

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

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **B603**: Ethics 1: (Relationships, Medical Ethics, Poverty and Wealth)

**Mark Scheme for January 2013**

---

OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading UK awarding body, providing a wide range of qualifications to meet the needs of candidates of all ages and abilities. OCR qualifications include AS/A Levels, Diplomas, GCSEs, Cambridge Nationals, Cambridge Technicals, Functional Skills, Key Skills, Entry Level qualifications, NVQs and vocational qualifications in areas such as IT, business, languages, teaching/training, administration and secretarial skills.

It is also responsible for developing new specifications to meet national requirements and the needs of students and teachers. OCR is a not-for-profit organisation; any surplus made is invested back into the establishment to help towards the development of qualifications and support, which keep pace with the changing needs of today's society.

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

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.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

© OCR 2013

**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, Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar**

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.

SPaG is now assessed in part (e) of each question. Please refer to the grid below when awarding the SPaG marks.

**Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) Assessment Grid**

<b><i>High performance 3 marks</i></b>
Candidates spell, punctuate and use rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.
<b><i>Intermediate performance 2 marks</i></b>
Candidates spell, punctuate and use rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.
<b><i>Threshold performance 1 mark</i></b>
Candidates spell, punctuate and use rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.

## AO1 part (d) question

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

## AO2 part (e) question

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

**SECTION A – Religion and Human Relationships**

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

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	<p><b>Buddhism</b></p> <p><b>Give one example of contraception which might be acceptable to Buddhists.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any method which prevents sperm reaching the ovum and fertilising it eg condom</li> <li>• Any form of contraception, except IUD and the pill.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a correct response</p>	1	
	(b)	<p><b>State two reasons which a couple might give for seeking a divorce.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irretrievable Breakdown</li> <li>• Unreasonable behaviour</li> <li>• Refusal to have children</li> <li>• Adultery</li> <li>• Cruelty</li> <li>• Desertion</li> <li>• Lack of love</li> <li>• Drifting apart.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p><b>Describe what some Buddhists believe about sex before marriage.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many Buddhists think it is far better to leave sex until after marriage</li> <li>• Some might consider sex before marriage to be sexual misconduct and against one of the 5 precepts</li> <li>• It might lead to a pregnancy which was unwelcome and therefore caused suffering for the mother and probably the child</li> <li>• Others would approve if there is love and mutual agreement between the two people</li> <li>• Cultural factors and social taboos may influence beliefs.</li> </ul> <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p><b>Explain Buddhist attitudes towards re-marriage.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Attitudes vary depending on cultural factors, and in the case of a person who has been widowed it is usually acceptable.</p> <p>In the case of divorce it will depend on the reason for the break up – divorce as a result of adultery, to seek another partner to marry would not be acceptable. It should not be the pathway to serial monogamy.</p> <p>Buddhists are keen to see the continued association of the former partners and would support their re-marriage.</p> <p>Concept of Meta – Compassion – might be employed here.</p> <p>The 4th precept about sexual misconduct would be a guiding principle informing Buddhists in this aspect of their lives.</p>	6	Metta Bhavana – The Cultivation of Loving-Kindness

