

GCSE

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

Unit **B601**: Philosophy of Religion 1

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2014

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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.

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1. Annotations



Blank Page – this annotation **must** be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.

2. Subject-specific Marking Instructions

We do not annotate Religious Studies scripts.

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

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

AO2 part (e) question

Level 4 10-12	<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>	Level 2 4-6	<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>
Level 3 7-9	<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>	Level 1 1-3	<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>
		Level 0 0	<p>No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p>


MARK SCHEME

SECTION A

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
1 (a)	<p>State what is meant by the term ‘buddha’.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlightened being • One who is awakened to the truth <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	<p>State two Buddhist beliefs about bodhisattvas.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Mahayana Buddhism they believe that the attainment of Buddha by way of being a bodhisattva is a possibility for everyone and it is something they aspire to • A Bodhisattva represents one special aspect of enlightenment • They can inspire individuals with particular qualities they want to develop in themselves e.g. wisdom, compassion • They exist beyond this world of space and time • Through meditation and worship Buddhists feel these beings are real • Bodhisattvas have delayed their own enlightenment to help others to move closer to enlightenment • Others can become a bodhisattva by taking on the Bodhisattva Vow • Bodhisattvas can intervene in the world to help others • Someone on their way to enlightenment <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one reason for the limited status of the gods.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <p>Buddhists may say that the gods' limited status is because:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no role or purpose, as the Buddha taught that knowledge of God or gods did little to help the individual seeking their path to enlightenment • The gods are trapped within the cycle of samsara, like humans and must try to free themselves from the cycle or death and re- birth. They therefore have limited status • The gods can only intervene in a limited way and most Buddhists do not expect the gods to intervene when they pray to them • The realm of the gods is not the best realm to be reborn into because of the lack of desire to escape this realm by the gods <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain the different responses of Buddhists to miracles.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates are likely to explain that there are different responses to miracles by Buddhists depending upon their beliefs, culture and up-bringing.</p> <p>Some may explain that miracles are not that important because many do not believe in any divine power that can intervene.</p> <p>They are not important because the Buddha discouraged reliance upon them.</p> <p>Some may explain the various definitions of miracles and therefore if it is defined as some event beyond natural explanation, then it is regarded with great importance. They may cite examples to show this.</p>	6	It is important for the candidates to describe different responses and not just one response to reach higher levels. 'Different' does not necessarily mean 'opposite'.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>Arhats/Bodhisattvas are able to fly to help others achieve enlightenment so are important to those for whom they have encountered such support.</p> <p>Miracles are limited to only a few people so they are important to them but not to most people.</p>		
(e)	<p>‘People should believe in a creator God.’</p> <p>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 AO2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Some may argue that it is a matter of individuals’ belief about believing in a creator God (and that some Buddhists do believe in a creator God.) Because of this, they may argue that one should not have to believe in a creator God to be a Buddhist. It might be individually important to a Buddhist but not in general terms. Buddhism is not a theistic religion. It is what makes Buddhism different from other major religions of the world. There are also regional differences about its importance due to cultural background rather than teachings in the Buddhist religion.</p> <p>Candidates may suggest that they should not have to believe in a creator God because of the teachings of the Buddha about the God/gods. Buddha’s teaching is that the god-idea is a response to fear and frustration. The Buddha taught people to try to understand their fears, to lessen desires and to calmly and courageously accept the things they cannot change. The second reason the Buddha did not believe in a god is because there does not seem to be any evidence to support this idea. Thirdly it is not necessary to believe in a creator God. It is not that important in the scheme of things.</p> <p>Others may discuss the lack of importance or significance, in philosophical terms, because evidence that convinces people will vary from one person to another. Each religious tradition seeks to find ways to convey beliefs about a creator God and in Buddhism it is not a priority. Of far more importance for any human being is to find the cure for dukkha, not spend ages deciding whether to believe in a creator God or not. People should work</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>towards individually finding the truth and enlightenment.</p> <p>Most candidates are likely to describe and explain the importance of The Three Universal Truths, ways to escape samsara and achieve enlightenment as being more important than believing in a creator god.</p> <p>From a secular view point candidates may argue that it is not important to believe in any creator God because there is nothing that is reasonable enough to prove God (s) exist. They are likely to agree with Buddhist teachings on this.</p>		
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
2 (a)	<p>Give one word that describes God's nature.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Omnipresent • Benevolent • Transcendent • Immanent • Father - like • Perfect • Loving • Omniscient • Omnipotent • Judgemental • Vengeful • Jealous • Good • Peaceful <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)	<p>State two Christian beliefs about the Holy Spirit.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third person of the Trinity • God's power at work in the world • Comforter • Counsellor • Provides 'gifts of the spirit ' to believers • Causes people to believe in God and Jesus • Paraclete • Guide <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Describe one way Christians believe God intervenes in the world through Jesus.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healing miracles performed by Jesus e.g. healing of Jairus' daughter • Nature miracles performed by Jesus e.g. the stilling of the storm • Birth narratives displaying the 'specialness' of the Christ child • Jesus fulfils the Old Testament prophecies sent by God • The example of the life and saving work of Christ <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain the different responses of Christians to miracles.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Miracles are a significant part of Christ's work and ministry. They were a sign to his followers and the masses of his authority. The miracle of the resurrection is the basis of</p>	6	<p>It is important for the candidates to describe different responses and not just one response to reach higher levels. 'Different' does not necessarily mean 'opposite'.</p>


