is the goal of Sikhs to achieve harmony with God, through harmony between the body, mind and soul.</p> <p>Candidates may explain the belief that the soul leaves the body and enters upon eternal life when it has escaped the cycle of samsara and attained mukti (no more rebirths). It is immortal and it lives forever as a part of God, as the outcomes of good deeds done in life on earth and, more importantly, by God's grace.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>There may be some general discussion around the terms particularly an understanding of the word 'samsara', as Sikhs do not believe in heaven or hell, but rather striving for an end to rebirths is the ultimate goal. Therefore heaven to a Sikh is not a 'place' as such, but the soul will be in complete union with Waheguru.</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>From a Sikh's viewpoint candidates are likely to describe that the journey of many rebirths is like a marathon to be worked through. The goal is to break free from reincarnation and be in union with God permanently. That is heaven to a Sikh. This path is for all but it is through God's grace and by living as holy a life as possible that will end the rebirths.</p> <p>The idea of union with God is the responsibility of God, not human actions and deeds. However, the challenge is to give service to others and be a holy person living in the world with everyone else. As they believe that everyone has an eternal soul then heaven or being in union with God is for everyone.</p> <p>Candidates may explain the anomaly in Sikh teachings about whether union with God is determined by the will/ grace of God or/and by an individual's karma. Guru Nanak taught about the complete supremacy of God and that the individual must totally rely on the grace and will of God. Conversely, failure to do this will result in not everyone reaching heaven.</p> <p>References to teachings from the Gurus may be cited as evidence to support the ideas about the afterlife, judgement and union with God. Eg Guru Granth Sahib Ji page 1 " His Will (forsooth) inborn in us, ingrained, Thou follow." And Page 662 " As one does, so is one rewarded; As one sows, so also one reaps."</p> <p>Some candidates could argue against any form of afterlife in heaven or anywhere else, using references to well known atheists' views such as Richard Dawkins, Francis Crick and Stephen Hawking stating there is no evidence of life after death so such statements are irrelevant.</p> <p>Other candidates could argue from other religious viewpoints such as Christianity or Islam believing in a day of judgement and that not all will be judged favourably by God and be in heaven unless one accepts Christ as Lord and Saviour or the Shahadah.</p> <p>It could be argued that humans can create 'heaven' on earth by their actions, deeds and words. Humanists may point to an existence where the good of humanity comes first in all deeds and actions, creating a kind of heaven for all on earth.</p> <p>Many candidates are likely to argue that they are agnostic about the statement because of lack of evidence and uncertainty in there being a life after death and hence a heaven or a hell.</p>		

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