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p><b>'Marriage is outdated.'</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>It would be wrong to say Buddhists think this or that about this issue. The attitude towards marriage may depend for example on cultural factors but if the Precepts are applied thoughtfully or approached with a skilful attitude, then a (secular) marriage relationship is seen by many Buddhists as the best situation for the couple's relationship to thrive and for children to be secure.</p> <p>From this point of view, some would consider it folly to follow the current fashion in the UK for loose and ungoverned relationships.</p> <p>In Britain, more couples are cohabiting rather than getting married than ever before. People seem to take the view that there is no need for a formal or legal statement to seal their relationship. It is not necessary to get married to show love, be committed or to provide a secure home for children. Equality between men and women has meant that the idea of marriage as the relationship where the woman is supported by her husband rather than her father has gone. Marriage is really an old fashioned cultural concept.</p> <p>From a secular point of view, marriage is important as a public commitment to the other person and as a legal status. It gives partners and any children legal security and rights if the relationship breaks down. As a result it is not outdated but is a sensible thing to do. It is also still extremely popular.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)	<p><b>Christianity</b></p> <p><b>Give one example of contraception which might be acceptable to Christians.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any method which prevents sperm reaching the ovum and fertilising it. Eg: condom/rhythm method/cap</li> <li>• IUD and other such treatments are acceptable to some Christians</li> <li>• Natural methods such as the 'natural rhythm' or abstinence.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a correct response</p>	1	
	(b)	<p><b>State two reasons which a couple might give for seeking a divorce.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adultery</li> <li>• Cruelty</li> <li>• Desertion</li> <li>• Lack of love</li> <li>• Drifting apart.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p><b>Describe what some Christians believe about sex before marriage.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Testament teaching that the body is the temple of the Holy Spirit and to be must treated with appropriate respect</li> <li>• Marriage is the only appropriate place for sexual relationships</li> <li>• Sex is for procreation and therefore should be part of a stable married relationship</li> <li>• Today, some Christians take the view that provided the couple are committed to each other and the relationship is a 'steady' one that it is acceptable</li> <li>• Cultural factors and social taboos may influence beliefs.</li> </ul> <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p><b>Explain Christian attitudes towards re-marriage.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>If the reason for remarriage is that the person has been widowed then it is acceptable.  If remarriage is the result of divorce, in the Roman Catholic tradition, remarriage as a religious activity is wrong/impossible as the original marriage is an indissoluble union.  Other denominations (reluctantly) accept that marriages can end and may allow the remarriage of the innocent party in church.  There are differing attitudes to be found in Protestant denominations.  Views about this are based on the particular understanding of marriage found in each tradition.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p><b>'Marriage is outdated.'</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Christian point of view, marriage is not about a couple or families 'getting together' or a legal contract. It is a union blessed by God and in the view of some Christians it is a sacrament – something which joins the couple in an indissoluble union before/with God. It is not a question of it being outdated because if you are a Christian you will see that marriage is ordained by God and can never be out of date. It is the best place for mutual comfort, the expression of love through the sexual relationship and for the secure upbringing of children. From this point of view, some would consider it folly to follow the current fashion in the UK for loose and ungoverned relationships.</p> <p>In Britain, more couples are cohabiting rather than getting married than ever before. People seem to take the view that there is no need for a formal or legal statement to seal their relationship. It is not necessary to get married to show love, be committed or to provide a secure home for children. Equality between men and women has meant that the idea of marriage as the relationship where the woman is supported by her husband rather than her father has gone. Marriage is really an old fashioned cultural concept.</p> <p>From a secular point of view, marriage is important as a public commitment to the other person and as a legal status. It gives partners and any children legal security and rights if the relationship breaks down. As a result it is not outdated but is a sensible thing to do. It is also still extremely popular.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)	<p><b>Hinduism</b></p> <p><b>Give one example of contraception which might be acceptable to Hindus.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Condom</li> <li>• IUD</li> <li>• Contraceptive Pill.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a correct response</p>	1	
	(b)	<p><b>State two reasons which a couple might give for seeking a divorce.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adultery</li> <li>• Cruelty</li> <li>• Desertion</li> <li>• Lack of love</li> <li>• Drifting apart.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p><b>Describe what some Hindus believe about sex before marriage.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hinduism's moral traditions about premarital sex are rooted in its concept of the stages of life.</li> <li>• young people at the Brahma Charya stage, who should be studying/preparing for work or for a secure marriage are encouraged to avoid sexual relationships</li> <li>• Sexual relationships should be enjoyed as one of the duties of married life (the householder stage of life) rather than outside or before marriage.</li> </ul> <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p><b>Explain Hindu attitudes towards re-marriage.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>If the reason for remarriage is that the person has been widowed, then it is acceptable. The strict view is that marriage ties the couple irrevocably together so remarriage is wrong and will not happen. As marriage is also a joining of families, remarriage can present family/social problems. However practically there could be remarriage after divorce when it is a remedy for a bad marriage for example in the case of adultery, violence and childlessness.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p><b>'Marriage is outdated.'</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>For Hindus, marriage is not just about the couple but about the union of families. Marriage reflects the couple's varnashramadharma – duty to their varna. Making a good choice of marriage partner will help the families gain good karma during the householder stage of life – grithasta. In the light of all of this – the idea that marriage could be outdated is ridiculous. It is the bedrock of family and social cohesion in Hindu societies. From this point of view, some would consider it folly to follow the current fashion in the UK for loose and ungoverned relationships.</p> <p>In Britain, more couples are cohabiting rather than getting married than ever before. People seem to take the view that there is no need for a formal or legal statement to seal their relationship. It is not necessary to get married to show love, be committed or to provide a secure home for children. Equality between men and women has meant that the idea of marriage as the relationship where the woman is supported by her husband rather than her father has gone. Marriage is really an old fashioned cultural concept.</p> <p>From a secular point of view, marriage is important as a public commitment to the other person and as a legal status. It gives partners and any children legal security and rights if the relationship breaks down. As a result it is not outdated but is a sensible thing to do. It is also still extremely popular.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)	<p><b>Islam</b></p> <p><b>Give one example of contraception which might be acceptable to Muslims.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any method which prevents sperm reaching the ovum and fertilising it Eg condom/diaphragm/rhythm method.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a correct response</p>	1	