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>the Christian faith and so is very important. The idea of redemption, salvation and the promise of eternal life because of the resurrection of Christ are fundamental to this faith. So belief in this miracle is paramount.</p> <p>People are still experiencing miracles today because of faith. Claims of miracles in various locations around the world show how significant are miracles to some Christians. Examples from healings in Lourdes may be cited as evidence that they still happen and therefore are very important.</p> <p>Others may say they are not very significant and explain that in the Bible the references to miracles are small compared to Jesus' teaching and other work. Jesus even asked his followers to not tell everyone about the miracles so would suggest they are not too important compared to his teaching of loving God and loving one's neighbour as oneself.</p> <p>They are not that significant because many Christians have faith and believe in Christ without believing or experiencing a miracle</p> <p>They are not significant because miracles can't be proved and so some are dismissive of them.</p>		
(e)	<p>'People should believe in a creator God.'</p> <p>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 AO2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates are likely to argue for this statement using the various arguments such as the Cosmological and the Teleological Argument.</p> <p>Some may cite the existence of the Bible and the creation accounts and other biblical references to a creator God that affirms their belief in a Creator behind the existence of the world. It could not have happened by accident.</p>	12	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
		<p>Miracles that have happened could be given as reasons why people believe in a creator God. The creation of the world, the complexity and beauty of the world is a miracle in itself and could be argued as a reason for believing in creator God.</p> <p>Against the statement candidates could discuss whether the above arguments are reasonable in the light of scientific evidence related to the Big Bang Theory, the theory of evolution and the recent 'God particle' being discovered. (Higgs Boson)</p> <p>Some may discuss what is meant by proof and truth and debate that what is proof and truth to one person is not to another. Therefore it is impossible to say how the world was made and so it may or may not be a creator God.</p> <p>Some may argue that it is possible to believe in a creator God and the scientific explanations about the origins of the world; they are not mutually exclusive.</p> <p>Some may cite atheistic arguments from people such as Dawkins and others to explain why there is no reasonable evidence to believe in a creator God.</p>		
		Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
3	(a)	<p>Name one of the Trimurti.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brahma • Vishnu • Shiva <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	Accept alternative names for these deities

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)	<p>State two Hindu beliefs about God.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brahman (God) can be formless nirguna and with form saguna • Brahman (God) has attributes like love, truth or power • Brahman (God) is a principle underlying everything in the universe • Brahman (God) is the Ultimate Reality that appears in everything • Everything is Brahman (God) • Brahman (God) manifests himself in living beings • Brahman (God) is identical to the atman • Sat chit ananda, the subjective experience of Brahman (God) <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Describe one way Hindus believe God intervenes in the world through Rama.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key purpose of Rama as an avatar of Lord Vishnu is to restore dharma and set an example of how to live a dharmic life. Rama's life and journey is one of perfect adherence to dharma despite harsh tests of life and time. The followers see God intervening through the life of Rama. Rama is revered for his unending compassion, courage and devotion to religious values and duty. He is pictured as the ideal man and the perfect human • Lord Rama is believed to be the seventh incarnation of Lord Vishnu, one of the manifestations of Brahman, who took an avatar to annihilate the demon king Ravana. The way God intervenes may be described in the story of Rama and the conquering of the evil Ravana. The festival of diwali is in honour of Rama's victory over Ravana and it is one of the most popular festivals of India and of the Hindu Religion. <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>		

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain the different responses of Hindus to miracles.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Hindus believe that miracles are very significant because they could be seen as divine intervention of the deities. This convinces people of the power of Brahman. Miracles have happened in ancient times and to the present day which shows Brahman is all around, they just need to notice them e.g. every birth.</p> <p>Some candidates may describe and explain examples from the scriptures and say how they affect Hindus both in the past and in the present and whether they are significant or not.</p> <p>Some may argue that miracles are not that significant to Hindus because one should not rely upon them. Miracles can be performed by saints and yogis but they are discouraged from demonstrating their powers unless to help another to progress along the path to enlightenment.</p> <p>Because some say that miracles are a blessing to devotees to this day, they are very significant to the individual but not much to others.</p> <p>Some could argue against their significance because of the age in which we are now living in, known as the kali yuga- the age of darkness. Previously, in an age of spirituality and truth, known as satya yuga, there were regular miracles. Many Hindus believe that people are living in the age of darkness and that mankind is blind to miracles and obsessed with the material world.</p>	6	<p>It is important for the candidates to describe different responses and not just one response to reach higher levels. 'Different' does not necessarily mean 'opposite'.</p>


