

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

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **B604**: Ethics 2: (Peace and Justice, Equality, Media)

Mark Scheme for June 2013

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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.

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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, 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, i.e. 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

<i>High performance 3 marks</i>
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.
<i>Intermediate performance 2 marks</i>
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.
<i>Threshold performance 1 mark</i>
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


<p>Level 3 5–6</p>	<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.
<p>Level 2 3–4</p>	<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.
<p>Level 1 1–2</p>	<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.
<p>Level 0 0</p>	<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>


Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	<p>What is meant by the term ‘pacifism’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refusal to fight • Rejection of war under all circumstances • Refusal to use violence. <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Name one of the aims of punishment.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <p>i)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reformation • Retribution • Deterrence • Protection • Vindication • Restoration. <p>State what this means.</p> <p>ii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making someone into a better person/a useful citizen • Paying someone back for what they have done/taking revenge • Making sure that the crime is not repeated or copied by others • Making sure that society is kept safe from the criminal • Upholding the value of the law by punishing those who break it • Allowing someone to put right the harm they have caused. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	Also acceptable are Rehabilitation and granting Justice.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one way Buddhists might put the concept of justice into practice.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They might try to live fairly and ethically, for example by following teachings about compassion, the Five Precepts or the ethical parts of the Noble Eightfold Path • They might campaign against social injustice by demonstrating, letter writing etc • They might try to help victims of injustice in practical ways • They might act as a good citizen • They might pursue a legal career or a career in the police force. <p>Marks will be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	Criminal justice as a focus for the response is acceptable.
(d)	<p>Explain why some Buddhists believe they should not use violence.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Buddhists are generally opposed to the use of violence since Buddhist scriptures speak of developing compassion for all sentient beings and this is hardly compatible with the use of violence. Many Buddhists practice metta bhavana meditation which is aimed at developing metta (compassion/loving kindness towards all, including ones enemies) If this is the ideal to which Buddhists aspire they will obviously try to avoid violence if possible.</p> <p>Violence grows out of anger, pride and ignorance, the Three Poisons which are at the centre of the Wheel of Life and keep people bound in samsara. It is only by overcoming these poisons that one can hope to achieve Nibbana, and so it is clear that anyone who uses violence is in ignorance and cannot become enlightened. If one has 'Right View' and understands the world as it really is it is difficult to imagine any reason why one would want to use violence since everything in this world is maya, and anicca, what could be worth violence?</p> <p>Violence causes suffering, both to the one who receives it and to the one who gives it, since a frame of mind that leads to violence is not serene. Therefore, since the point of Buddhism is to reduce and eliminate human suffering there can be no sufficient reason for violence.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Punishment is not the best way to deal with criminals.’ Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Buddhist perspective, it could be argued that the Buddhist scriptures revolve around the idea of compassion (metta). This would seem to be incompatible with the idea of punishment. Most Buddhists, however, would argue that there is a clear need for a criminal justice system and that what is important is the aim of punishment. Allowing a criminal the opportunity to put right the damage they have caused may be seen as useful, both to society and to the criminal who thereby gains an understanding of the consequences of their actions. A Buddhist would see this as skilful action which shows compassion both to the criminal and the victim and allows a real chance for the criminal to move on and perhaps ultimately attain Nibbana. Whilst ideally the criminal would do this of their own volition, most would say that it is far more likely to happen with a judicial framework. Others might argue that a prison system that is genuinely a reforming influence on criminals is entirely in line with Buddhist principles, although they might argue that the prison system as it currently exists does not do this and is, therefore, arguably not the right way to treat criminals.</p> <p>Some candidates might argue that Buddhist teachings about compassion are meant to be interpreted on a personal level and that for the protection of society deterrent and retributive punishment is necessary. Candidates might address the problems with the punitive system as it exists and may suggest alternatives. Many are likely to suggest that the degree of freedom and luxury in prisons means that it is not an effective punishment at all and that punishment should be more severe. They might also point out that those who are punished deserve it and have, by their actions, forfeited some of their rights as citizens.</p> <p>Against this, candidates might argue that there is no evidence that dehumanising criminals and imposing undignified or severe punishments reduces the levels of crime in society or reforms the criminal and that therefore punishment as it is now is expensive and useless.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 3.	3	


Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)	<p>What is meant by the term ‘pacifism’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refusal to fight • Rejection of war under all circumstances • Refusal to use violence. <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Name one of the aims of punishment.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <p>i)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reformation • Retribution • Deterrence • Protection • Vindication • Restoration. <p>State what this means.</p> <p>ii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making someone into a better person/a useful citizen • Paying someone back for what they have done/taking revenge • Making sure that the crime is not repeated or copied by others • Making sure that society is kept safe from the criminal • Upholding the value of the law by punishing those who break it • Allowing someone to put right the harm they have caused. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	Also acceptable are Rehabilitation and granting Justice.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one way Christians might put the concept of justice into practice.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They might try to live fairly and ethically, for example by following teachings about love and forgiveness or the 10 Commandments • They might take part in a Just War to uphold the principles of justice • They might campaign against social injustice by demonstrating, letter writing etc • They might try to help victims of injustice in practical ways • They might act as a good citizen • They might pursue a legal career or a career in the police force. <p>Marks will be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	Criminal justice as a focus for the response is acceptable.
(d)	<p>Explain why some Christians believe they should not use violence.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Whilst a Christian might believe that there are certain, very specific circumstances in which the use of violence can be justified, they are likely to believe that, as a general principle, violence should be avoided if at all possible, and many Christians believe that it is unacceptable under all circumstances.</p> <p>The teachings of Jesus, whilst ambiguous, tend towards pacifism and there are many quotations which candidates might use which discourage violence, or which teach that a Christian has a duty to show love and forgiveness towards all, including their enemies.</p> <p>The New Testament is clear that forgiveness from God is dependent on the way in which Christians treat each other, and particularly whether they forgive their enemies and have mercy upon them.</p> <p>The message of the New Testament is love and forgiveness and this is clearly not compatible with the use of violence.</p> <p>Violence increases the amount of pain and violence in the world and so is not compatible with the role of humans as stewards of God's creation.</p> <p>Many Christians believe that violence only leads to more violence and suffering and therefore cannot be the solution to any problem. In the Sermon on the Mount Jesus says 'Blessed are the peace makers' and this is the role he expected his followers to have.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>'Punishment is not the best way to deal with criminals.' Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Christian perspective, it could be argued that the New Testament revolves around the themes of love, compassion and forgiveness. This would seem to be incompatible with the idea of punishment. Most Christians, however, would argue that there is a clear need for a criminal justice system and that what is important is the aim of punishment. Allowing a criminal the opportunity to put right the damage they have caused may be seen as useful, both to society and to the criminal who thereby gains an understanding of the consequences of their actions. (There is an example of this in the Bible in the story of Zacheus). Whilst ideally the criminal would do this of their own volition, most would say that it is far more likely to happen with a judicial framework. Others might argue that a prison system that is genuinely a reforming influence on criminals is entirely in line with Christian principles, although they might argue that the prison system as it currently exists does not do this and is, therefore, arguably not the right way to treat criminals.</p> <p>Some Christians might turn to the Old Testament and point out that God upholds law and justice and that the OT makes clear that those who offend against the law should be punished. These Christians would see no problem with deterrent or retributive forms of punishment. They might argue that while forgiveness is required on a personal level these teachings of Jesus were never intended to be applied to civil or state matters. They might suggest that punishment is a pre requisite to forgiveness.</p> <p>Candidates might address the problems with the punitive system as it exists and may suggest alternatives. Many are likely to suggest that the degree of freedom and luxury in prisons means that it is not an effective punishment at all and that punishment should be more severe. They might also point out that those who are punished deserve it and have, by their actions, forfeited some of their rights as citizens.</p> <p>Against this, candidates might argue that there is no evidence that dehumanising criminals and imposing undignified or severe punishments reduces the levels of crime in society or reforms the criminal and that therefore punishment as it is now is expensive and useless.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 3.	3	


Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)	<p>What is meant by the term ‘pacifism’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refusal to fight • Rejection of war under all circumstances • Refusal to use violence. <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Name one of the aims of punishment.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <p>i)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reformation • Retribution • Deterrence • Protection • Vindication • Restoration. <p>State what this means.</p> <p>ii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making someone into a better person/a useful citizen • Paying someone back for what they have done/taking revenge • Making sure that the crime is not repeated or copied by others • Making sure that society is kept safe from the criminal • Upholding the value of the law by punishing those who break it • Allowing someone to put right the harm they have caused. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	Also acceptable are Rehabilitation and granting Justice.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one way Hindus might put the concept of justice into practice.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They might try to live fairly and ethically, for example by following teachings about ahimsa or satyagraha • They might campaign against social injustice by demonstrating, letter writing etc, perhaps following the example of M K Gandhi • They might fight in a war which they believe upholds the principles of justice • They might try to help victims of injustice in practical ways • They might act as a good citizen • They might pursue a legal career or a career in the police force. <p>Marks will be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	Criminal justice as a focus for the response is acceptable.
(d)	<p>Explain why some Hindus believe they should not use violence.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Hindus might believe that the use of violence is always wrong due to the principle of ahimsa which demands 'non-harm' in all things. Whilst not all Hindus believe that this principle applies to all people in all circumstances most would accept that it is a good general principle to follow. Many would point to the example of MK Gandhi who rejected all use of violence and yet was not passive or 'weak' but instead arguably achieved far more than he would have done if he had instigated riots and violent resistance. To Hindus who accept the Advaita Vedanta view that Brahman is the only absolute reality and that all beings are in fact identical to Brahman, violence is pointless. To one who has genuine understanding of the truth (satya) it is difficult to imagine an appropriate use of violence since all the things for which one could fight are maya (illusion) and transitory and so have no ultimate worth. This is well expressed in the Isa Upanishad 'He who sees himself in all creatures and all creatures in himself knows no sorrow.' Violence ultimately adds to the overall suffering and misery in the world and so can never be seen as an appropriate response.</p> <p>To many Hindus, the use of violence would generate bad karma which would have to be worked through in this or future lives and so would ultimately cause hardship to oneself.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>'Punishment is not the best way to deal with criminals.' Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Hindu perspective, it could be argued that the teaching of ahimsa would seem to be incompatible with the idea of punishment. Most Hindus, however, would argue that there is a clear need for a criminal justice system and that what is important is the aim of punishment. For many Hindus the state has inherited the 'Rajadharma' and so has a duty to uphold law and order in society and this includes the punishment of criminals. Allowing a criminal the opportunity to put right the damage they have caused may be seen as useful, both to society and to the criminal who thereby gains an understanding of the consequences of their actions. This may also be useful in helping the criminal to work through and mitigate the bad karma that their criminal action has produced. Whilst ideally the criminal would do this of their own volition, most would say that it is far more likely to happen with a judicial framework. It can be argued that a prison system that is genuinely a reforming influence on criminals is entirely in line with Hindu principles, although they might argue that the prison system as it currently exists does not do this and is, therefore, arguably not the right way to treat criminals.</p> <p>Some Hindus might turn to the Epics and Puranas where there are many examples of kings and leaders upholding the law and dealing out punishment. These Hindus would see no problem with deterrent or retributive forms of punishment. They might argue that while ahimsa is required on a personal level it was never intended to be applied to civil or state matters. Candidates might address the problems with the punitive system as it exists and may suggest alternatives. Many are likely to suggest that the degree of freedom and luxury in prisons means that it is not an effective punishment at all and that punishment should be more severe. They might also point out that those who are punished deserve it and have, by their actions, forfeited some of their rights as citizens.</p> <p>Against this, candidates might argue that there is no evidence that dehumanising criminals and imposing undignified or severe punishments reduces the levels of crime in society or reforms the criminal and that therefore punishment as it is now is expensive and useless.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 3.	3	


Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)	<p>What is meant by the term ‘pacifism’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refusal to fight • Rejection of war under all circumstances • Refusal to use violence. <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Name one of the aims of punishment.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <p>i)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reformation • Retribution • Deterrence • Protection • Vindication • Restoration. <p>State what this means.</p> <p>ii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making someone into a better person/a useful citizen • Paying someone back for what they have done/taking revenge • Making sure that the crime is not repeated or copied by others • Making sure that society is kept safe from the criminal • Upholding the value of the law by punishing those who break it • Allowing someone to put right the harm they have caused. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	Also acceptable are Rehabilitation and granting Justice.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one way Muslims might put the concept of justice into practice.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They might try to live fairly and ethically, for example by following the teachings of the Qur'an and the Ahadith • They might fight in a war which they believe upholds the principles of justice • They might campaign against social injustice by demonstrating, letter writing etc • They might try to help victims of injustice in practical ways, particularly as part of the Ummah. • They might act as a good citizen • They might pursue a legal career or a career in the police force. <p>Marks will be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	Criminal justice as a focus for the response is acceptable.
(d)	<p>Explain why some Muslims believe they should not use violence.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Whilst a Muslim might believe that there are certain, very specific circumstances in which the use of violence can be justified, or even required, they are likely to believe that, as a general principle, violence should be avoided if at all possible.</p> <p>Allah is described as compassionate and merciful and Muslims are expected to follow this example and show compassion and mercy in their dealings with others, since Allah is, ultimately, the only judge Muslims are taught that all Muslims form a community or family (The Ummah) and the use of violence within the Ummah would be unacceptable. Muslims have a duty and responsibility towards each other. The Ahadith contain a number of examples which show that Allah is pleased with those who are compassionate and who avoid the use of violence.</p> <p>Violence adds to the amount of suffering and pain in the world and so those who cause it are not acting as good khalifah of Allah's creation. Violence harms the one who causes it as well as the recipient by causing anger and an inflated sense of ego which are not helpful for those leading a spiritual life.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>'Punishment is not the best way to deal with criminals.' Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Muslim perspective, it could be argued that Allah is merciful and compassionate. This would seem to be incompatible with the idea of punishment. Most Muslims, however, would argue that there is a clear need for a criminal justice system and that what is important is the aim of punishment. Moreover Allah has provided clear guidelines in the form of Shariah Law which Muslims are required to follow and since this is divinely inspired there can be no question that it is not the right way to treat criminals. Having said this, the Shariah Law does allow the victim to show mercy rather than pursuing the legal penalty so arguably this is a better way to treat criminals even if it is not the only acceptable way. Allowing a criminal the opportunity to put right the damage they have caused may be seen as useful, both to society and to the criminal who thereby gains an understanding of the consequences of their actions. Whilst ideally the criminal would do this of their own volition, most would say that it is far more likely to happen with a judicial framework. Others might argue that a prison system that is genuinely a reforming influence on criminals is entirely in line with Islamic principles, although they might argue that the prison system as it currently exists does not do this and is, therefore, arguably not the right way to treat criminals. Some Muslims would point out that Allah upholds justice and law and would see nothing wrong with deterrent or retributive punishment.</p> <p>Candidates might address the problems with the punitive system as it exists and may suggest alternatives. Many are likely to suggest that the degree of freedom and luxury in prisons means that it is not an effective punishment at all and that punishment should be more severe. They might also point out that those who are punished deserve it and have, by their actions, forfeited some of their rights as citizens.</p> <p>Against this, candidates might argue that there is no evidence that dehumanising criminals and imposing undignified or severe punishments reduces the levels of crime in society or reforms the criminal and that therefore punishment as it is now is expensive and useless.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 3.	3	


Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(a)	<p>What is meant by the term ‘pacifism’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refusal to fight • Rejection of war under all circumstances • Refusal to use violence. <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Name one of the aims of punishment.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <p>i)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reformation • Retribution • Deterrence • Protection • Vindication • Restoration. <p>State what this means.</p> <p>ii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making someone into a better person/a useful citizen • Paying someone back for what they have done/taking revenge • Making sure that the crime is not repeated or copied by others • Making sure that society is kept safe from the criminal • Upholding the value of the law by punishing those who break it • Allowing someone to put right the harm they have caused. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	Also acceptable are Rehabilitation and granting Justice.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one way Jews might put the concept of justice into practice.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They might try to live fairly and ethically, for example by following the teachings in the Minor Prophets about justice and mercy or by obeying the 10 Commandments • They might fight in a war which they believe upholds the principles of justice • They might campaign against social injustice by demonstrating, letter writing etc • They might try to help victims of injustice in practical ways • They might act as a good citizen • They might pursue a legal career or a career in the police force. <p>Marks will be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	Criminal justice as a focus for the response is acceptable.
(d)	<p>Explain why some Jews believe that they should not use violence.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Whilst a Jew might believe that there are certain, very specific circumstances in which the use of violence can be justified, or even required, they are likely to believe that, as a general principle, violence should be avoided if at all possible.</p> <p>G-d is described as compassionate and merciful and Jews are expected to follow this example and show compassion and mercy in their dealings with others, since G-d is, ultimately, the only judge. This is particularly emphasised in the Minor Prophets which speak of justice, compassion and mercy as virtues which Jews should develop. Prophecies about a 'Messianic Age' to come are characterised by the idea of peace so this is an ideal towards which all Jews should strive.</p> <p>Violence adds to the amount of suffering and pain in the world and so those who cause it are not acting as good stewards of G-d's creation. Violence harms the one who causes it as well as the recipient by causing anger and an inflated sense of ego which are not helpful for those leading a spiritual life.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>'Punishment is not the best way to deal with criminals.' Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Jewish perspective, it could be argued that G-d is shown as merciful and forgiving. This would seem to be incompatible with the idea of punishment. Most Jews, however, would argue that there is a clear need for a criminal justice system and that what is important is the aim of punishment. G-d is also presented as upholding law and justice and because he gave the Torah clearly expects the law to be upheld and transgressors to be punished. For this reason many Jews would see no problem with deterrent or retributive forms of punishment. Allowing a criminal the opportunity to put right the damage they have caused may be seen as useful, both to society and to the criminal who thereby gains an understanding of the consequences of their actions. Whilst ideally the criminal would do this of their own volition, most would say that it is far more likely to happen with a judicial framework. Others might argue that a prison system that is genuinely a reforming influence on criminals is entirely in line with Jewish principles, although they might argue that the prison system as it currently exists does not do this and is, therefore, arguably not the right way to treat criminals.</p> <p>Some might argue that while forgiveness is required on a personal level these teachings were never intended to be applied to civil or state matters. They might suggest that punishment is a prerequisite to forgiveness.</p> <p>Candidates might address the problems with the punitive system as it exists and may suggest alternatives. Many are likely to suggest that the degree of freedom and luxury in prisons means that it is not an effective punishment at all and that punishment should be more severe. They might also point out that those who are punished deserve it and have, by their actions, forfeited some of their rights as citizens.</p> <p>Against this, candidates might argue that there is no evidence that dehumanising criminals and imposing undignified or severe punishments reduces the levels of crime in society or reforms the criminal and that therefore punishment as it is now is expensive and useless.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 3.	3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	(a)	<p>What is meant by the term ‘pacifism’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refusal to fight • Rejection of war under all circumstances • Refusal to use violence. <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Name one of the aims of punishment.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <p>i)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reformation • Retribution • Deterrence • Protection • Vindication • Restoration. <p>State what this means.</p> <p>ii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making someone into a better person/a useful citizen • Paying someone back for what they have done/taking revenge • Making sure that the crime is not repeated or copied by others • Making sure that society is kept safe from the criminal • Upholding the value of the law by punishing those who break it • Allowing someone to put right the harm they have caused. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	Also acceptable are Rehabilitation and granting Justice.


Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one way Sikhs might put the concept of justice into practice.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They might try to live fairly and ethically, for example by following teachings from the Guru Granth Sahib Ji about justice and mercy • They might join the Khalsa and try to live according to its principles • They might fight in a war which they believe upholds the principles of justice • They might campaign against social injustice by demonstrating, letter writing etc • They might try to help victims of injustice in practical ways • They might act as a good citizen • They might pursue a legal career or a career in the police force. <p>Marks will be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	Criminal justice as a focus for the response is acceptable.
(d)	<p>Explain why some Sikhs believe they should not use violence.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Whilst a Sikh might believe that there are certain, very specific circumstances in which the use of violence can be justified, or even required, they are likely to believe that, as a general principle, violence should be avoided if at all possible.</p> <p>Waheguru is described as compassionate and merciful and Sikhs are expected to follow this example and show compassion and mercy in their dealings with others, since Waheguru is, ultimately, the only judge.</p> <p>Sikhs believe that they have a responsibility to create a fair and just society and part of this is ensuring that people are safe from the threat or fear of violence. An ideal state is run without the use of violence. Violence adds to the amount of suffering and pain in the world and so those who cause it are not acting as good stewards of Waheguru's creation. Violence harms the one who causes it as well as the recipient by causing anger and an inflated sense of ego which are not helpful for those leading a spiritual life. Some groups of Sikhs, such as the Namdhari, reject the use of violence totally, and it is probable that Guru Nanak was a pacifist.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>'Punishment is not the best way to deal with criminals.' Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Sikh perspective, it could be argued that Waheguru is seen as merciful and forgiving. This would seem to be incompatible with the idea of punishment. Most Sikhs, however, would argue that there is a clear need for a criminal justice system and that what is important is the aim of punishment. Allowing a criminal the opportunity to put right the damage they have caused may be seen as useful, both to society and to the criminal who thereby gains an understanding of the consequences of their actions. Whilst ideally the criminal would do this of their own volition, most would say that it is far more likely to happen with a judicial framework. Others might argue that a prison system that is genuinely a reforming influence on criminals is entirely in line with Sikh principles, although they might argue that the prison system as it currently exists does not do this and is, therefore, arguably not the right way to treat criminals. Some might see it as the duty of the state to uphold law and order and that this includes the duty to punish criminals. Whilst some might see this as justifying retributive and deterrent forms of punishment most would feel that protection and reformation are more useful aims. They might argue that while forgiveness is required on a personal level these teachings were never intended to be applied to civil or state matters. They might suggest that punishment is a pre requisite to forgiveness.</p> <p>Candidates might address the problems with the punitive system as it exists and may suggest alternatives. Many are likely to suggest that the degree of freedom and luxury in prisons means that it is not an effective punishment at all and that punishment should be more severe. They might also point out that those who are punished deserve it and have, by their actions, forfeited some of their rights as citizens.</p> <p>Against this, candidates might argue that there is no evidence that dehumanising criminals and imposing undignified or severe punishments reduces the levels of crime in society or reforms the criminal and that therefore punishment as it is now is expensive and useless.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 3.	3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	(a)	<p>What is meant by the term 'reconciliation'?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two individuals re-establishing a friendly relationship after an argument • Agreeing to put the past behind you • Two parties, factions, groups or states resuming their previous relationship following a fight or disagreement • Restoring friendly relationships. <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	<p>Do not accept examples.</p> <p>Accept colloquial phrases such as 'making up'.</p>
	(b)	<p>State two reasons why Buddhists might believe equality is important.</p> <p>State two reasons why</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality is fair/satisfies our feelings of justice • Religion teaches that all people are of equal worth • Equality shows compassion (dana) • Equality reduces suffering • Equality upholds the First Precept since it avoids causing harm • Equality is Right Action. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	


Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one belief Buddhists might have about other religions.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <p>Buddhism makes no exclusive claim to truth, it is merely a set of teachings that might be helpful</p> <p>Buddhism contains no teaching about God and so is not incompatible, in theory with other religions' teachings.</p> <p>Buddhists might claim that teachings about God in other religions leads to mindless obedience rather than a realisation of the Four Noble Truths.</p> <p>Buddhists might think that the claims of other religions provide an unhelpful distraction in the quest for enlightenment.</p> <p>It is theoretically possible to belong to both Buddhism and another religion.</p> <p>There is a responsibility to share the teachings of Buddhism where someone has expressed an interest.</p> <p>There is no inherent contradiction in following Buddhism and another religion at the same time.</p> <p>Marks will be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain how beliefs about forgiveness might affect the life of a Buddhist.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Buddhists believe that anger is one of the Three Poisons which can lead to a person becoming trapped in the wheel of samsara. Because of this it is important to overcome anger and resentment in order to progress along the Noble Eightfold Path and hopefully achieve Nibbana. Forgiveness is therefore an important part of the process of overcoming the Three Poisons and the ego. Furthermore one of the guiding principles of Buddhist ethics is compassion. Buddhists are encouraged to develop compassion for all sentient beings and this necessitates forgiveness. Because of these beliefs, Buddhists would try to forgive those who had hurt them in order to make their own path to enlightenment easier. They might try to forgive on a personal level and also try to encourage reconciliation between warring nations. They might advise people to forgive others and try to work as intermediaries for others. In particular Buddhists might take part in metta bhavana meditation themselves and encourage others to do so. This begins by cultivating loving kindness (metta) for oneself, one's family and friends and ones teachers and working out from this towards ones enemies and all sentient beings. This is a practical way of helping people to forgive and so save themselves from the negative effects of anger and hatred and making the world a better place.</p> <p>Some Buddhists might believe that punishment is required before forgiveness can take place.</p>	6	Candidates must address the 'affect' part of this question to access the top level.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>'Fighting racism is the most important thing a Buddhist can do.' Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Buddhist perspective, Right Action and Right Understanding are key concepts and combating racism in order to improve correct understanding might therefore be said to be important. Compassion (dana) should be cultivated towards all sentient beings and working against racism could contribute towards this. Followers of Ethically Engaged Buddhism might believe that it is key importance to put dana into action in the world and combating racism through peaceful means is a part of this. Against this some Buddhists might argue that Buddhists should seek to be detached from the world, not engaged with it. Buddhists may believe that the material world including its politics and problems are no more than illusion (maya) and act as a distraction from the path to enlightenment. Buddhists should not be overly concerned about issues such as racism but should seek instead to achieve enlightenment and lead others to it as well as this is the only real way to end suffering and so is the only thing that is truly important.</p> <p>Racism is completely opposed to all religious ideologies as all people are considered to be of equal worth and value. Resisting racism improves the quality of life for all and so could be said to be very important. Racism is responsible for a great deal of suffering and so to reduce or eliminate it is bound to make the world a better place Many people have worked hard to combat racism in the name of religion often being prepared to sacrifice their lives in the process, suggesting that for these people at least, combating racism was the most important task.</p> <p>On the other hand, candidates might suggest that while combating racism is important there are other things that religious people should do which are as important or even more so. There are other injustices against which other religious people should take action. Examples of these may be given. Other candidates might suggest that spiritual rather than ethical pursuits are the most important (for example prayer, worship and meditation) and that while making the world a better place is important it is not the most important thing that a religious person could do.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 3.	3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	(a)	<p>What is meant by the term ‘reconciliation’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two individuals re-establishing a friendly relationship after an argument • Agreeing to put the past behind you • Two parties, factions, groups or states resuming their previous relationship following a fight or disagreement • Restoring friendly relationships. <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	<p>Do not accept examples.</p> <p>Accept colloquial phrases such as ‘making up’.</p>
	(b)	<p>State two reasons why Christians might believe equality is important.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality is fair/satisfies our feelings of justice • Religion teaches that all people are of equal worth • Equality shows love, a key value in Christianity • The Bible teaches that all people are created in ‘the Image of God’ • The Bible teaches that ‘We are all one in Christ Jesus’ • God demands justice and fairness • Equality avoids pain and suffering. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	


Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one belief Christians might have about other religions.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bible teaches that Jesus is the only way to God so some Christians believe that followers of other religions are wrong • Since only Christians can go to heaven, Christians have a duty to try to convert members of other religions • Pluralist Christians believe that God is bigger than any single religion and that all religions contain some truth • For pluralists, studying other religions is helpful as it might lead to new insights about God. <p>Marks will be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain how beliefs about forgiveness might affect the life of a Christian.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Forgiveness is central to Christianity. Jesus repeatedly emphasises the importance of forgiving others if Christians seek God's forgiveness for their own sins. Candidates might give specific examples of these teachings.</p> <p>Because of these teachings Christians would always try to forgive those who have hurt them and would encourage others to do so as well. Candidates might give specific examples they have studied of Christians who have forgiven others for extreme harm caused to themselves or their family.</p> <p>Christians might also work to help and facilitate reconciliation between nations or religious groups so that they can work together. Examples might include ecumenical movements and communities, particularly Corrymeela in Ireland which seeks to reconcile Christians from different traditions.</p> <p>Christians might also work in family counselling or mediation or in the diplomatic service seeking to promote forgiveness and reconciliation between families, societies and nations.</p> <p>The Lord's prayer makes it very clear that forgiveness is absolutely vital to the life of a Christian and that forgiveness for the Christian's own sins is dependent upon it.</p> <p>Some Christians may believe that punishment is necessary before forgiveness is possible.</p>	6	Candidates must address the 'affect' part of this question to access the top level.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>'Fighting racism is the most important thing a Christian can do.' Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following</p> <p>From a Christian perspective, the Bible makes it clear that racism is unacceptable as all are made in the image of God. Christians believe that they are stewards of God's world and have a duty to make it a better place and seek to bring about the Kingdom of God on earth. Christians such as Martin Luther King Junior have made it their life's work to combat racism in the name of Christianity and have been prepared to die as a result. This suggests that it is of great importance.</p> <p>Historically branches of the Christian Church have accepted and even encouraged racism on ideological grounds (for example the Dutch Reform Church and various branches of the church in the USA) and candidates might discuss the reasons for this.</p> <p>Some Christians might suggest that seeking justice in all situations is important and that racism is no more important than any other issue of social injustice. They might suggest that God has a plan for every Christian which for some might be to fight racism whilst others have a different role. Some might suggest that the most important task of Christians is to convert others as this is a direct command from God and would automatically deal with racism as if everyone lived in accordance with Christian principles there would be no social injustice of any kind.</p> <p>Racism is completely opposed to all religious ideologies as all people are considered to be of equal worth and value. Resisting racism improves the quality of life for all and so could be said to be very important. Racism is responsible for a great deal of suffering and so to reduce or eliminate it is bound to make the world a better place Many people have worked hard to combat racism in the name of religion often being prepared to sacrifice their lives in the process, suggesting that for these people at least, combating racism was the most important task.</p> <p>On the other hand, candidates might suggest that while combating racism is important there are other things that religious people should do which are as important or even more so. There are other injustices against which other religious people should take action. Examples of these may be given. Other candidates might suggest that spiritual rather than ethical pursuits are the most important (for example prayer, worship and meditation) and that while making the world a better place is important it is not the most important thing that a religious person could do.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 3.	3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	(a)	<p>What is meant by the term 'reconciliation'?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two individuals re-establishing a friendly relationship after an argument • Agreeing to put the past behind you • Two parties, factions, groups or states resuming their previous relationship following a fight or disagreement • Restoring friendly relationships. <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	<p>Do not accept examples.</p> <p>Accept colloquial phrases such as 'making up'.</p>
	(b)	<p>State two reasons why Hindus might believe equality is important.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality is fair/satisfies our feelings of justice • Religion teaches that all people are of equal worth • Equality upholds ahimsa • Equality avoids suffering • Equality upholds dharma • If all beings are, in reality Brahman, then equality is the only thing that makes sense. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one belief Hindus might have about other religions.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hinduism makes no exclusive claim to truth and incorporates the teachings of other religions, for example by suggesting that Jesus and the Buddha are incarnations of Vishnu • No religion is completely right or wrong so studying other religions can provide helpful insights about God or the ultimate reality. • Some Hindus believe that Hinduism is oldest and purest religion so other religions are derivative and inferior • Some Hindus believe that the law of karma is universal and applies to all whether they believe it or not. Some might believe that being born as a non Hindu is due to negative karma in a previous life • Many Hindus have a pluralist approach to religion and believe that all paths to the ultimate are equally valid. • There is no inherent contradiction in following Hinduism and another religion at the same time. <p>Marks will be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	


Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain how beliefs about forgiveness might affect the life of a Hindu.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Hindus believe in the principle of ahimsa which goes beyond the idea of non-violence and is best translated as non-harm. Anger and resentment cause harm, both to the object and to oneself. Because of this Hindus should seek to forgive wherever possible. Furthermore, for followers of the Advaita Vedanta Darshan, all beings are ultimately One and all diversity is merely illusion (maya). In this case forgiveness is imperative as anger against another is ultimately directed against oneself and is self destructive. A calm and undisturbed state of mind is required to follow the jnana marga to moksha.</p> <p>Because of these views, Hindus would always try to forgive those who have hurt them and would encourage others to do so as well. Candidates might give specific examples they have studied of Hindus who have forgiven others for extreme harm caused to themselves or their family and might particularly discuss Gandhi who encouraged Hindus to forgive the violence perpetrated upon them by the British Empire.</p> <p>Hindus might also work to help and facilitate reconciliation between nations or religious groups so that they can work together. Examples might include a discussion of the way in which Hinduism can incorporate other religious viewpoints and so encourages dialogue between different religions.</p> <p>Hindus might also work in family counselling or mediation or in the diplomatic service seeking to promote forgiveness and reconciliation between families, societies and nations. Some Hindus may believe that punishment is necessary before forgiveness is possible.</p>	6	Candidates must address the 'affect' part of this question to access the top level.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>'Fighting racism is the most important thing a Hindu can do.' Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Hindu perspective, racism has not traditionally been a major issue except in as much as some Hindus might consider non-Hindus to be outside the varna system. Some Hindus (for example Gandhi) have worked to combat racism against Indians along with other issues of social injustice and have been prepared to lose their lives as a result suggesting that this is a very important issue. Some might believe that as a Hindu diaspora has developed Hindus have suffered more from racism making it a more important issue than it might have been in the past.</p> <p>Others might suggest that there is a clear aim for Hindus in the quest for moksha and that this is more important than any ethical concerns. The path to moksha, for many Hindus, includes the realisation that all beings are essentially One, Brahman, and so by pursuing the jnana marga racism will be combated anyway as people will realise how foolish it is. Others might suggest that the duty of Hindus to show devotion to God or the deities is the most important thing.</p> <p>Racism is completely opposed to all religious ideologies as all people are considered to be of equal worth and value. Resisting racism improves the quality of life for all and so could be said to be very important. Racism is responsible for a great deal of suffering and so to reduce or eliminate it is bound to make the world a better place Many people have worked hard to combat racism in the name of religion often being prepared to sacrifice their lives in the process, suggesting that for these people at least, combating racism was the most important task.</p> <p>On the other hand, candidates might suggest that while combating racism is important there are other things that religious people should do which are as important or even more so. There are other injustices against which other religious people should take action. Examples of these may be given. Other candidates might suggest that spiritual rather than ethical pursuits are the most important (for example prayer, worship and meditation) and that while making the world a better place is important it is not the most important thing that a religious person could do.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 3.	3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
10	(a)	<p>What is meant by the term ‘reconciliation’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two individuals re-establishing a friendly relationship after an argument • Agreeing to put the past behind you • Two parties, factions, groups or states resuming their previous relationship following a fight or disagreement • Restoring friendly relationships. <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	<p>Do not accept examples.</p> <p>Accept colloquial phrases such as ‘making up’.</p>
	(b)	<p>State two reasons why Muslims might believe equality is important.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality is fair/satisfies our feelings of justice • Religion teaches that all people are of equal worth • The Qur’an teaches that all people are different but equal like the teeth of a comb • The Qur’an teaches that Allah intended there to be diversity but all are equal • All were made from one source so all are equal • Equality promotes justice and reduces suffering which is what Allah would want. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one belief Muslims might have about other religions.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Muslims acknowledge Christians and Jews as ‘people of the book’ who worship the same God, but with some errors and misunderstandings• Muslims believe that all people are born Muslims. Only the Qur’an contains the direct and authentic words of Allah so it is best to encourage as many as possible to revert to Islam• Religions that worship more than one God commit the sin of shirk and as such are absolutely wrong. <p>Marks will be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	


Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain how beliefs about forgiveness might affect the life of a Muslim.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Muslims believe that Allah is compassionate and merciful and that because of this Muslims should also set out to cultivate these virtues. Although Shariah Law allows for punishments for various crimes, including the death penalty, the wronged party is allowed to demand a fine instead or to forgive the criminal completely and many Muslims believe that this is the better option. Forgiveness is therefore an important quality.</p> <p>All Muslims belong to a brotherhood or family (the Ummah) and as such forgiveness is as necessary as it would be within a family.</p> <p>Because of these beliefs, Muslims would always try to forgive those who have hurt them and would encourage others to do so as well. Candidates might give specific examples they have studied of Muslims who have forgiven others for extreme harm caused to themselves or their family (such as the father who publically forgave his son's killers during the London riots and so prevented more extreme bloodshed).</p> <p>Muslims might also work to help and facilitate reconciliation between nations or religious groups so that they can work together. Examples might include initiatives to encourage reconciliation and forgiveness between Muslims and Jews in Palestine</p> <p>Muslims might also work in family counselling or mediation or in the diplomatic service seeking to promote forgiveness and reconciliation between families, societies and nations. Some Muslims may believe that punishment is necessary before forgiveness is possible.</p>	6	Candidates must address the 'affect' part of this question to access the top level.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>'Fighting racism is the most important thing a Muslim can do.' Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Muslim perspective, the Qur'an makes it clear that all people are of equal value and are equal before Allah. It was part of the purpose of Allah that there should be different races in the world and so working against racism is important. All Muslims are a part of the Ummah and anything that divides them, such as racism, needs to be resisted. Some might argue that combating racism is a part of the Greater Jihad that all Muslims are required to participate in so it is of great importance. Some candidates might refer to Muslims who have combated racism and ultimately given their lives as a result, for example, Malcolm X who realised the importance of equality in Islam as a result of the Hajj.</p> <p>Others might suggest that whilst combating racism is important to Muslims there are other things of greater importance such as living by the Five Pillars of Islam which are direct commandments from Allah. Devotion to Allah is the highest task and everything else is secondary.</p> <p>Racism is completely opposed to all religious ideologies as all people are considered to be of equal worth and value. Resisting racism improves the quality of life for all and so could be said to be very important. Racism is responsible for a great deal of suffering and so to reduce or eliminate it is bound to make the world a better place Many people have worked hard to combat racism in the name of religion often being prepared to sacrifice their lives in the process, suggesting that for these people at least, combating racism was the most important task.</p> <p>On the other hand, candidates might suggest that while combating racism is important there are other things that religious people should do which are as important or even more so. There are other injustices against which other religious people should take action. Examples of these may be given. Other candidates might suggest that spiritual rather than ethical pursuits are the most important (for example prayer, worship and meditation) and that while making the world a better place is important it is not the most important thing that a religious person could do.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 3.	3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
11	(a)	<p>What is meant by the term 'reconciliation'?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two individuals re-establishing a friendly relationship after an argument • Agreeing to put the past behind you • Two parties, factions, groups or states resuming their previous relationship following a fight or disagreement • Restoring friendly relationships. <p>1 mark for response</p>	1	<p>Do not accept examples.</p> <p>Accept colloquial phrases such as 'making up'.</p>
	(b)	<p>State two reasons why Jews might believe equality is important.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality is fair/satisfies our feelings of justice • Religion teaches that all people are of equal worth • G-d demands justice and mercy, particularly for the most vulnerable • Inequality leads to suffering • Equality arguably upholds the 10 Commandments • Since we were all created by G-d equality is the only thing that makes sense • We are all descended from Adam and Eve so no-one is better than anyone else. <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one belief Jews might have about other religions.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jews consider themselves to be the ‘chosen people’ whose task is to reveal truth to the nations; some may consider themselves a ‘priesthood’ for humanity. But they do not believe that they are the only religion that is true. • Other religions are acceptable and even desirable as not everyone is called to the high standards of Jews. • As long as a religion follows the Noahide Code it is compatible with the will of G-d. • Religions that worship more than one G-d are not compatible with the Noahide Code and so are in error and should be corrected. Some Jews might include Christians in this category because of their teachings about the Trinity. • Although not a proselytising religion, Judaism will allow converts under some circumstances. <p>Marks will be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	


Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain how beliefs about forgiveness might affect the life of a Jew.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Jews believe that G-d is merciful, compassionate and forgiving and that because of this Jews should seek to cultivate the same qualities. Those who seek the forgiveness of G-d should themselves be prepared to forgive others. The image of G-d as repeatedly forgiving Israel and taking her back repeatedly and this is set as an ideal which Jews should seek to emulate. Furthermore, anger damages oneself and makes it harder to follow a religious life.</p> <p>Because of these beliefs, Jews would always try to forgive those who have hurt them and would encourage others to do so as well. Candidates might give specific examples they have studied of Jews who have forgiven others for extreme harm caused to themselves or their family.</p> <p>Jews might also work to help and facilitate reconciliation between nations or religious groups so that they can work together. Examples might include initiatives to encourage reconciliation and forgiveness between Muslims and Jews in Palestine</p> <p>Jews might also work in family counselling or mediation or in the diplomatic service seeking to promote forgiveness and reconciliation between families, societies and nations. Some Jews may believe that punishment is necessary before forgiveness is possible, particularly in the light of the Jewish scriptures where the Torah gives appropriate punishments and G-d is presented as a righteous judge.</p>	6	Candidates must address the 'affect' part of this question to access the top level.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>'Fighting racism is the most important thing a Jew can do.' Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Jewish perspective, candidates might argue that racism has caused untold suffering in the form of anti-Semitism and the Shoah. Because of this, combating racism may take on a particular importance and significance for Jews. The Tenakh makes it clear that G-d created all races and that they were originally intended to live together in harmony. G-d condemns injustice and this would include racism and therefore his chosen people, as custodians of his world, should work against it.</p> <p>Against this, some might argue that there are other more important concerns which for some Jews include protecting themselves from the threat of the repeat of anti-Semitism and the Shoah. This could lead for some to increased isolationism and the establishment of the State of Zion. For others the duty to keep the 614 commandments and show devotion to G-d are the highest concern, taking precedence over everything else. However, since the Tenakh says that devotion and ritual are worthless to G-d in the absence of justice it could be argued that combating racism is a part of this duty.</p> <p>Racism is completely opposed to all religious ideologies as all people are considered to be of equal worth and value. Resisting racism improves the quality of life for all and so could be said to be very important. Racism is responsible for a great deal of suffering and so to reduce or eliminate it is bound to make the world a better place Many people have worked hard to combat racism in the name of religion often being prepared to sacrifice their lives in the process, suggesting that for these people at least, combating racism was the most important task.</p> <p>On the other hand, candidates might suggest that while combating racism is important there are other things that religious people should do which are as important or even more so. There are other injustices against which other religious people should take action. Examples of these may be given. Other candidates might suggest that spiritual rather than ethical pursuits are the most important (for example prayer, worship and meditation) and that while making the world a better place is important it is not the most important thing that a religious person could do.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 3.	3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
12	(a)	<p>What is meant by the term 'reconciliation'?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two individuals re-establishing a friendly relationship after an argument • Agreeing to put the past behind you • Two parties, factions, groups or states resuming their previous relationship following a fight or disagreement • Restoring friendly relationships. <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	<p>Do not accept examples.</p> <p>Accept colloquial phrases such as 'making up'.</p>
	(b)	<p>State two reasons why Sikhs might believe equality is important.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality is fair/satisfies our feelings of justice • Religion teaches that all people are of equal worth • Equality shows compassion • Equality avoids suffering • All were created by Waheguru so equality is the only thing that makes sense • The Guru Granth Sahib Ji teaches that all are equal and should be treated as such. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one belief Sikhs might have about other religions.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <p>Sikhism makes no exclusive claim to truth and does not seek to convert others, teaching rather that the way to Waheguru is for each to follow their own religion as well as they can.</p> <p>Sikhs believe that all religions contain truth so studying other religions can be helpful as it leads to a better understanding of Waheguru.</p> <p>Sikhs believe there is truth in all faiths and many of their teachings are specifically taken from Islam or Hinduism. The teachings of both Hindu and Muslim religious teachers are included in the Guru Granth Sahib Ji.</p> <p>Marks will be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	


Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain how beliefs about forgiveness might affect the life of a Sikh.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Sikhs believe that Waheguru is compassionate, loving and merciful and that because of this Sikhs should try to cultivate the same qualities. All people are brothers and children of Waheguru. Guru Nanak's original vision was of a pacifist community of people who saw the divine in all people and religions. Forgiveness is therefore clearly a key concern and teaching for Sikhs. Sikhs have suffered oppression and violence at various times in their history and while their faith requires them to stand against an oppressor they would have found it difficult to survive without the importance of forgiveness and reconciliation. Examples may be given such as that of Guru Arjan who was boiled alive. Because of these beliefs, Sikhs would always try to forgive those who have hurt them and would encourage others to do so as well. Candidates might give specific examples they have studied of Sikhs who have forgiven others for extreme harm caused to themselves or their family. Sikhs might also work to help and facilitate reconciliation between nations or religious groups so that they can work together. Sikhs might also work in family counselling or mediation or in the diplomatic service seeking to promote forgiveness and reconciliation between families, societies and nations. Some Sikhs may believe that punishment is necessary before forgiveness is possible.</p>	6	Candidates must address the 'affect' part of this question to access the top level.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>'Fighting racism is the most important thing a Sikh can do.' Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Sikh perspective it could be argued that since all beings were created by Waheguru all are equal and so combating racism is important. A world without racism would be a better place and so it could be argued that working to stop racism fulfils a Sikh's duty to perform sewa. Sikhs have a duty to resist injustice, with the use of force if absolutely necessary so a Sikh should be prepared to combat racism as a crucial part of his or her faith.</p> <p>Against this some candidates might argue that there are other forms of injustice which are at least as important as racism and are equally worthy of a Sikh's time. Others might suggest that devotion to Waheguru and reciting his name is more important as it can lead to mukti. However, since sewa forms a major part of that devotion and since Sikhs are called to be active within the world rather than detached from it this is not really a valid argument and combating injustice is, to all intents and purposes, showing devotion to Waheguru.</p> <p>Racism is completely opposed to all religious ideologies as all people are considered to be of equal worth and value. Resisting racism improves the quality of life for all and so could be said to be very important. Racism is responsible for a great deal of suffering and so to reduce or eliminate it is bound to make the world a better place Many people have worked hard to combat racism in the name of religion often being prepared to sacrifice their lives in the process, suggesting that for these people at least, combating racism was the most important task.</p> <p>On the other hand, candidates might suggest that while combating racism is important there are other things that religious people should do which are as important or even more so. There are other injustices against which other religious people should take action. Examples of these may be given. Other candidates might suggest that spiritual rather than ethical pursuits are the most important (for example prayer, worship and meditation) and that while making the world a better place is important it is not the most important thing that a religious person could do.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 3.	3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
13	(a)	<p>What is meant by the term ‘censorship’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Editing a broadcast or piece of writing to remove things that you do not want people to know • Removing things that might be found offensive from the media • Removing things that might be harmful to people morally from the media • Total suppression/withdrawal of material intended for publication or broadcast. <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	A definition is required. Examples are not sufficient to gain the mark.
	(b)	<p>Give two reasons why Buddhists might object to censorship.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It limits the ability of Buddhists to accurately spread their teachings • Limited information makes it difficult to form a ‘Right View’ of the world • It increases the probability of living in ignorance • It might prevent freedom of speech which is a human right • It could allow the government to mislead people which could lead to social injustice • It can stop people from having the full story so stop them from being able to form their own opinions fairly • People should guard their own morality not rely on a ‘nanny state’ to decide what they should see • It limits the right to access information. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one attitude Buddhists might have towards religious messages in comics.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several popular comics have depicted the Buddha and his teachings. Where this is done accurately and respectfully it can be helpful in spreading Buddhist teachings • It can be a useful way of introducing youngsters to Buddhist ideas as they may be more comfortable with comics than other media • Where it is not done well, accurately or respectfully it can distort opinions about Buddhism and the Buddha in a harmful way • Religious themes generally in comics can be a good way of introducing youngsters to this kind of thinking • It keeps religious ideas relevant and up to date • It might change vital details for a 'good story' in ways that are detrimental • It might reflect the theological ideas of the writer in ways that not all Buddhists would be comfortable with. <p>Marks will be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	


Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain how the media might influence what people think about Buddhism.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The media has a big influence on the lives of almost all the people in Western society. Almost everyone in the UK has a television, most have access to the internet, at work or school if not at home, and many people read newspapers. For this reason the media has a huge influence on most peoples' lives and can have a major impact on their opinions about a number of issues, including religion.</p> <p>For many people, the only things they know about religion come from the media so the way in which the media presents religion is hugely important.</p> <p>The media is generally sympathetic towards Buddhism when it is covered and this is helpful. The internet is a major source of information about Buddhism and can enable Buddhists to explain themselves to a wider number of people than would otherwise have been the case. However, the internet is not a regulated source of religious authority and so is open to error meaning that people trying to find out about Buddhism in this way could be misled or deceived.</p> <p>The media has, arguably, been supportive of Tibetan Buddhists led by the Dalai Lama in their quest to combat Chinese authority in Tibet and that this has influenced peoples understanding of Buddhism in a positive way, although some might suggest that this has provided a one-sided view of Buddhism.</p> <p>Although Buddhism is one of the faster growing religions in the UK, appealing to a large number of people, it tends to be under-represented in the media and some Buddhists might suggest that this is unfair and downplays the importance of the religion. The media devotes a lot of time to religions where there are controversial issues, but some might suggest that because Buddhism is relatively uncontroversial and peaceful it is of little interest to the media and therefore Buddhism is not known or understood by as many people as it deserves to be.</p> <p>Buddhism is a complicated religion which many find difficult to understand. Some might suggest that when Buddhism is shown in the media it is over simplified and therefore misrepresented.</p> <p>Popular films featuring Buddhist themes (often martial arts action films such as 'Bullet Proof Monk') also give a false and distorted image of Buddhism and so mislead the public.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘The media should have no religious content.’ Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Buddhist perspective it could be argued that the content of the media is largely irrelevant as a Buddhist should aim to become detached from the world and so should have little interest in what the media portrays. Having said this, many Buddhists see the media as a way to disseminate their ideas and teachings and so would argue that there should be religious content. Arguably the statement is inherently flawed as ‘the media’ includes the internet which is unregulated and to which anyone can contribute meaning that it will contain anything and everything that is of interest to human beings. Since religion is a fundamental concern of humans it is pointless to suggest that it ‘should’ not appear in the media. Having said this, if a narrower view of ‘the media’ is taken, it could be argued that TV executives and film directors control our view of religion through what they choose to show and that this is unacceptable. Some Buddhists might feel that a disproportionate amount of ‘religious broadcasting’ in the UK is devoted to Christianity and that this is outdated and unfair.</p> <p>It could be argued that religion, in one form or another, forms so much a part of our daily life that removing it from the media altogether is unthinkable. For example religion contributes to a great deal of what we see in the news.</p> <p>Some might suggest that religion is not as influential as it once was and that programmes about religion are outdated and ‘boring’ and irrelevant to most people. Others, however, might point out that religious viewing is a source of much comfort to believers, especially those who are unable to attend public worship. Some may suggest that documentaries are a good way to learn about religion and can be very interesting.</p> <p>Candidates might give examples of religious programmes (for example ‘Little Buddha’ which covers the early life of the Buddha and the emperor Ashoka) and might discuss how useful/ relevant/ interesting these are.</p> <p>Some candidates might argue that religion contributes to violence and conflict and that the world would be better without it. Removing it from the media and so making it appear unimportant is a good first step towards this. Others might argue that religion is a fundamental part of the human experience and makes, on the whole, a positive contribution and that this should be widely represented.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 3.	3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
14	(a)	<p>What is meant by the term ‘censorship’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Editing a broadcast or piece of writing to remove things that you do not want people to know • Removing things that might be found offensive from the media • Removing things that might be harmful to people morally from the media • Total suppression/withdrawal of material intended for publication or broadcast. <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	A definition is required. Examples are not sufficient to gain the mark.
	(b)	<p>Give two reasons why Christians might object to censorship.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It limits the ability of Christians to accurately spread their teachings • Limited information makes it difficult to combat social injustice • The Great Commission gives Christians a duty to try to convert others which censorship might interfere with • It might prevent freedom of speech which is a human right • It could allow the government to mislead people which could lead to social injustice • It can stop people from having the full story so stop them from being able to form their own opinions fairly • People should guard their own morality not rely on a ‘nanny state’ to decide what they should see • It limits the right to access information. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one attitude Christians might have towards religious messages in comics.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several popular comics have depicted Jesus and his teachings. Where this is done accurately and respectfully it can be helpful in spreading Christian teachings • It can be a useful way of introducing youngsters to Christian ideas as they may be more comfortable with comics than other media • Children's' Bibles in a graphic novel format can be more accessible than conventional versions • Where it is not done well, accurately or respectfully it can distort opinions about Christianity and Jesus in a harmful way • Religious themes generally in comics can be a good way of introducing youngsters to this kind of thinking • It keeps religious ideas relevant and up to date • It might change vital details for a 'good story' in ways that are detrimental • It might reflect the theological ideas of the writer in ways that not all Christians would be comfortable with. <p>Marks will be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	


Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain how the media might influence what people think about Christianity.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The media has a big influence on the lives of almost all the people in Western society. Almost everyone in the UK has a television, most have access to the internet, at work or school if not at home, and many people read newspapers. For this reason the media has a huge influence on most peoples' lives and can have a major impact on their opinions about a number of issues, including religion.</p> <p>For many people, the only things they know about religion come from the media so the way in which the media presents religion is hugely important.</p> <p>Some might suggest that the media provides a way for Christianity to reach more people than it would otherwise be able to. 'Songs of Praise' keeps Christianity in the eye of the public and provides a vital link for those who are not able to get to church. The media provides a way for religious leaders to get their message across; for example, the news gives coverage to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York's messages of opposition to social injustice and their concern about government policy. Without the media they would not have a voice. Some might suggest that the media generally shows Christianity in a good light and as a force for good.</p> <p>The internet is a major source of information about Christianity and can enable Christians to explain themselves to a wider number of people than would otherwise have been the case. However, the internet is not a regulated source of religious authority and so is open to error meaning that people trying to find out about Christianity in this way could be misled or deceived.</p> <p>Christianity is the major religion in the UK and the Church of England forms a part of the establishment of the state. For this reason Christianity is widely and frequently represented in the British media.</p> <p>Some might suggest that the media gives an unfair, warped and generally negative view of Christianity. A great deal of air time was given, for example, to accusations of child abuse in the Catholic Church, but there is not widespread coverage of the good which Christianity does in the community or globally.</p> <p>Documentaries often concentrate on outlandish minority theories (for example 'The Da Vinci Code') and do not represent the true teachings of the orthodox church; it therefore encourages a false view of Christianity. Popular 'religious' programmes such as 'Songs of Praise' present Christianity as old fashioned, out of date and boring. Candidates might give other specific examples of films or TV programmes which show Christianity or Jesus in a good (or bad) light.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘The media should have no religious content.’ Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Christian perspective it could be argued that the content of the media is largely irrelevant as a Christian should be concerned with the Kingdom of God, being ‘in the world but not of it’ and so should have little interest in what the media portrays. Having said this, Most Christians see their duty as being to live in the world and to evangelise to as many as possible. For many the Great Commission makes the use of the media by Christianity imperative. Many Christians see the media as a way to disseminate their ideas and teachings and so would argue that there should be religious content. Arguably the statement is inherently flawed as ‘the media’ includes the internet which is unregulated and to which anyone can contribute meaning that it will contain anything and everything that is of interest to human beings. Since religion is a fundamental concern of humans it is pointless to suggest that it ‘should’ not appear in the media. Having said this, if a narrower view of ‘the media’ is taken, it could be argued that TV executives and film directors control our view of religion through what they choose to show and that this is unacceptable. Some Christians might feel that a disproportionate amount of ‘religious broadcasting’ in the UK is devoted to ‘fringe’ ideas about religion which distract people away from the key ideas of Christianity and lead to unhelpful speculation about the ‘true’ nature of Jesus and his message.</p> <p>It could be argued that religion, in one form or another, forms so much a part of our daily life that removing it from the media altogether is unthinkable. For example religion contributes to a great deal of what we see in the news.</p> <p>Some might suggest that religion is not as influential as it once was and that programmes about religion are outdated and ‘boring’ and irrelevant to most people. Others, however, might point out that religious viewing is a source of much comfort to believers, especially those who are unable to attend public worship. Some may suggest that documentaries are a good way to learn about religion and can be very interesting.</p> <p>Candidates might give examples of religious programmes and might discuss how useful/relevant/interesting these are. Examples may be given of documentaries, films and dramatisations and news items. Some candidates might argue that religion contributes to violence and conflict and that the world would be better without it. Removing it from the media and so making it appear unimportant is a good first step towards this. Others might argue that religion is a fundamental part of the human experience and makes, on the whole, a positive contribution and that this should be widely represented.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 3.	3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
15	(a)	<p>What is meant by the term ‘censorship’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Editing a broadcast or piece of writing to remove things that you do not want people to know • Removing things that might be found offensive from the media • Removing things that might be harmful to people morally from the media • Total suppression/withdrawal of material intended for publication or broadcast. <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	A definition is required. Examples are not sufficient to gain the mark.
	(b)	<p>Give two reasons why Hindus might object to censorship.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It limits the ability of Hindus to accurately spread their teachings • Limited information makes it difficult to carry out all of ones swadharma correctly • It increases the probability of living in ignorance • It might prevent freedom of speech which is a human right • It could allow the government to mislead people which could lead to social injustice • It can stop people from having the full story so stop them from being able to form their own opinions fairly • People should guard their own morality not rely on a ‘nanny state’ to decide what they should see • It limits the right to access information. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one attitude Hindus might have towards religious messages in comics.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several popular comics have depicted Hindu deities and stories from the Puranas and Epics. Where this is done accurately and respectfully it can be helpful in spreading Hindu teachings • It can be a useful way of introducing youngsters to Hindu ideas as they may be more comfortable with comics than other media • Where it is not done well, accurately or respectfully it can distort opinions about Hinduism and its beliefs in a harmful way • Religious themes generally in comics can be a good way of introducing youngsters to this kind of thinking • It keeps religious ideas relevant and up to date • It might change vital details for a 'good story' in ways that are detrimental • It might reflect the theological ideas of the writer in ways that not all Hindus would be comfortable with. • Some comics have used Hindu ideas, such as the Ramayana and retold them in a modern or futuristic setting with little of the original theological message. Many Hindus would find this objectionable. <p>Marks will be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	


Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain how the media might influence what people think about Hinduism.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The media has a big influence on the lives of almost all the people in Western society. Almost everyone in the UK has a television, most have access to the internet, at work or school if not at home, and many people read newspapers. For this reason the media has a huge influence on most peoples' lives and can have a major impact on their opinions about a number of issues, including religion.</p> <p>For many people, the only things they know about religion come from the media so the way in which the media presents religion is hugely important.</p> <p>There have been a number of documentaries about Hinduism which have tended to present Hinduism in a good light and have generally sought to explain some of the more complex issues in Hinduism (for example that most Hindus in the UK worship a single God.) There was extensive coverage of the Maha Kumbh Mela in 2001 which gave a good introduction to many of the ideas of Hinduism.</p> <p>The internet is a major source of information about Hinduism and can enable Hindus to explain themselves to a wider number of people than would otherwise have been the case. However, the internet is not a regulated source of religious authority and so is open to error meaning that people trying to find out about Hinduism in this way could be misled or deceived.</p> <p>Some candidates might mention specific Hindu 'issues' that have appeared in the media (for example the bull at Skanda Vale during the foot and mouth crisis and the debate about outdoor cremation ghats in the UK) and might have various opinions about the impression of Hinduism which media coverage of these issues might create.</p> <p>Although Hindus form a significant proportion of the population of the UK Hinduism is not widely represented in the media and therefore remains comparatively unknown and little understood by non-Hindus. Some might suggest that this is unfair. Stereotypical character (such as 'Apu' in The Simpsons) can be detrimental and present an inaccurate view of Hinduism.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘The media should have no religious content.’ Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Hindu perspective it could be argued that the content of the media is largely irrelevant as many Hindus seek to become detached from the world and so have little interest in what the media portrays. Having said this, many Hindus see the media as a way to disseminate their ideas and teachings and so would argue that there should be religious content. Arguably the statement is inherently flawed as ‘the media’ includes the internet which is unregulated and to which anyone can contribute meaning that it will contain anything and everything that is of interest to human beings. Since religion is a fundamental concern of humans it is pointless to suggest that it ‘should’ not appear in the media. Having said this, if a narrower view of ‘the media’ is taken, it could be argued that TV executives and film directors control our view of religion through what they choose to show and that this is unacceptable. Some Hindus might feel that a disproportionate amount of ‘religious broadcasting’ in the UK is devoted to Christianity and that this is outdated and unfair.</p> <p>It could be argued that religion, in one form or another, forms so much a part of our daily life that removing it from the media altogether is unthinkable. For example religion contributes to a great deal of what we see in the news.</p> <p>Some might suggest that religion is not as influential as it once was and that programmes about religion are outdated and ‘boring’ and irrelevant to most people. Others, however, might point out that religious viewing is a source of much comfort to believers, especially those who are unable to attend public worship. Some may suggest that documentaries are a good way to learn about religion and can be very interesting.</p> <p>Candidates might give examples of religious programmes and might discuss how useful/ relevant/ interesting these are. Examples may be given of documentaries, films and dramatisations and news items. Some candidates might argue that religion contributes to violence and conflict and that the world would be better without it. Removing it from the media and so making it appear unimportant is a good first step towards this. Others might argue that religion is a fundamental part of the human experience and makes, on the whole, a positive contribution and that this should be widely represented.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 3.	3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
16	(a)	<p>What is meant by the term ‘censorship’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Editing a broadcast or piece of writing to remove things that you do not want people to know • Removing things that might be found offensive from the media • Removing things that might be harmful to people morally from the media • Total suppression/withdrawal of material intended for publication or broadcast. <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	A definition is required. Examples are not sufficient to gain the mark.
	(b)	<p>Give two reasons why Muslims might object to censorship.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It limits the ability of Muslims to accurately spread their teachings • Limited information makes it difficult to effectively support the Ummah around the world • It might prevent freedom of speech which is a human right • It could allow the government to mislead people which could lead to social injustice • It can stop people from having the full story so stop them from being able to form their own opinions fairly • People should guard their own morality not rely on a ‘nanny state’ to decide what they should see • It limits the right to access information. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one attitude Muslims might have towards religious messages in comics.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many Muslims would object to comics on the grounds that they depict living beings in general and Muhammad ﷺ in particular which is against Islamic custom and belief • Candidates might refer to the controversial portrayal of Muhammad ﷺ in Danish comic strips • Where done in an acceptable and sensitive way it can be a useful way of introducing youngsters to Islamic ideas as they may be more comfortable with comics than other media • Where it is not done well, accurately or respectfully it can distort opinions about Muhammad ﷺ and Islam in a harmful way • Religious themes generally in comics can be a good way of introducing youngsters to this kind of thinking • It keeps religious ideas relevant and up to date • It might change vital details for a 'good story' in ways that are detrimental • It might reflect the theological ideas of the writer in ways that not all Muslims would be comfortable with. <p>Marks will be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	


Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain how the media might influence what people think about Islam.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The media has a big influence on the lives of almost all the people in Western society. Almost everyone in the UK has a television, most have access to the internet, at work or school if not at home, and many people read newspapers. For this reason the media has a huge influence on most peoples' lives and can have a major impact on their opinions about a number of issues, including religion.</p> <p>For many people, the only things they know about religion come from the media so the way in which the media presents religion is hugely important.</p> <p>Some may feel that by incorporating Muslim characters into soap operas, the media present them as 'ordinary people' and so help to dispel fears and misunderstandings about Islam. There have been some good documentaries about Islam and its history, some made and presented by Muslims. These have gone a long way to improve the public image of Islam and to educate the public, although some might feel that these are still too rare and that the media is disproportionately negative in its representation of Islam.</p> <p>The internet is a major source of information about Islam and can enable Muslims to explain themselves to a wider number of people than would otherwise have been the case. However, the internet is not a regulated source of religious authority and so is open to error meaning that people trying to find out about Islam in this way could be misled or deceived.</p> <p>From an Islamic perspective, many might suggest that for the last decade or so the media have consistently shown Islam in a poor light and that in doing so they have encouraged Islamophobia and made life more difficult for Muslims living in the UK. Some might feel that the media are giving all their time, space and attention to extremist Islamist views and so are presenting an unbalanced view of Islam. Moderate Muslims are not given an opportunity to present their views. Candidates may consider the way in which the ban on religious dress and insignia in France has been presented in the media and whether the coverage has been fair. Candidates might also discuss the portrayal of Muhammad ﷺ in the Danish cartoon strips and the ways in which this was reported by the media.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘The media should have no religious content.’ Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Muslims see the media as a way to disseminate their ideas and teachings and so would argue that there should be religious content. They might be concerned over Islamophobia in the media and argue that this should be reduced, but few would argue that there should be no religion at all in the media. Having said this, some Muslims might have very little concern with the media, seeing it as a construct of Western decadence and of no relevance to Islam. Arguably the statement is inherently flawed as ‘the media’ includes the internet which is unregulated and to which anyone can contribute meaning that it will contain anything and everything that is of interest to human beings. Since religion is a fundamental concern of humans it is pointless to suggest that it ‘should’ not appear in the media. Having said this, if a narrower view of ‘the media’ is taken, it could be argued that TV executives and film directors control our view of religion through what they choose to show and that this is unacceptable. Some Muslims might feel that a disproportionate amount of ‘religious broadcasting’ in the UK is devoted to ‘Christianity and that this is outdated and unfair.</p> <p>It could be argued that religion, in one form or another, forms so much a part of our daily life that removing it from the media altogether is unthinkable. For example religion contributes to a great deal of what we see in the news.</p> <p>Some might suggest that religion is not as influential as it once was and that programmes about religion are outdated and ‘boring’ and irrelevant to most people. Others, however, might point out that religious viewing is a source of much comfort to believers, especially those who are unable to attend public worship. Some may suggest that documentaries are a good way to learn about religion and can be very interesting.</p> <p>Candidates might give examples of religious programmes and might discuss how useful/ relevant/ interesting these are. Examples may be given of documentaries, films and dramatisations and news items. Some candidates might argue that religion contributes to violence and conflict and that the world would be better without it. Removing it from the media and so making it appear unimportant is a good first step towards this. Others might argue that religion is a fundamental part of the human experience and makes, on the whole, a positive contribution and that this should be widely represented.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 3.	3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
17	(a)	<p>What is meant by the term ‘censorship’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Editing a broadcast or piece of writing to remove things that you do not want people to know • Removing things that might be found offensive from the media • Removing things that might be harmful to people morally from the media • Total suppression/withdrawal of material intended for publication or broadcast. <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	A definition is required. Examples are not sufficient to gain the mark.
	(b)	<p>Give two reasons why Jews might object to censorship.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It limits the ability of Jews to accurately explain their teachings • Limited information increases the probability of another rise in anti-Semitism • It might prevent freedom of speech which is a human right • It could allow the government to mislead people which could lead to social injustice • It can stop people from having the full story so stop them from being able to form their own opinions fairly • People should guard their own morality not rely on a ‘nanny state’ to decide what they should see • It limits the right to access information. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one attitude Jews might have towards religious messages in comics.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several popular comics have depicted the stories from the Jewish Scriptures (for example the books of David Kossoff). Where this is done accurately and respectfully it can be helpful in spreading Jewish teachings • It can be a useful way of introducing youngsters to Jewish ideas as they may be more comfortable with comics than other media • Some Jews may not be comfortable with a medium which depicts living beings and human beings in a way that is against Jewish customs and beliefs • Where it is not done well, accurately or respectfully it can distort opinions about Judaism in a harmful way • Religious themes generally in comics can be a good way of introducing youngsters to this kind of thinking • It keeps religious ideas relevant and up to date • It might change vital details for a 'good story' in ways that are detrimental • It might reflect the theological ideas of the writer in ways that not all Jews would be comfortable with. <p>Marks will be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	


Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain how the media might influence what people think about Judaism.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The media has a big influence on the lives of almost all the people in Western society. Almost everyone in the UK has a television, most have access to the internet, at work or school if not at home, and many people read newspapers. For this reason the media has a huge influence on most peoples' lives and can have a major impact on their opinions about a number of issues, including religion.</p> <p>For many people, the only things they know about religion come from the media so the way in which the media presents religion is hugely important.</p> <p>There is fairly wide coverage of different Jewish viewpoints through religious leaders such as the Chief Rabbi, Rabbi Lionel Blue and various others who regularly appear on discussion programmes on radio and TV (such as 'Thought for the Day', and 'The Moral Maze'. This means that Jewish viewpoints are fairly represented in the media and that this might lead to positive views of Judaism.</p> <p>The internet is a major source of information about Judaism and can enable Jews to explain themselves to a wider number of people than would otherwise have been the case. However, the internet is not a regulated source of religious authority and so is open to error meaning that people trying to find out about Judaism in this way could be misled or deceived.</p> <p>The number of Jews in the UK is not particularly large, but the Jewish community has been very influential in British culture. For this reason some might suggest that Judaism has been under represented in the media and so people are largely ignorant about Judaism in the UK. Despite this there have been a number of documentaries which have been largely supportive and have presented Judaism in a good light and so left people with a good impression. There has been a great deal of media coverage of the Shoah and some might say that this over emphasises the importance of this event to the exclusion of all else. Others might feel that this emphasis on the Shoah is entirely appropriate and that it is essential that this is remembered.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘The media should have no religious content.’ Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Jews see the media as a way to disseminate their ideas and teachings and so would argue that there should be religious content. Arguably the statement is inherently flawed as ‘the media’ includes the internet which is unregulated and to which anyone can contribute meaning that it will contain anything and everything that is of interest to human beings. Since religion is a fundamental concern of humans it is pointless to suggest that it ‘should’ not appear in the media. Having said this, if a narrower view of ‘the media’ is taken, it could be argued that TV executives and film directors control our view of religion through what they choose to show and that this is unacceptable. Some Jews might feel that a disproportionate amount of ‘religious broadcasting’ in the UK is devoted to Christianity and that this is outdated and unfair.</p> <p>It could be argued that religion, in one form or another, forms so much a part of our daily life that removing it from the media altogether is unthinkable. For example religion contributes to a great deal of what we see in the news.</p> <p>Some might suggest that religion is not as influential as it once was and that programmes about religion are outdated and ‘boring’ and irrelevant to most people. Others, however, might point out that religious viewing is a source of much comfort to believers, especially those who are unable to attend public worship. Some may suggest that documentaries are a good way to learn about religion and can be very interesting.</p> <p>Candidates might give examples of religious programmes and might discuss how useful/ relevant/ interesting these are. Examples may be given of documentaries, films and dramatisations and news items. Some candidates might argue that religion contributes to violence and conflict and that the world would be better without it. Removing it from the media and so making it appear unimportant is a good first step towards this. Others might argue that religion is a fundamental part of the human experience and makes, on the whole, a positive contribution and that this should be widely represented.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 3.	3	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
18	(a)	<p>What is meant by the term ‘censorship’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Editing a broadcast or piece of writing to remove things that you do not want people to know • Removing things that might be found offensive from the media • Removing things that might be harmful to people morally from the media • Total suppression/withdrawal of material intended for publication or broadcast. <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	A definition is required. Examples are not sufficient to gain the mark.
	(b)	<p>Give two reasons why Sikhs might object to censorship.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It limits the ability of Sikhs to accurately spread their teachings • Limited information makes it difficult to uphold justice which is a religious duty for Sikhs • It increases the probability of living in ignorance • It might prevent freedom of speech which is a human right • It could allow the government to mislead people which could lead to social injustice • It can stop people from having the full story so stop them from being able to form their own opinions fairly • People should guard their own morality not rely on a ‘nanny state’ to decide what they should see • It limits the right to access information. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one attitude Sikhs might have towards religious messages in comics.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several popular comics have depicted the Gurus and their teachings. Where this is done accurately and respectfully it can be helpful in spreading Sikh teachings • It can be a useful way of introducing youngsters to Sikh ideas as they may be more comfortable with comics than other media • Where it is not done well, accurately or respectfully it can distort opinions about Sikhism and the Gurus in a harmful way • Religious themes generally in comics can be a good way of introducing youngsters to this kind of thinking • It keeps religious ideas relevant and up to date • It might change vital details for a 'good story' in ways that are detrimental • It might reflect the theological ideas of the writer in ways that not all Sikhs would be comfortable with. <p>Marks will be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain how the media might influence what people think about Sikhism.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The media has a big influence on the lives of almost all the people in Western society. Almost everyone in the UK has a television, most have access to the internet, at work or school if not at home, and many people read newspapers. For this reason the media has a huge influence on most peoples' lives and can have a major impact on their opinions about a number of issues, including religion.</p> <p>For many people, the only things they know about religion come from the media so the way in which the media presents religion is hugely important.</p> <p>There have been a number of documentaries about Sikhism and these have generally been positive and supportive and have presented Sikhism in a good light. This could lead to people having a positive impression of Sikhism. The internet provides a huge amount of information about Sikhism which is generally well researched and presented and gives Sikhs a medium through which they can present themselves and their viewpoint to the public. The internet is a major source of information about Sikhism and can enable Sikhs to explain themselves to a wider number of people than would otherwise have been the case. However, the internet is not a regulated source of religious authority and so is open to error meaning that people trying to find out about Sikhs in this way could be misled or deceived.</p> <p>From a Sikh perspective it could be argued that there is very little coverage of Sikhism in the UK media and that therefore many people have very little knowledge or understanding of Sikhism. Some might suggest that this is unfair given the number of Sikhs and the importance of Sikh culture in the UK. Others might suggest that there should be more coverage of Sikhism and the work of Sikhs in the community as the lack of coverage creates the impression that Sikhism is not important. Some candidates might comment on negative portrayals of Sikhs in the media (such as the controversy surrounding a play in Birmingham which depicted a rape in a Gurdwara and the reaction of the local Sikh community which was generally presented by the media as being unreasonable.)</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘The media should have no religious content.’ Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Sikh perspective it could be argued that the content of the media is largely irrelevant as a Sikh should be concerned the contemplation of Waheguru and so should have little interest in what the media portrays. Having said this, Most Sikhs see their duty as being to live in the world and to make it as just a place as possible. Arguably religious content in the media contributes towards this aim. Many Sikhs see the media as a way to disseminate their ideas and teachings and so would argue that there should be religious content. Arguably the statement is inherently flawed as ‘the media’ includes the internet which is unregulated and to which anyone can contribute meaning that it will contain anything and everything that is of interest to human beings. Since religion is a fundamental concern of humans it is pointless to suggest that it ‘should’ not appear in the media. Having said this, if a narrower view of ‘the media’ is taken, it could be argued that TV executives and film directors control our view of religion through what they choose to show and that this is unacceptable. Some Sikhs might feel that a disproportionate amount of ‘religious broadcasting’ in the UK is devoted to Christianity and that this is outdated and unfair. It could be argued that religion, in one form or another, forms so much a part of our daily life that removing it from the media altogether is unthinkable. For example religion contributes to a great deal of what we see in the news.</p> <p>Some might suggest that religion is not as influential as it once was and that programmes about religion are outdated and ‘boring’ and irrelevant to most people. Others, however, might point out that religious viewing is a source of much comfort to believers, especially those who are unable to attend public worship. Some may suggest that documentaries are a good way to learn about religion and can be very interesting.</p> <p>Candidates might give examples of religious programmes and might discuss how useful/ relevant/ interesting these are. Examples may be given of documentaries, films and dramatisations and news items. Some candidates might argue that religion contributes to violence and conflict and that the world would be better without it. Removing it from the media and so making it appear unimportant is a good first step towards this. Others might argue that religion is a fundamental part of the human experience and makes, on the whole, a positive contribution and that this should be widely represented.</p>	12	
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