	(b)	<p><b>State two reasons which a couple might give for seeking a divorce.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adultery</li> <li>Cruelty</li> <li>Desertion</li> <li>Lack of love</li> <li>Drifting apart.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p><b>Describe what some Muslims believe about sex before marriage.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sex is a gift from Allah and should only take place within marriage</li> <li>• Sex is for procreation and therefore should be part of a stable marriage</li> <li>• Mixing of the sexes socially is controlled and the sexes are often separated formally so (sexual) relationships before marriage are considered to be culturally inappropriate and possibly forbidden</li> <li>• Cultural factors and social taboos may influence beliefs.</li> </ul> <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p><b>Explain Muslim attitudes towards re-marriage.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>If the reason for remarriage is that the person has been widowed then it is acceptable. It is accepted that some marriages fail and if after efforts by the couple and the community to support the marriage it is still impossible, divorce is allowed and remarriage is acceptable and may be encouraged.</p> <p>As marriage is a joining of families, remarriage can present family/social problems. A man cannot divorce his wife until it is shown that she is not pregnant so remarriage could be affected by that condition.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p><b>'Marriage is outdated.'</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>In Islam, although the joining of a couple in marriage is a contractual rather than a religious event, it is of huge significance and is not considered outdated. Muslims believe marriage is intended to be a contract for life, the appropriate environment for sexual relationships, for the upbringing of children and for the union of families. All of these things make it highly significant for Muslims and not outdated. From this point of view, some would consider it folly to follow the current fashion in the UK for loose and ungoverned relationships.</p> <p>In Britain, more couples are cohabiting rather than getting married than ever before. People seem to take the view that there is no need for a formal or legal statement to seal their relationship. It is not necessary to get married to show love, be committed or to provide a secure home for children. Equality between men and women has meant that the idea of marriage as the relationship where the woman is supported by her husband rather than her father has gone. Marriage is really an old fashioned cultural concept.</p> <p>From a secular point of view, marriage is important as a public commitment to the other person and as a legal status. It gives partners and any children legal security and rights if the relationship breaks down. As a result it is not outdated but is a sensible thing to do. It is also still extremely popular.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(a)	<p><b>Judaism</b></p> <p><b>Give one example of contraception which might be acceptable to Jews.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contraceptive Pill</li> <li>• IUD and barrier methods are acceptable to some liberal Jews.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a correct response</p>	1	
	(b)	<p><b>State two reasons which a couple might give for seeking a divorce.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adultery</li> <li>• Cruelty</li> <li>• Desertion</li> <li>• Lack of love</li> <li>• Drifting apart.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p><b>Describe what some Jews believe about sex before marriage.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sex before marriage is not acceptable</li> <li>• Sex is an important part of a relationship, but only within marriage</li> <li>• Sex is for procreation and therefore should be part of a stable married relationship</li> <li>• Cultural factors and social taboos may influence beliefs.</li> </ul> <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p><b>Explain Jewish attitudes towards re-marriage.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>If the reason for remarriage is that the person has been widowed then it is acceptable. Marriage is a great blessing and is intended to last until the death of one of the partners. However, Judaism has always accepted that some marriages fail so divorce is acceptable and remarriage encouraged.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p><b>'Marriage is outdated.'</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Jewish point of view, marriage is an essential aspect of life. The Talmud suggests that a man who does not marry does not have a fulfilled existence. Genesis 2:4 suggests that marriage is expected (become one flesh). Marriage is seen as the relationship where a couple can respond securely to the human feelings of love and compassion and it is the appropriate environment for a fulfilling sexual relationship. It also ensures a secure environment for children. For some Jews it is essential that they marry within the faith to preserve the race. So it is certainly not outdated. From this point of view, some would consider it folly to follow the current fashion in the UK for loose and ungoverned relationships.</p> <p>In Britain, more couples are cohabiting rather than getting married than ever before. People seem to take the view that there is no need for a formal or legal statement to seal their relationship. It is not necessary to get married to show love, be committed or to provide a secure home for children. Equality between men and women has meant that the idea of marriage as the relationship where the woman is supported by her husband rather than her father has gone. Marriage is really an old fashioned cultural concept.</p> <p>From a secular point of view, marriage is important as a public commitment to the other person and as a legal status. It gives partners and any children legal security and rights if the relationship breaks down. As a result it is not outdated but is a sensible thing to do. It is also still extremely popular.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	(a)	<p><b>Sikhism</b></p> <p><b>Give one example of contraception which might be acceptable to Sikhs.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Condom</li><li>• IUD</li><li>• Contraceptive Pill.</li></ul> <p>1 mark for a correct response</p>	1	
	(b)	<p><b>State two reasons which a couple might give for seeking a divorce.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Adultery</li><li>• Cruelty</li><li>• Desertion</li><li>• Lack of love</li><li>• Drifting apart.</li></ul> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p><b>Describe what some Sikhs believe about sex before marriage.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The divine spark of Waheguru (God) is present in every human body, which means the body has to be kept clean and perfect so it is necessary to avoid anything that might harm the body</li> <li>• Sex is therefore limited to marriage and pre-marital or extra-marital sex is forbidden</li> <li>• Sex is for procreation and therefore should be part of a stable married relationship</li> <li>• Cultural factors and social taboos may influence beliefs.</li> </ul> <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p><b>Explain Sikh attitudes towards re-marriage.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>If the reason for remarriage is that the person has been widowed then it is acceptable.          Marriage is intended to be for life as it is a union of souls before God (Waheguru) and also a joining of families so remarriage can present family/social problems          It is accepted that some marriages fail and if after efforts by the couple and the community to support the marriage, it cannot be saved, divorce and remarriage is allowed/acceptable.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p><b>'Marriage is outdated.'</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Sikh point of view marriage is the foundation of family life. Guru Nanak Dev Ji rejected celibacy. Marriage is a very important stage of life for a Sikh. It is more than just two people making a legal contract. Sikhs are encouraged to marry to ensure a secure environment for children. It is seen as providing a secure and appropriate environment for a fulfilling sexual relationship.</p> <p>There are also cultural factors, such as the need to unite families. So marriage to a Sikh is not outdated, it is a key part of life and an expectation of all people that they will enjoy a marriage and family life. From this point of view, some would consider it folly to follow the current fashion in the UK for loose and ungoverned relationships.</p> <p>In Britain, more couples are cohabiting rather than getting married than ever before. People seem to take the view that there is no need for a formal or legal statement to seal their relationship. It is not necessary to get married to show love, be committed or to provide a secure home for children. Equality between men and women has meant that the idea of marriage as the relationship where the woman is supported by her husband rather than her father has gone. Marriage is really an old fashioned cultural concept.</p> <p>From a secular point of view, marriage is important as a public commitment to the other person and as a legal status. It gives partners and any children legal security and rights if the relationship breaks down. As a result it is not outdated but is a sensible thing to do. It is also still extremely popular.</p>	12	The OCR Endorsed text book refers to marrying within the same casts – something generally rejected by Sikh teaching.
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6	SPaG 3	