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘People should believe in a creator God.’</p> <p>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 AO2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The plurality of gods developing into a belief in a single creator God, known as Brahman, is likely to be referred to with links to Vishnu, who shared the creation of the world with Brahma. Candidates may explain that Hinduism is a way of life rather than a set of beliefs and that there is no ‘should’ as such, but rather individuals choose their own beliefs and practices due to local customs and practices largely. However, many do believe in a creator God.</p> <p>Some could explain the plurality of the gods and point out that there are other gods besides the creator God. Purusha Shakta, a great Vedic Sanskrit hymn, states that Purusha (a Supreme Being) is greater than just a creator God.</p> <p>Candidates could support this statement using the various philosophical reasons given for believing in a creator God. These may include the Mumanska, the Cosmological, the Teleological and Moral Arguments. The argument from experience and back ground or upbringing is also important evidence to many Hindus as to why they think one should believe in a creator God. Others may cite the beliefs in avatars, miracles, experiences as acceptable and convincing reasons for believing in a creator God.</p> <p>Hindu beliefs in God come from the sacred texts, traditions and teachings of the Hindu community and so candidates could use these to argue why Hindus should believe in a creator God.</p> <p>Others may explain that it is not relevant to find reasons for believing in God(s) because it is a matter of living by your dharma that is more important to a Hindu. Some may explain that the concept of God is beyond human understanding and is very personal to humans in different ways.</p>	12	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
		<p>Against the statement candidates could discuss what is reasonable to one person is not so to another. Therefore they could identify arguments against the above. Some may discuss what is meant by proof and truth and debate how reliable or not such philosophical arguments are to support any belief in a creator God.</p> <p>Some may cite atheistic arguments from people such as Dawkins and others to explain why there is no reasonable evidence to believe in a creator God(s).</p>		
		Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
4	(a)	<p>Give one word that describes Allah's nature.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Omni- present • Omni-benevolent • Transcendent • Immanent • Father-like • Perfect • Loving • Omniscient • Omnipotent • Judgemental • Vengeful • Jealous • Good • Peaceful <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)	<p>List two miracles connected to Muhammad ﷺ.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ascent or Night Journey • A star appearing at the birth of Muhammad ﷺ • A dream to Muhammad's grandfather and mother about what he should be called • The revelation of the Qur'an to Muhammad ﷺ • Visitations to Muhammad ﷺ by the angels <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Describe one way Muslims believe Allah intervenes in the world through the teaching of Muhammad ﷺ.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descriptions of how the revelations by Allah to Muhammad ﷺ resulting in the Qur'an happened • Candidates might cite an example of a surah from the Qur'an and describe it. E.g. Surah 2.117 "To him is due the primal origin of the heavens and the earth. When He decreeth a matter he saith to it: "be" and it is." • Muhammad ﷺ taught that all creation is an example of how Allah intervenes in the world • Muhammad ﷺ taught that people should not expect miracles by Him but that the revelations of the Qur'an to Muhammad ﷺ are ways in which Allah has intervened in the world <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain the different responses of Muslims to miracles.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Miracles are significant and important to Muslims. They are believed to be signs (ayahs) given by Allah. Only Allah can perform miracles. Some miracles are more important than others. For example Muslims believe that the most astounding of all miracles is the revelation of the Qur'an to Muhammad ﷺ. Candidates may explain in more detail why this is regarded as the most important miracle.</p> <p>They are other significant miracles such that are done by the will of Allah. Details of the Ascent or Night Journey may be explained and the significance of Jerusalem to Muslims.</p> <p>The created world is testimony to the greatness and power of Allah and is regarded as an amazing miracle by Allah.</p> <p>Some miracles are only significant to people who have experienced them and Allah performs them where appropriate for the benefit of humans. When Muhammad ﷺ was asked to perform a miracle to show that Allah had sent him for a purpose he was clear that he could not perform miracles, as only Allah can.</p> <p>Some may argue that they are not significant because of the meaning of the term. Miracles are not described as "miracles" in the modern definition, but uncommon events performed by the will of Allah.</p> <p>For many Muslims the whole of the working order of nature is a miracle from Allah. Therefore it is not an act that contravenes the laws of nature, as is the common Western understanding of the word. Any miracle that happens is because of the will of Allah.</p>	6	It is important for the candidates to describe different responses and not just one response to reach higher levels. 'Different' does not necessarily mean 'opposite'.
(e)	<p>'People should believe in a creator God.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer.</p>	12	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates are most likely to cite the life and work of Muhammad ﷺ to show how Allah was revealed to Muslims through the giving of the Qur'an to the people through Muhammad ﷺ. This is irrefutable to Muslims and is the main reason for believing in a creator God called 'Allah'. The opening surah in the Qur'an reinforces the idea that there is a creator God who sustains and cherishes the world.</p> <p>The significance to Muslims, linked to the Five Pillars, the Qur'an, the Shahadah and the 99 names for Allah, including creator, are most likely to be explained as to why Muslims should believe in a creator God.</p> <p>Miracles which have happened could be given as reasons why people should believe in a creator God.</p> <p>The creation of the world, the complexity and beauty of the world is a miracle in itself and could be argued as to why they should believe in a creator God.</p> <p>Candidates could also support this statement using the various philosophical arguments. These include the Ontological, the Cosmological, the Teleological Argument, the Moral Argument, the argument from experience and back ground or upbringing.</p> <p>Others may explain that it is not too important to argue whether one should or should not believe in a creator God with reasons, but one should simply accept this and then submit to the will of Allah. That is more important to a Muslim.</p> <p>Against the statement candidates could discuss what is reasonable to one person is not so to another. Therefore they could identify arguments against the above. Some may discuss what is meant by proof and truth and debate how reliable or not such philosophical arguments are to support any belief in a creator God.</p> <p>Some may argue that the Qur'an is not the words of Allah but made up by humans and is not reasonable evidence for believing in a creator God.</p>		

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>Some may explain how it is possible to believe in a creator God and the scientific explanations about the origins of the world; they are not mutually exclusive.</p> <p>Also in favour of the statement some may cite atheistic arguments from people such as Dawkins and others to explain why there is no reasonable evidence to believe in a creator God.</p>		
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
5	(a)	<p>In which religious book would Jews find beliefs about the nature of G-d?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Torah • Talmud • Neviim • Ketuvim <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	Credit must be given if the candidate names one of the five books of Moses
	(b)	<p>Give two words that describe G-d's nature.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Omni- present • Omni-benevolent • Transcendent • Immanent • Father-like • Perfect • Loving • Omniscient • Omnipotent • Judgemental • Vengeful • Jealous • Good • Peaceful <p>1 mark for response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one way Jews believe G-d intervenes in the world through Jewish Scriptures.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miracles recorded in scriptures performed by G-d, e.g. oil in lamps at festival of Hanukkah and the burning bush • The calling by G-d of the prophets and their prophecies recorded in the Tenakh • The stories of G-d's intervention in history of the Jews recorded in the Tenakh e.g. the parting of the Red Sea or the battle of Jericho <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain the different responses of Jews to miracles.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>For some Jews, miracles are significant because they believe that G-d intervenes in their history and causes natural events to happen at significant moments, e.g. the walls of Jericho collapsing or the parting of the Red Sea. An omnipotent G-d works in history. Miracles are significant because they are recorded in the Torah which is the key Jewish sacred writing from G-d. They are to be believed and accepted. They are important and significant because they reveal the awesome power of nature or the amazing work of G-d through everyday events like the birth of a child.</p> <p>Some may explain that they are not significant because they question why G-d did not perform miracles to help everyone e.g. where was G-d during the Holocaust?</p> <p>Some may explain that G-d created a world with complex physical laws so why would He break those laws?</p> <p>For some Jews the miracles recorded in their history and sacred texts are not that important to them. They may be secular Jews believing that tradition and identity are more</p>	6	. It is important for the candidates to describe different responses and not just one response to reach higher levels. 'Different' does not necessarily mean 'opposite'.


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	important than the observing religious rituals and ceremonies. Therefore stories of miracles in their history are irrelevant to them.		
(e)	<p>‘People should believe in a creator G-d.’</p> <p>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 AO2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>In support of this statement candidates are likely to cite the importance of the Torah as the ultimate truth about G-d, particularly the creation accounts in Genesis, alongside a discussion around the significance of the covenant relationship between G-d, the Patriarchs, their descendants and Jews today. This provides reasons as to why they should believe in creator G-d who cares about His creation.</p> <p>Candidates could support this statement using the various philosophical arguments for believing in a creator G-d. These include the Ontological, the Cosmological, the Teleological and the Moral Arguments, the argument from experience and back ground or upbringing.</p> <p>Miracles which have happened could be given as reasons why people should believe in a creator G-d. The creation of the world, the complexity and beauty of the world is a miracle in itself and could be argued as a reason for believing in a creator G-d.</p> <p>Against the statement, candidates could discuss what is reasonable to one person is not so to another. Therefore they could identify arguments against the above. Some may discuss what is meant by proof and truth and debate how reliable or not such philosophical arguments are to support any belief in a creator G-d.</p> <p>Some may comment upon the Torah being made up, written by humans and is not reasonable evidence for believing in a creator G-d.</p> <p>Some may refer to the evidence of the Holocaust and other pogroms resulting in a loss of</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>belief and the view that a creator G-d would not allow this to happen if He existed.</p> <p>Some may argue that it is possible to still believe in a creator G-d and the scientific explanations about the origins of the world; they are not mutually exclusive.</p> <p>Some may cite atheistic arguments from people such as Dawkins and others to explain why there is no reasonable evidence to believe in a creator G-d.</p> <p>Others may explain that it is not relevant to find reasons for believing in G-d and what is more important is to follow traditions and culture to preserve their identity. Believing in a creator G-d is not a priority for some secular Jews.</p>		
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
6 (a)	<p>Give one word that describes Waheguru's nature.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wonderful • Nirguna – without form • Genderless • Supreme being • Omnipotent • Transcendent • Immanent • Creator • Eternal • Saguna • Good • Peaceful <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)	<p>List two miracles in the lives of the gurus.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The disappearance of Guru Nanak for three days in the river • The visit of Guru Nanak to Lalo for a meal • Guru Nanak's miracle at Mecca • Guru Nanak's the rock, the hand impression and the miracle at Panja Sahib • Guru Gobind Singh Ji removing fresh water with his arrow at a gurudwara in Nanded <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Describe one way Sikhs believe Waheguru intervenes in the world through the lives of the gurus.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing in detail one of the above miracles. • Through successive gurus, their lives and their work, God is constantly revealing himself and has been since the dawn of mankind • The Sikh holy scriptures, known as Sri Guru Granth Sahib (SGGS), are full of references about God intervening in human affairs to project His glory and provide protection to His devotees • The fifth Nanak, Guru Arjan Dev Ji (1581-1606) compiled the works of his four predecessor Gurus and his own writings, and Guru Nanak made it clear that what Guru Arjan Dev Ji had written did not come to him from his own mind but it came from the God Almighty • Guru Nanak taught that it is through the mind that God intervenes in the world. The mind is recognized as being connected to the divine. "Mind you are a spark of the divine light, so grasp the true source of your being." Through prayer and meditation God intervenes in the minds of people. <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain the different responses of Sikhs to miracles.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The significance of the miracles varies widely. Some Sikhs will argue that they are significant to those that they happen to; they do believe that God will intervene in the lives of devotees in times of need and response to prayer. They believe that the greatest miracle of all is the creation of the universe and therefore highly significant.</p> <p>However, some Sikhs may believe miracles to be a hindrance to the spiritual path and therefore argue they are not that important. They are discouraged from believing in them. They may explain that the saints and prophets were discouraged to use them, and that the Sikh derives his or her faith not from miracles, but from the fact that the Creator's laws are unchanging and impartial.</p> <p>In Guru Granth Sahib there is no mention of any miracles carried out by the Gurus. The Gurus continually remind the Sikh that everything operates according to the Creator's laws. The Gurus never presented themselves as creating any miracles.</p> <p>Other Sikhs have said that a miracle is an effect or extraordinary event in the physical world that surpasses all known human or natural powers and is ascribed to a supernatural cause. God is higher than natural laws. Natural Laws like gravity are NOT permanent. They have been broken and will be broken, in accordance with Waheguru's Will (hukam) and Grace (nadir). Only Waheguru's command is permanent and everlasting. To deny the possibility of Waheguru intervening in the world is to limit the omnipotence of Waheguru and is not in keeping with Sikh beliefs about Waheguru.</p>	6	<p>It is important for the candidates to describe different responses and not just one response to reach higher levels. 'Different' does not necessarily mean 'opposite'.</p>

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘People should believe in a creator God.’</p> <p>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 AO2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates could discuss the following reasons why Sikhs should believe in a creator God; the importance of the Sikh Gurus, who imparted the knowledge about Waheguru (God) to Sikhs, and ultimately the importance of the Guru Granth Sahib Ji. Sikhs justify their beliefs in Waheguru as a creator God. It is important to note that Sikhs believe that Waheguru (God) is a part in every person and therefore the existence of people is evidence of a creator God. The belief that God is the universe and therefore creation of the world is a manifestation of Waheguru.</p> <p>The importance of experiencing Waheguru (God) through mystical experiences, meditation and music may be given as to why they should believe in a creator God. The creation of the world and ways in which Waheguru (God) can intervene in the lives of the devotees in times of need are other reasons for believing in a creator God.</p> <p>Some may use the various philosophical arguments given for believing in a creator God. These include the Ontological, the Cosmological, the Teleological, the Moral Arguments, the argument from experience and back ground or upbringing.</p> <p>Others may explain that whether one should or should not believe in a creator God is not that an important statement to be argued. For Sikhs what is far more significant is for Sikhs to love and serve Waheguru (God) through bhakti and that the ultimate goal for Sikhs is to achieve union with Waheguru (God), not spend hours arguing over the reasons for believing in a creator God.</p> <p>Against the statement candidates could discuss what is reasonable to one person is not so to another. Therefore they could identify arguments against the above. Some may discuss what is meant by proof and truth and debate how, reliable or not, such philosophical arguments are to support any belief in a creator God.</p>	12	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>Some may comment about the sacred writings being made up, written by humans and so not reasonable evidence to believe in a creator God.</p> <p>Some may argue that it is possible for Sikhs to believe in a creator God and the scientific explanations about the origins of the world; they are not mutually exclusive.</p> <p>Some may cite atheistic arguments from people such as Dawkins and others to explain why there is no reasonable evidence to believe in God.</p>		
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	