**SECTION B – Religion and Medical Ethics**

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><b>Buddhism</b></p> <p><b>Give the word which means ‘making an exact copy of a living creature’.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cloning.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a correct response</p>	1	
	(b)		<p><b>State two views which Buddhists might hold about the use of animals in medical research.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some forms of medical research would go against the first precept</li> <li>The animal may be a relation by virtue of past or future rebirth and so would not want experimentation on a member of their family</li> <li>If the use of animals could reduce suffering of humans it could be justified but it should be as limited as possible and only when there is no other alternative</li> <li>All sentient beings are considered to be valuable and should be treated with respect.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p><b>Describe one attitude which Buddhists might have towards euthanasia.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hastening death breaks the first precept and is regarded as murder</li> <li>• Euthanasia will not relieve dukkha being experienced in the long term</li> <li>• Medical treatment that extends life and causes pain can be seen as breaking the first precept which could lead to an acceptance of euthanasia</li> <li>• Passive euthanasia is OK but active euthanasia is murder</li> <li>• Euthanasia might be seen as the compassionate thing to do – possible application of Meta.</li> </ul> <p>Marks should be awarded for a combination of statements, plus any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p><b>Explain why Buddhists have different attitudes towards suicide.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Suicide for Buddhists is a morally neutral act which means they do not all have the same attitude towards it. Some Buddhists would not approve of suicide because the way life ends has a huge effect on the new life so at death a person's thoughts should be selfless. There should be no anger fear or hatred. If a person takes their own life because they are in despair or just miserable, this is not a good end.</p> <p>However a Buddhist would not necessarily judge a person who attempted it as for them suicide is a morally neutral act. They might however seek to help them understand how it was an unsatisfactory end to this existence.</p> <p>Some Buddhists might approve of suicide in the case of people who have achieved enlightenment such as monks, as happened as a form of political protest during the Vietnam War.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p><b>'It is always wrong to take a human life.'</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Buddhists will be guided by the first precept.            Buddhists would consider the issue in the context of their care for all sentient beings and their desire for right conduct and the principle of ahimsa. It can be argued that this way of thinking is much more responsible than passing the question of what to do in such difficult medical cases on to God. Generally this will lead to the conclusion that taking a life is wrong. However in some situations the life and death issue becomes blurred by the ability of modern medical care to prolong life. There is a difference between killing (active euthanasia) and allowing a person to die – nature taking its course – passive euthanasia. Hence it may be that a life is ended by a lack of medical intervention rather than by actual killing. Where there is a difference is the debate.</p> <p>In the case of abortion, the possibility of double effect may lead to an acceptance of the need to kill the unborn child.</p> <p>Killing in war is regarded as acceptable and even encouraged by the record in the scriptures of warfare and the virtues it evokes.            Killing as punishment of wrongdoing is also acceptable in some countries.            Human life is too special (sacred) for anyone except God to give it or take it away.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	(a)	<p><b>Christianity</b></p> <p><b>Give the word which means ‘making an exact copy of a living creature’.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cloning.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a correct response</p>	1	
	(b)	<p><b>State two views which Christians might hold about the use of animals in medical research.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animals are a part of God’s creation and deserve respect</li> <li>• God created animals but gave mankind dominion over them so they can be used</li> <li>• Animals are inferior and can be used to the benefit of humans including in medical research</li> <li>• If people will benefit through the use of animals then it is right.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p><b>Describe one attitude which Christians might have towards euthanasia.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only God has the right to end a life</li> <li>• Euthanasia goes against the sixth commandment – do not murder</li> <li>• Life is sacred – it is not up to mankind to judge its value</li> <li>• Passive euthanasia is OK but active euthanasia is murder.</li> </ul> <p>Marks should be awarded for a combination of statements, plus any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p><b>Explain why Christians have different attitudes towards suicide.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Christians still take the view that as Suicide is self murder and it is therefore wrong. In the view of some Christians, suicide will lead to eternal damnation. Only God has the right to take life.</p> <p>Other Christians, whilst believing it to be wrong to take one's life would practise agape. They will show compassion and understanding and may support organisations like the Samaritans. This is because they believe people at risk of committing suicide need help, not condemnation.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p><b>'It is always wrong to take a human life.'</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The guiding principles for Christians are the commandments against killing and to love one's neighbour. Both of these suggest that it is always wrong to take life. Human life is too special (sacred for anyone except God to give it or take it away).</p> <p>Hence, in the case of a terminal illness, most Christians are against euthanasia. This because taking a life is murder and they would seek to help to support and comfort the person through the final stages of their life rather than assist their suicide through euthanasia. However in some situations the life and death issue becomes blurred by the ability of modern medical care to prolong life. There is a difference between killing (active euthanasia) and allowing a person to die – nature taking its course – passive euthanasia. Hence it may be that a life is ended by a lack of medical intervention rather than by actual killing. On the other hand, suffering may have purpose and euthanasia or suicide could be going against the divine plan. Some Christians believe that if the quality of life is so bad that the person feels unable to go on living that the loving (Christian/agape) thing to do is to help them to die. In the case of abortion, the possibility of double effect may lead to an acceptance of the need to kill the unborn child.</p> <p>Killing in war is regarded as acceptable and even encouraged by the record in the scriptures of warfare and the virtues it evokes. The Just war theory was devised to enable Christians to fight and kill their enemies whilst remaining within the faith.</p> <p>Killing as punishment of wrongdoing is also acceptable in some 'Christian' countries.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	(a)	<p><b>Hinduism</b></p> <p><b>Give the word which means ‘making an exact copy of a living creature’.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cloning.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a correct response</p>	1	