SECTION B

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
7 (a)	<p>State the meaning of the term ‘worship’.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An expression of reverence • To show worth to something or someone • Religious service • Adoration paid to a god(s) • Idolising something or someone <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
(b)	<p>State two different uses of food in Buddhism.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donating food to the bhikkhus to gain good kamma • Offering gifts of food to the Buddha as a sign of respect • In Mahaya Buddhism seven bowls of offerings, including food is offered to the Buddha to develop compassion and generosity • The bhikkhus will go round with alms bowls and collect food in the morning • The lay people offer food to practise generosity • Food is shared to mark key moments or rites of passage <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Describe one Buddhist belief about fasting.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Buddha taught that it is not necessary to fast but Buddhists should eat enough to stay healthy as extreme fasting did not stop dukkha • To promote a spiritual discipline and develop the inner self 	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too much fasting prevents Buddhists focusing the mind and body upon following the Middle Path • It encourages followers to focus on more important matters • The discipline of doing without food for a while helps people to value food and not be greedy • It is believed that some fasting can cleanse the mind and body of attachments and allow deeper levels of meditation to happen. All of which helps in the journey of the Buddhist to Enlightenment <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>		
(d)	<p>Explain why meditation is important to Buddhists.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Some may explain that it is very important because meditation gives a person control over their mind and body and it is a strict spiritual discipline; it provides a time to think or contemplate about the meaning of life and to focus on the tenets of the faith. It opens the mind to a higher form of consciousness.</p> <p>Some may explain that it is important because it is a defining feature of Buddhism. Through meditation Buddhists aspire to become like the Buddha i.e. more kind, loving, compassionate, joyous etc. The use of prayer beads during meditation reminds the worshipper of the 'three refuges'.</p> <p>It provides a time to imitate the Buddha and so move towards enlightenment. The Buddha taught that meditation could prevent dukkha by taking one's mind away from cravings.</p> <p>Some may explain that there are different types of meditation with different goals. For example, the basic purpose of samatha or tranquillity meditation is to still the mind and train it to concentrate. The object of concentration (kammattana) is less important than the skill of concentration itself, and varies by individual and situation. Whereas the purpose of insight meditation (vipassana) is the realization of</p>	6	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>important truths, specifically, of impermanence, suffering and no-self. Vipassana meditation alone produces the understanding through which liberation takes place, so it is considered superior to tranquillity meditation. It is the primary form of meditation practiced in Theravada Buddhism.</p>		
(e)	<p>‘Buddhists need symbols to worship.’</p> <p>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 AO2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates may point out that Buddhists are told not to worship the Buddha, nor to worship any creator God. So any forms of symbols to worship should not be necessary or needed.</p> <p>There may be some discussion about the usual meaning of the word ‘worship’ i.e. to pay reverence to a divine being but worship of the Buddha is explicitly discouraged by the Buddha.</p> <p>However, many Buddhists do engage in acts that outwardly would appear a form of worship and involve the use of symbolic artefacts and gestures. The main purpose for these is to develop generosity, to remind them of how to achieve nibbana, to show respect to the Buddha, to try and develop Buddha-like qualities and to remember Buddhist teachings. Candidates could argue that these are helpful to Buddhists and therefore needed.</p> <p>Candidates are likely to explain the use of and symbolic meaning of Buddharupa, candles, flowers, incense and offerings to help them focus upon specific ideas or qualities, though they are not to be used to worship the Buddha. Some may describe the pattern of worship at their home or in a vihara.</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>It is likely that candidates will explain how important acts of meditation are in their goal in life to reach enlightenment. In which case this form of worship is encouraged and could be argued that is the most important way to worship to get nearer their goal. However, for meditation some will feel no need of symbols of any sort to help with meditation, whilst others have elaborate shrines with symbols to help them focus their attention.</p> <p>The pattern of worship by the monks or bhikkhus may be discussed along with symbolic actions and artefacts used by the monks. It could be argued that such discipline is needed and therefore important to such Buddhists.</p> <p>Because it is up to the individual how one worships or shows respect to the Buddha, there are no specific symbols that one has to have or use. Therefore candidates are likely to argue that symbols are not needed in Buddhist worship by some and yet useful by others.</p> <p>Candidates may explain that there are other things that are more important and expected of Buddhists than worship e.g. trying to escape samsara and achieve moksha and therefore that is what they should be focused upon.</p>		
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
8 (a)	<p>State the meaning of the term ‘worship’.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An expression of reverence • To show worth to something or someone • Religious service • Adoration paid to a god(s) • Idolising something or someone <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)	<p>i) State the name of one festival.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easter • Good Friday • Christmas • Holy Communion • Pentecost <p>ii) Give an example of symbolic food used in that festival.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bread and wine • Simnel cake / Hot cross buns / Lamb • Fish • Pancakes • Christmas cake and related foods <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Describe one Christian belief about fasting.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians have various beliefs about the use of fasting. It will vary from family to family and is likely to be affected to which denomination they belong. In Protestant traditions there are certain times in the church's calendar when fasting would be encouraged e.g. the solemn seasons of Lent and Advent when one should reflect upon the teachings of the faith, the example of Christ and grow spiritually. • Some Christians may fast from other things besides food at certain periods in their lives believing that it enhances them spiritually. • In the Roman Catholic Church it is expected to fast one hour before mass, in order to prepare a proper dwelling for Jesus when they receive Him in the 	3	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>Eucharist. Fasting is the most powerful spiritual discipline of all the Christian disciplines. Through fasting and prayer, the Holy Spirit can transform your life. Ash Wednesday, Good Friday and Family fasting day in October are common times to fast.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During Lent abstinence from luxury items is encouraged so that Christians can appreciate what they have and think of others who have less. <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>		
(d)	<p>Explain why prayer is important to Christians.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Prayer is very important to Christians because it is the main way to communicate with God. It can be done privately or communally and is a spiritual discipline to strengthen one's faith. Christians follow the example and teaching of Christ and pray to become more Christ-like. It is expected that Christians pray regularly to develop their relationship with God.</p> <p>It is very important and common in worship and is encouraged to build up the body of Christ. Different types of prayer such as thanks giving and confession may be elaborated upon and their importance explained.</p> <p>It is important because Christians can experience God through prayer.</p> <p>It provides a time to focus on the tenets of the faith.</p> <p>On important ceremonial occasions, rites of passage events or solemn memorial occasions prayer unites people together and can deepen the faith of the believers.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Christians need symbols to worship.’</p> <p>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 AO2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates are likely to describe various symbols used in collective and private worship by Christians and show how they help Christians focus upon God and Jesus. They are necessary because they simplify complex religious beliefs for people and help people understand the theologies better e.g. Trinitarian symbols.</p> <p>In the past symbols were a secret code to the early believers and necessary for their survival against persecution by the Roman authorities, but nowadays they help worshippers focus upon the key beliefs and support worship. The use of the cross, candles, alpha and omega, chi rho and Icthus symbol may be cited and how they witness to others the significance of their faith.</p> <p>Such outward signs may be necessary in regimes where one’s faith is discriminated against or frowned upon.</p> <p>Some candidates may focus upon the myriad of different symbols in various denominations but yet reflect that it is not necessary to have symbols to worship. Indeed some may discuss how in some denominations e.g. Quakers there is a strong feeling against the use of symbols because it could be a distraction or lead to idol worship.</p> <p>Probably the one symbol that most, if not all, Christians would accept and say is necessary is the symbol of the cross; it draws all followers to the sacrifice, reconciliation and saving work of Christ and the promise of eternal life to all who believe in the resurrection of Christ. Some may say that this symbol is both necessary and important in worship.</p> <p>Against such a statement candidates are likely to describe other forms of worship that do not require the use of symbols and that are just as effective, if not more effective e.g. silent prayer, singing, studying the sacred texts in a group. Art and music could be described as</p>	12	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
		<p>another way to help people worship. Therefore the use of symbols is not necessary but helpful.</p> <p>Symbols could be a distraction for some Christians and there are several denominations that regard elaborate symbols as unnecessary and detracting from the main tenets of the faith. Quakers and their style of worship or other protestant churches might be cited.</p>		
		Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
9	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'worship'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An expression of reverence • To show worth to something or someone • Religious service • Adoration paid to a god(s) • Idolising something or someone <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give two examples of symbolic foods used in puja.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruit • Nuts • Rice • Ghee • Coconut • Water • Milk • Prashad <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one Hindu belief about fasting.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some use fasting on a regular basis to cleanse the mind, body and soul. There will be different days to fast depending upon the family deity to appease the god. It also shows self sacrifice • Some use fasting to remind themselves of what it is like to be without food. They can empathise with those who are starving in the world and appreciate more what they have • Some Hindus become ascetics, living on meagre provisions of water, and fruit for long periods of time, to get away from everyday life and promote detachment • Some believe that having gained good karma by fasting it will lead to a better rebirth in the future • Some Hindus believe it is wrong to fast, e.g. in Sri Vidya, one is forbidden to fast because the devi is within them, and starving would in return starve the god. <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain why prayer is important to Hindus.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Prayer is important for Hindus because by prayer or reciting a sacred teaching it reinforces their beliefs. For some Hindus, the daily sacred prayer, Gayatri Mantra, is recited to remind them of the importance of the creator. Prayer can help Hindus gain karma</p> <p>Prayers are offered to the deities to reinforce the importance of them in their lives and to future generations.</p> <p>Prayer is for power, wisdom, and intelligence from God. It is important to remember to whom Hindus owe their lives and remember the power which controls life.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>Prayer binds all human beings in one thread. It carries people towards an invisible 'almighty' power that is God. It provides a time to focus on the tenets of the faith.</p> <p>Some prayers take the form of mantras which when repeated empty the mind of unnecessary concerns so that Hindus can focus on liberation from maya or illusion.</p> <p>The Bhagavad-Gita, the greatest and holiest of Hindu scriptures, emphasizes the importance of 'Bhakti' or loving devotion to God. Praying is a form of devotion to God. Bhakti, says the Gita, is the only way to realize God.</p>		
(e)	<p>'Hindus need symbols to worship.'</p> <p>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 AO2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>For many Hindus the use of symbols is very helpful and important because there are so many gods and goddesses that are worshipped. There are manifestations of the Universal Spirit and various symbols are used to depict different aspects. This allows people to have a focus and choose which god or goddess they are going to worship.</p> <p>Candidates are likely to describe in details how Hindus both collectively and privately worship and use various symbols to convey their beliefs, not least the myriad of images for the different gods they worship. Many have their own preferred deity and the symbolic way that the deity is represented helps families to keep their faith alive. Many symbolic actions related to the figures (murtis) helps Hindus in their daily worship. Each murti describes the attributes of God.</p> <p>Some candidates may argue that there are other forms of worship that are just as effective and more necessary than using symbols in worship e.g. living a good life to gain good karma, the singing of hymns or communal prayer are of more use to help worship than having lots of symbols.</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>On the other hand for younger members of the family, or to enthuse followers, the symbols in Hinduism keeps the faith alive and exciting.</p> <p>Items on a puja tray may be explained in detail and shown how they help people worship. These offerings are encouraged when visiting mandirs, celebrating key moments in people's lives e.g. marriages, and do preserve traditions and cultures of Hindu families. All such symbols reflect the heartfelt devotion of worshippers and therefore are necessary for some Hindus.</p> <p>Some may argue that a far more effective way of worship is to practice meditation and yoga. It is more important to sit or stand still and empty the mind of everyday concerns. The chanting of Om in Transcendental Meditation is highly important. The sound of the mantra can lift the believer towards the higher self. These sound elements of Sanskrit language are of everlasting significance, as it can bring transformation in people while leading them to power and strength.</p> <p>They are likely to conclude that symbols are very helpful but not necessary. However, as Hinduism is a way of life and there are many variations in which the faith is observed there will be those who will argue that they are very necessary and those that may not think they are vital, but helpful.</p>		
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
10 (a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'worship'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An expression of reverence • To show worth to something or someone • Religious service • Adoration paid to a god(s) • Idolising something or someone <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)	<p>Give two examples of festivals in which there are feasts.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Id ul Fitr • Id ul Adha <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Describe one Muslim belief about fasting.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fasting is believed to be an opportunity to earn the approval of Allah, to wipe out previous sins, and to understand the suffering of the poor. • Fasting is also partly to be in control of appetite and to avoid food addiction. It is the fourth ritual observance in the Five Pillars of Islam. It is a requirement for Muslims to fast for one month per year, known as the month of Ramadan. The focus of Muslims should be upon reflecting upon their faith and beliefs and dedicating themselves more to submit to the will of Allah. This brings one closer to Allah. • It is believed to be required by Allah as laid out in the Qur'an. During a period of fasting it is expected that one will spend more time studying and reading the Qur'an to deepen one's faith by submitting to the will of Allah. <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain why prayer is important to Muslims.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Prayer is an essential requirement for Muslims and hence of vital importance. Prayer (Salah) is one of the Five Pillars of Islam and must be observed to be a follower of Islam. The daily call to prayer reminds them of the greatness and oneness of Allah and deepens</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>the commitment and obedience to Allah and to one another.</p> <p>It provides a time to focus on the tenets of the faith.</p> <p>It is important because, through individual or communal praying, it develops a sense of worldwide community as all are following the same belief to submit to the will of Allah.</p> <p>There are different types of prayer. Muslims will pray for mercy and forgiveness from Allah and this deepens their faith in Allah.</p> <p>Dua is a form of supplication prayer. Muslims ask Allah for help or for the fulfilment of a particular need. It expresses their helplessness and dependence on Allah, the All-Powerful and Merciful. It is the channel through which one gets directly in touch with one's Creator.</p>		
(e)	<p>'Muslims need symbols to worship.'</p> <p>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 AO2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Whilst worship is embedded in Islam, the use of religious symbols or images of living things, the prophets or Allah in Muslim worship is strictly forbidden. Candidates are likely to explain expressing beliefs using symbols in this way is shirk and a form of idolatry. Other forms of decoration and patterns are likely to be explained in the use of worship but they are not symbols of Allah or anyone else.</p> <p>Candidates are most likely to argue against this statement but explain how important it is to worship as a form of submission to the will of Allah. Worship can be in many places and there has to be the correct way to prepare for worship and observing the Five Pillars is a form of worship. Therefore symbols are not necessary for Muslims to worship.</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>However, some candidates may discuss the meaning of the word symbols and refer to other forms of symbols that are not images but do have symbolic meaning that are used by Muslims. For example there are symbolic actions in the prayer rakats, the stoning at Mina as a symbolic act to show one is ridding oneself from the devil and evil by throwing stones at large pillar of stone. In that sense there is a symbolic action for the stoning of the devil that is necessary when one goes on the Hajj.</p> <p>The beauty of calligraphy as a form of symbolic art has great significance for Muslims. They believe these show the utterances from Allah to Muhammad ﷺ. Mosques are decorated with calligraphy to show the beauty and meaning of the words. This is a joy for Muslims when they enter the mosque for worship. This may help them focus upon worshipping Allah.</p> <p>Candidates are most likely to emphasise the importance of worship and why but demonstrate that using symbols to worship is absolutely forbidden and therefore would not help a Muslim to worship.</p> <p>For some Muslims what is very important is the intention behind the use of symbols. No idols or images are to be worshipped but if some symbols help Muslim focus upon Allah then that is the right intention and acceptable.</p>		