	(b)	<p><b>State two views which Hindus might hold about the use of animals in medical research.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The principle of ahimsa would rule out cruel treatment of animals and therefore most medical research</li> <li>• Cruelty could create bad karma – animals cannot speak or say how they are suffering</li> <li>• The respect shown to animals by Hindus (Cow) and their status as creations of Brahman makes it difficult to justify using them for research – even medical research</li> <li>• The animal may be a relation by virtue of past or future reincarnation and so would not want experimentation on a member of their family.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p><b>Describe one attitude which Hindus might have towards euthanasia.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life is sacred and only the gods can take it</li> <li>• Suffering has to be endured or bad karma will be carried forward into the next life</li> <li>• The principle of ahimsa (respect for life) means euthanasia is prohibited</li> <li>• Passive euthanasia is OK but active euthanasia is murder.</li> </ul> <p>Marks should be awarded for a combination of statements, plus any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p><b>Explain why Hindus have different attitudes towards suicide.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Hindus would reject suicide and take the view that it is wrong because Life is precious so suicide is wrong. Other Hindus might take the view that if it is a sacrifice to help others, such as an altruistic action in a war, it is not considered to be wrong.</p> <p>Hindus may also take the view that the way life ends has a huge effect on the new life, so at death a person's thoughts should be selfless. There should be no anger fear or hatred. Because of this view, if a person takes their own life because they are in despair or just miserable, this is not a good end and so suicide in these cases is not approved of.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p><b>'It is always wrong to take a human life.'</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The respect for life (ahimsa) means that taking the life of a suffering person is wrong. Suffering is to be endured and the sufferer supported through it to prevent the bad karma which has caused the suffering being carried into the next life.</p> <p>Some might argue that it would be compassionate to help a person to die and would hold that human life is too special (sacred) for anyone except the gods to give it or take it away.</p> <p>Suffering may have purpose and euthanasia or suicide could deny the person a better reincarnation. Candidates may distinguish between active and passive euthanasia in their responses.</p> <p>Most Hindus are against this because taking a life is murder and they would seek to help to support and comfort the person through the final stages of their life rather than assist their suicide through euthanasia. However in some situations the life and death issue becomes blurred by the ability of modern medical care to prolong life. There is a difference between killing (active euthanasia) and allowing a person to die – nature taking its course – passive euthanasia. Hence it may be that a life is ended by a lack of medical intervention rather than by actual killing.</p> <p>In the case of abortion, the possibility of double effect may lead to an acceptance of the need to kill the unborn child.</p> <p>Killing in war is regarded as acceptable and even encouraged by the record in the scriptures of warfare and the virtues it evokes.</p> <p>Killing as punishment of wrongdoing is also acceptable in some countries.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
10	(a)	<p><b>Islam</b></p> <p><b>Give the word which means ‘making an exact copy of a living creature’.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cloning.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a correct response</p>	1	
	(b)	<p><b>State two views which Muslims might hold about the use of animals in medical research.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experiments on animals in pursuit of relieving human suffering is allowed</li> <li>• Cruelty is not acceptable</li> <li>• Allah gave mankind lordship of animals so they can be used for the benefit of humans.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p><b>Describe one attitude which Muslims might have towards euthanasia.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Euthanasia is forbidden because it interferes with Allah’s plan for a person</li> <li>• Muhammad ﷺ taught that people who killed themselves would go to hell</li> <li>• Some Muslims might believe that when people suffer it is a test of faith – ending a life is evading this test</li> <li>• Passive euthanasia is OK but active euthanasia is murder.</li> </ul> <p>Marks should be awarded for a combination of statements, plus any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p><b>Explain why Muslims have different attitudes towards suicide.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Suicide is forbidden in Islam and the person will be sent to Hell if they die as a result of suicide Only Allah has the right to decide when a person dies so the person must realise that they have challenged his authority. Suffering including mental anguish may have purpose and suicide would be going against the divine plan. Many Muslims would try to understand what lay behind the despair and would aim to prevent things getting so bad that suicide seemed the only way out.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b>– ‘Suicide bombing’ is part of a wider debate about martyrdom and is <b>not</b> an acceptable response to this question.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p><b>'It is always wrong to take a human life.'</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The guiding principle for Muslims is that only Allah can give or take life. Human life is too special (sacred) for anyone except Allah to give it or take it away.</p> <p>Hence, in the case of a terminal illness, most Muslims are against euthanasia. This because taking a life is murder and they would seek to help to support and comfort the person through the final stages of their life rather than assist their suicide through euthanasia. However in some situations the life and death issue becomes blurred by the ability of modern medical care to prolong life. There is a difference between killing (active euthanasia) and allowing a person to die – nature taking its course – passive euthanasia. Hence it may be that a life is ended by a lack of medical intervention rather than by actual killing. On the other hand, suffering may have purpose and euthanasia or suicide could be going against the divine plan.</p> <p>Some people believe that if the quality of life is so bad that the person feels unable to go on living that the loving thing to do is to help them to die.</p> <p>In the case of abortion, the possibility of double effect may lead to an acceptance of the need to kill the unborn child.</p> <p>Killing in war is regarded as acceptable and even encouraged by the record in the history of many religions of warfare and the virtues it evokes.</p> <p>The concept of Jihad may be employed to support a war.</p> <p>Killing as punishment is also acceptable in some Muslim countries.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