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
11 (a)	<p>State the meaning of the term ‘worship’.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An expression of reverence • To show worth to something or someone • Religious service • Adoration paid to a god(s) • Idolising something or someone <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)	<p>Give two examples of kosher foods.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ritually slaughtered beef, sheep, goats and deer with no flaws or diseases • Chicken, turkey, quail, geese • Meat eaten separately from dairy • Soft cheese and kosher hard cheese • Salmon, tuna, carp, herring, cod <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Describe one Jewish belief about fasting.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jews fast on the Day of Atonement or Yom Kippur, every year for 25 hours. This is a very solemn occasion. It is a time to focus upon prayer, a day when Jews can make amends for the wrongs they have done to others and atone for their wrong doing. • Candidates may refer to other days of fasting which are believed to be important such as Tisha B'AV the day approximately 2500 years ago on which the Babylonians destroyed the first Holy Temple in Jerusalem. This is also the day when observant Jews remember the many tragedies which have befallen the Jewish people, including the Holocaust. The atmosphere of this holiday is serious and deeply sad. Remembering their history is very important for Jewish identity and reinforces their communities wherever they are in the world. <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain why prayer is important to Jews.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Jews believe prayer is very important. There are statutory daily prayers which are a sign of obedience to G-d. It shows how important G-d is in their lives and that they regard all life as a gift from G-d.</p> <p>Regularly asking G-d for a blessing on daily living when washing, travelling, meeting friends, etc. remind Jews of the significance of the covenant relationship.</p> <p>Praying provides a time to focus on the tenets of the faith.</p> <p>Both private and public prayer is encouraged and is a way of life. It deepens their relationship with G-d.</p> <p>Differences between male and female requirements may also be explained.</p> <p>Liturgical prayers for various festivals and solemn occasions have been developed over time and they reflect the importance of the covenant relationship and Jewish identity. These are very important and said at services and in Jewish homes e.g. Shabbat blessing by the father on Friday evening.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>‘Jews need symbols to worship.’</p> <p>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 AO2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Whether Jews worship in the home or in a synagogue there are lots of symbolic items that help Jews in their worship. Candidates may explain the importance of symbolic clothing worn by Jews when they pray, or the significance of the mezuzah, the symbols on the covers of the Sefer Torah or symbolic foods.</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>However candidates could also disagree with this statement because no statues or pictures are allowed in the synagogue, as this would be a form of idolatry. However the seven branched menorah is a symbol and that does help Jews focus upon the days of the week related to the G-d and the creation story or a reminder of the Temple in Jerusalem.</p> <p>It is likely that candidates will describe the inside of a synagogue and some of the symbolic features e.g. stain glass windows with the star of David, or the symbols on the parochet. The significance of these symbols for Jews should be explained and argued whether these are necessary or not in worship.</p> <p>There are other ways in which symbols are used to help believers to focus. Many of the specialist foods e.g. Shabbat loaves or the unleavened bread at Passover are symbols to remind Jews of key beliefs or moments in their history. Such symbols are very important and necessary for Jews.</p> <p>The Torah commands certain use of symbols e.g. tephillin or the mezuzah on the door posts for Jews. To use them is a form of worship and because G-d commanded this it is necessary.</p> <p>Some may point out that there are secular Jews who observe all the traditions but are not religious. The concept of worship is an anathema to them.</p> <p>Some may argue from an atheistic viewpoint saying that nothing will help you worship a G-d because there is not one.</p>		
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
12 (a)	<p>State the meaning of the term ‘worship’.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An expression of reverence • To show worth to something or someone • Religious service • Adoration paid to a god(s) • Idolising something or someone <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)	<p>State two uses of food in Sikh worship.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Langar • Prashad • Amrit • Offerings <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Describe one Sikh belief about fasting.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhs are discouraged from fasting except for medical reason because it brings no spiritual benefit to the person • Sikhs will not fast because they believe it does not lead to union with God. It is through the Grace of God and by living in the world with everyone else that makes one a holy person • Some Sikhs will fast because of their heritage and believe it is important to ask or thank God for good fortune or improvements to their lives. <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain why prayer is important to Sikhs.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>It is very important for Sikhs to pray as it reminds them that they must set a time aside every day to think about God, putting into perspective the importance of material and spiritual things in everyday life.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>Some recite the whole of the Japji (the morning prayer) to show how important the teachings of the Guru Granth Sahib are.</p> <p>Akand Paath is a continuous recitation of the Guru Granth Sahib from beginning to end, lasting about 48 hours, by a team of readers. It is like a continuous prayer of praise to God and a powerful witness to others.</p> <p>For many Sikhs the Ardas prayer is important and it should be performed before undertaking any significant task. Sikhs ask for Waheguru's blessing on the task about to be undertaken.</p> <p>Others simply recite 'Waheguru' meaning 'Wonderful Lord' to remind themselves that there is only one all-powerful God who should be worshipped.</p> <p>Prayers at the end of the day thank Waheguru for the successes of the day and remind the worshipper how all true success comes from Waheguru.</p> <p>It provides a time to focus on the tenets of the faith.</p>		
(e)	<p>'Sikhs need symbols to worship.'</p> <p>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 AO2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates are very likely to explain what is the Khanda and the Ik Onkar and their significance, arguing that these are very important and do help Sikhs to worship. As with other religions the building itself is likely to be plain because no images of Waheguru are allowed in the religion. However there are art works of the gurus and they do have art work scenes from history on their walls in the gurdwara.</p> <p>The commitment to the Khalsa is demonstrated through the use of the Five Ks and its importance to Sikhs is most likely to be developed. All of which shows how important</p>	12	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>symbols are to Sikhs.</p> <p>Some may cite other ways in which Sikhs worship and therefore do not feel it is necessary to have symbols in the form of pictures or images of Waheguru.</p> <p>But in the gurdwara one will see artefacts that are symbolic and demonstrate the importance and significance of the Guru Granth Sahib Ji. E.g. the takht, use of the chauri etc. However the Guru Granth Sahib Ji is not to be worshipped, only Waheguru can be worshipped. There are symbolic actions e.g. sharing of karah prashad that demonstrates a degree of service to others by Sikhs; the removing of shoes and the covering of the head that demonstrates importance in the services and worship.</p> <p>Outside a gurdwara one will see the nishan sahib. It is holy triangular flag made of cotton or silk cloth, with a tassel at its end. It is hoisted on a tall flagpole, outside most gurdwaras. Candidates may explain its importance and history in support of the statement.</p> <p>Candidates may discuss other forms of worship that are very important namely meditation on the name of God known as nam simran and sharing food with other people in the langar. Such forms do not require symbols but are forms of worship. Because Sikhs believe Waheguru is immanent worship can take place anywhere and their whole lives are an act of worship to Waheguru, living out the teachings of the gurus.</p>		
	<p>Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.</p>	<p>SPaG 3</p>	