11	(a)	<p><b>Judaism</b></p> <p><b>Give the word which means ‘making an exact copy of a living creature’.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cloning.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a correct response</p>	1	
	(b)	<p><b>State two views which Jews might hold about the use of animals in medical research.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They are considered to be below humans in G-d’s creation but should be cared for and not treated cruelly but can be used for the benefit of mankind</li> <li>• God created animals but gave mankind dominion over them so they can be used.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p><b>Describe one attitude which Jews might have towards euthanasia.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most Jews are against this because taking a life is murder and they would seek to help to support and comfort the person through the final stages of their life rather than assist their suicide through euthanasia</li> <li>• It is considered acceptable to turn off the life support machine if it is clear that recovery will never take place</li> <li>• Suffering may have purpose and euthanasia could be going against the divine plan</li> <li>• Passive euthanasia is OK but active euthanasia is murder.</li> </ul> <p>Marks should be awarded for a combination of statements, plus any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p><b>Explain why Jews have different attitudes towards suicide.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Jews would frown on suicide because life is sacred – G-d given and taking it is self murder and against the Commandments – you shall not kill.</p> <p>Other Jews support organisations like the Samaritans because they believe people at risk of committing suicide need help, not condemnation.</p> <p>In the view of some Jews even mental suffering may have purpose and taking one's life is therefore working against the divine plan.</p> <p>Only G-d can give and take life.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p><b>'It is always wrong to take a human life.'</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The guiding principle for Jews is the commandment against killing This suggests that it is always wrong to take life. Human life is too special (sacred for anyone except G-d to give it or take it away). Hence, in the case of a terminal illness, most Jews are against euthanasia. This because taking a life is murder and they would seek to help to support and comfort the person through the final stages of their life rather than assist their suicide through euthanasia. However in some situations the life and death issue becomes blurred by the ability of modern medical care to prolong life. There is a difference between killing (active euthanasia) and allowing a person to die – nature taking its course – passive euthanasia. Hence it may be that a life is ended by a lack of medical intervention rather than by actual killing. On the other hand, suffering may have purpose and euthanasia or suicide could be going against the divine plan. Some people believe that if the quality of life is so bad that the person feels unable to go on living that the loving thing to do is to help them to die. In the case of abortion, the possibility of double effect may lead to an acceptance of the need to kill the unborn child. Killing in war is regarded as acceptable and even encouraged by the record in the scriptures of warfare and the virtues it evokes. Killing as punishment of wrongdoing is also acceptable in some countries.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
12	(a)	<p><b>Sikhism</b></p> <p><b>Give the word which means ‘making an exact copy of a living creature’.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cloning.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a correct response</p>	1	
	(b)	<p><b>State two views which Sikhs might hold about the use of animals in medical research.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experiments on animals in pursuit of relieving human suffering is allowed, but cruelty is not acceptable</li> <li>• Waheguru gave mankind lordship of animals so they can be used for the benefit of humans.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p><b>Describe one attitude which Sikhs might have towards euthanasia.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life is sacred and people have no right to take it</li> <li>• Euthanasia could accumulate bad karma and be a hindrance to achieving the goal of liberation</li> <li>• Life will end on accordance with the wishes of Waheguru, not humans.</li> </ul> <p>Marks should be awarded for a combination of statements, plus any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p><b>Explain why Sikhs have different attitudes towards suicide.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>For many Sikhs as life is given by Waheguru (God), no person should take it. So Sikhs might condemn a person for attempting it.</p> <p>Many would also take the view that committing suicide builds up bad karma and makes it more difficult for a person to achieve liberation (mukti) the release from the cycle of reincarnation.</p> <p>Sikhs might support organisations like the Samaritans because they believe people at risk of committing suicide need help, not condemnation and this would be supported by teaching about Sewa.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p><b>'It is always wrong to take a human life.'</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Killing is against the teachings of Sikhism. Taking one's life is regarded as interfering with the plan which Waheguru has for a person. (Hukam of Waheguru). Human life is too special (sacred) for anyone except Waheguru to give it or take it away.</p> <p>Hence, in the case of a terminal illness, most Sikhs are against euthanasia. This is because taking a life is murder and they would seek to help to support and comfort the person through the final stages of their life rather than assist their suicide through euthanasia. However in some situations the life and death issue becomes blurred by the ability of modern medical care to prolong life. There is a difference between killing (active euthanasia) and allowing a person to die – nature taking its course – passive euthanasia. Hence it may be that a life is ended by a lack of medical intervention rather than by actual killing. On the other hand, suffering may have purpose and euthanasia or suicide could be going against the divine plan. Some people believe that if the quality of life is so bad that the person feels unable to go on living that the loving thing to do is to help them to die.</p> <p>In the case of abortion, the possibility of double effect may lead to an acceptance of the need to kill the unborn child.</p> <p>Killing in war is regarded as acceptable and even encouraged by the record in the scriptures of warfare and the virtues it evokes.</p> <p>Killing as punishment of wrongdoing is also acceptable in some countries.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6	SPaG 3	

**SECTION C – Religion, Poverty and Wealth**

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><b>Buddhism</b></p> <p><b>What is meant by the term ‘a moral occupation’?</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An occupation which is acceptable to the religion and its followers</li> <li>• An occupation which promotes goodness and good effects in society.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a correct response</p>	1	
	(b)		<p><b>State two reasons why Buddhists might give money to a charity.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buddhists are encouraged to show compassion which can be expressed by giving to a charity</li> <li>• Giving to a charity is an example of ‘Right Livelihood’ as it is compatible with the five precepts.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p><b>What might Buddhists believe causes disease?</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religious or philosophical response</li> <li>• Poor medical services as a result of poverty</li> <li>• Drought leading to poor living conditions giving rise to diseases</li> <li>• Poor medical services as a result of war</li> <li>• Mismanagement of the economy of the country leading to poor medical services</li> <li>• Poor sanitation.</li> </ul> <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p><b>Explain Buddhist views about wealth.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Wealth is good if it is used for the benefit of others. It should be shared in proportion to one's wealth.  It is not to become an object or end in itself.  The accumulation of wealth is to be praised if it means that you can benefit others.  Wealth can become a barrier to enlightenment if one becomes attached to it.  Wealth/prosperity might well be a blessing from God.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p><b>‘Giving to the poor is a waste.’</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Buddhist point of view, giving to the poor is not just about helping others but about how it affects the giver. It is a demonstration of some of the fundamental principles of Buddhism – showing compassion and pursuing a good life – right livelihood.</p> <p>The concept of Dana a fundamental Buddhist virtue is also significant here as it means giving or cultivating generosity.</p> <p>Even if it appears to do little good for the poor because the problem is so large giving to the poor has benefits for the giver which are important.</p> <p>Although giving to the poor seems to make little difference that does not make it a waste as even a small amount of help is going to make a difference.</p> <p>People might feel better by giving to the poor but the problems of poverty can only be solved by governments and by economic development. In fact giving to the poor can just keep them in poverty and make them dependent. So it is not only a waste but it is actually counterproductive.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
14	(a)	<p><b>Christianity</b></p> <p><b>What is meant by the term ‘a moral occupation’?</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An occupation which is acceptable to the religion and its followers</li> <li>• An occupation which promotes goodness and good effects in society.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a correct response</p>	1	
	(b)	<p><b>State two reasons why Christians might give money to a charity.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jesus’ example and the parables he taught all suggest that Christians should support charitable works</li> <li>• The parable of the sheep and goats indicates the importance of charity.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p><b>What might Christians believe causes disease?</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor medical services as a result of poverty</li> <li>• Drought leading to poor living conditions giving rise to diseases</li> <li>• Poor medical services as a result of war</li> <li>• Mismanagement of the economy of the country leading to poor medical services</li> <li>• Poor sanitation.</li> </ul> <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p><b>Explain Christian views about wealth.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Wealth is a responsibility and should not be an end in itself.  Wealth should be earned honestly and used unselfishly for the benefit of others.  Money is not the root of all evil, but the love of money is.  Wealth can become a barrier to entry into the Kingdom of God if one becomes attached to it.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p><b>'Giving to the poor is a waste.'</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Christian point of view, giving to the poor is not just about helping others but about actually helping Jesus. It is also a demonstration of some of the fundamental principles of Christianity – showing agape and love for one's neighbour.</p> <p>Tithing is a feature of the lives of many Christians and this can help the poor through regular giving.</p> <p>Even if it appears to do little good for the poor because the problem is so large giving to the poor has benefits for the giver which are important.</p> <p>Although giving to the poor seems to make little difference that does not make it a waste as even a small amount of help is going to make a difference.</p> <p>People might feel better by giving to the poor but the problems of poverty can only be solved by governments and by economic development. In fact giving to the poor can just keep them in poverty and make them dependent. So it is not only a waste but it is actually counterproductive.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
15	(a)	<p><b>Hinduism</b></p> <p><b>What is meant by the term ‘a moral occupation’?</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An occupation which is acceptable to the religion and its followers</li> <li>• An occupation which promotes goodness and good effects in society.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a correct response</p>	1	
	(b)	<p><b>State two reasons why Hindus might give money to a charity.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since all people have atman within them, all people should be treated with respect. Working for a charity enables a Hindu to do that particularly well</li> <li>• Working for a charity could help to fulfil that part of a person’s dharma, which is to help the poor.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p><b>What might Hindus believe causes disease?</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor medical services as a result of poverty</li> <li>• Drought leading to poor living conditions giving rise to diseases</li> <li>• Poor medical services as a result of war</li> <li>• Mismanagement of the economy of the country leading to poor medical services</li> <li>• Poor sanitation.</li> </ul> <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p><b>Explain Hindu views about wealth.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>A Hindu should work to provide wealth by lawful means to support the Family. This is especially true at the householder stage when Hindus are encouraged to accumulate wealth for the benefit of the family.</p> <p>Wealth does not bring happiness on its own, but it is essential for the support of the extended family. In the later stages of life, a Hindu may reduce the need for wealth, to concentrate on leading a religious life.</p> <p>Wealth can affect the fulfilment of one's dharma if one becomes attached to it.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p><b>‘Giving to the poor is a waste.’</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Hindu point of view, giving to the poor is not just about helping others but about helping to fulfil a person’s dharma. It is also a demonstration of some of the fundamental principles of Hinduism – showing compassion and could be seen as an aspect of ahimsa.</p> <p>Even if it appears to do little good for the poor because the problem is so large giving to the poor has benefits for the giver which are important.</p> <p>Although giving to the poor seems to make little difference that does not make it a waste as even a small amount of help is going to make a difference.</p> <p>People might feel better by giving to the poor but the problems of poverty can only be solved by governments and by economic development. In fact giving to the poor can just keep them in poverty and make them dependent. So it is not only a waste but it is actually counterproductive.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
16	(a)	<p><b>Islam</b></p> <p><b>What is meant by the term 'a moral occupation'?</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An occupation which is acceptable to the religion and its followers</li> <li>• An occupation which promotes goodness and good effects in society.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a correct response</p>	1	
	(b)	<p><b>State two reasons why Muslims might give money to a charity.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muhammad's ﷺ encouraged the giving alms</li> <li>• Zakah could be considered an obligation to give to charity.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p><b>What might Muslims believe causes disease?</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor medical services as a result of poverty</li> <li>• Drought leading to poor living conditions giving rise to diseases</li> <li>• Poor medical services as a result of war</li> <li>• Mismanagement of the economy of the country leading to poor medical services</li> <li>• Poor sanitation.</li> </ul> <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p><b>Explain Muslim views about wealth.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Wealth should be earned through appropriate activities and it should be used for the benefit of the family and the community.</p> <p>Muslims will give money to Muslim charities.</p> <p>The charging of interest on loans is forbidden.</p> <p>Wealth is not to be sought as an end in itself.</p> <p>Wealth can become a distraction away from fulfilling the will of Allah if one becomes attached to it</p> <p>Wealth needs to be purified and Zakah is important in this respect Muslims will follow the example of Muhammad ﷺ in their attitude to wealth.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p><b>‘Giving to the poor is a waste.’</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Muslim point of view, giving to the poor is not just about helping others but about fulfilling/obeying one of the five Pillars of Islam. It is also a demonstration of some of the fundamental principles of Islam – showing compassion and mercy towards others. The need to care for the poor is a theme in Muslim teaching.</p> <p>Zakah is a part of Muslim obligation – to help those less well off through regular giving.</p> <p>Even if it appears to do little good for the poor because the problem is so large giving to the poor has benefits for the giver which are important.</p> <p>Although giving to the poor seems to make little difference that does not make it a waste as even a small amount of help is going to make a difference.</p> <p>People might feel better by giving to the poor but the problems of poverty can only be solved by governments and by economic development. In fact giving to the poor can just keep them in poverty and make them dependent. So it is not only a waste but it is actually counterproductive.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
17	(a)	<p><b>Judaism</b></p> <p><b>What is meant by the term ‘a moral occupation’?</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An occupation which is acceptable to the religion and its followers</li> <li>• An occupation which promotes goodness and good effects in society.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a correct response</p>	1	
	(b)	<p><b>State two reasons why Jews might give money to a charity.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Torah (Deuteronomy 15: 7–8) supports a Jew giving to a charity</li> <li>• To assist others who are less fortunate to make their way in the world.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p><b>What might Jews believe causes disease?</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor medical services as a result of poverty</li> <li>• Drought leading to poor living conditions giving rise to diseases</li> <li>• Poor medical services as a result of war</li> <li>• Mismanagement of the economy of the country leading to poor medical services</li> <li>• Poor sanitation.</li> </ul> <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p><b>Explain Jewish views about wealth.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Judaism does not approve of materialism but teaches that people should be content and not seek wealth for the sake of it  Wealth should be accumulated honestly  Wealth can be danger as it may distract the Jew from G-d.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p><b>‘Giving to the poor is a waste.’</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Jewish point of view, giving to the poor is not just about helping others but about fulfilling/teaching such as in the Torah. It is also a demonstration of some of the fundamental principles of Judaism – showing compassion and mercy towards others. The need to care for the poor is a theme in Jewish teaching.</p> <p>Tzekah is a part of Jewish obligation – to help those less well off through regular giving. Even if it appears to do little good for the poor because the problem is so large giving to the poor has benefits for the giver which are important.</p> <p>Although giving to the poor seems to make little difference that does not make it a waste as even a small amount of help is going to make a difference.</p> <p>People might feel better by giving to the poor but the problems of poverty can only be solved by governments and by economic development. In fact giving to the poor can just keep them in poverty and make them dependent. So it is not only a waste but it is actually counterproductive.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
18	(a)	<p><b>Sikhism</b></p> <p><b>What is meant by the term 'a moral occupation'?</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An occupation which is acceptable to the religion and its followers</li> <li>• An occupation which promotes goodness and good effects in society.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a correct response</p>	1	
	(b)	<p><b>State two reasons why Sikhs might give money to a charity.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To respond to Sewa</li> <li>• Working for a charity could create good karma</li> <li>• To put principle of vand chhakna (which means to share one's wealth and goods with those less fortunate) into action.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p><b>What might Sikhs believe causes disease?</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor medical services as a result of poverty</li> <li>• Drought leading to poor living conditions giving rise to diseases</li> <li>• Poor medical services as a result of war</li> <li>• Mismanagement of the economy of the country leading to poor medical services</li> <li>• Poor sanitation.</li> </ul> <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p><b>Explain Sikh views about wealth.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Wealth is to be used for the support of family and those who are in need.  Sewa – service to the community is central to the practice of the faith so wealth is useful to assist in this but it must not be an end in itself.  Wealth can become distraction away from worship of Waheguru if one becomes attached to it.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p><b>‘Giving to the poor is a waste.’</b></p> <p><b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Sikh point of view, caring for the poor is not just about helping others but about fulfilling/teaching about sharing good and wealth. It is also a demonstration of some of the fundamental principles of Sikhism – vand chhakna which means to share one’s wealth and goods with those less fortunate. The need to care for the poor is a theme in Sikh teaching.</p> <p>Sewa underpins Sikh attitudes towards those less fortunate.</p> <p>Even if it appears to do little good for the poor because the problem is so large giving to the poor has benefits for the giver which are important.</p> <p>Although giving to the poor seems to make little difference that does not make it a waste as even a small amount of help is going to make a difference.</p> <p>People might feel better by giving to the poor but the problems of poverty can only be solved by governments and by economic development. In fact giving to the poor can just keep them in poverty and make them dependent. So it is not only a waste but it is actually counterproductive.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6	SPaG 3	

**OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)**  
1 Hills Road  
Cambridge  
CB1 2EU

**OCR Customer Contact Centre**

**Education and Learning**

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: [general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk](mailto:general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk)

**[www.ocr.org.uk](http://www.ocr.org.uk)**

For staff training purposes and as part of our quality assurance programme your call may be recorded or monitored

**Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations**  
is a Company Limited by Guarantee  
Registered in England  
Registered Office; 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU  
Registered Company Number: 3484466  
OCR is an exempt Charity

**OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations)**  
Head office  
Telephone: 01223 552552  
Facsimile: 01223 552553

© OCR 2013