SECTION C

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
13 (a)	<p>State one way in which Buddhists can reach nibbana.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be free from greed • Free from hatred • Free from delusion • No longer crave for things • Are not attached to things of this world. • Cease to build up kamma <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	<p>(b) State two reasons why some Buddhists believe in anatta.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no evidence of a permanent or eternal self. • The Buddha taught the message of 'no self' (anatta) • Parable of the chariot <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	<p>(c) Describe one Buddhist belief about samsara.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are trapped in the wheel of samsara, the cycle of birth and rebirth • Buddhists believe the aim of their lives is to escape the cycle of samsara • It is the belief that there is a continuing circle of birth, ageing, dying and rebirth • Samsara happens until people stop craving for things or things to which they get attached 	3	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One can stop the cycle of samsara through attaining nibbana • It is a process caused by one's kamma <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>		
(d)	<p>Explain how beliefs about nibbana might support Buddhists at the end of their lives.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates must make the link between the beliefs about nibbana and the end of natural lives.</p> <p>Nibbāna is extremely subtle and hard to describe. It is the supreme and highest goal to strive for but it is linked to our earthly lives. It is not a place like heaven or paradise. Nibbāna entails the annihilation of egoism. It is blissful, but there is no feeling associated with it. The more one understands what suffering is, the better one can appreciate the value of nibbāna, which is the end of suffering. Nibbana is a kind of life that knows no death. Nibbana is the thing that sustains life, thus preventing death. Nibbana cannot die but the body must die eventually. In order to reach this state Buddhists should strive to eliminate all cravings and desires such as fear, greed, anger, delusion. Only then will Buddhists have attained enlightenment, freedom from the cycle of samsara and reached nibbana. Believing in such an outcome can be comforting and challenging to Buddhists and if they reach this state whilst still in this world then Buddhists know that when they die they will not be reborn.</p> <p>Because of the endless cycle of samsara Buddhists believe that they are in an endless cycle of rebirth until they have reached nibbana. Knowing this may help them in their daily lives and when facing death. They can go on perfecting their kamma in each life. It can also help Buddhists to know that nibbana can be reached by everyone.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>'Buddhist beliefs about life after death do not make sense.'</p> <p>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 AO2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Some candidates may agree with this statement and outline the key Buddhist beliefs about rebirth. They may state that there is no evidence for what really happens after death. Therefore such beliefs do not make any real sense to most people.</p> <p>They may discuss the Buddha's lack of teaching about the after life and the reasons for this and therefore how anyone can accept the Buddhist beliefs about samsara, kamma and nibbana is difficult. The word nibbana describes the end of the cycle of rebirth but it is almost impossible to say what it means. There is no explanation for this. A person passes onto a higher state of consciousness. Therefore, this to some, may be unclear and not sense to them.</p> <p>They may talk about the link between the anatta and the body and what it is that is reborn and how difficult this is to understand.</p> <p>Candidates will explain the ever changing self and therefore how difficult it is to comprehend the beliefs about reincarnation.</p> <p>Some may articulate the difficulty of grappling with a concepts such as impermanence (anicca) and no self (anatta) This will be linked to beliefs about the five khandas which are dependent upon one another but always changing. If there is no soul, how can one believe in rebirth?</p> <p>They are likely to contrast Buddhist beliefs with other religions that teach about the permanent soul going on after death in another guise.</p> <p>Others might argue that the beliefs about samsara, kamma and nibbana do make sense and that these beliefs govern their actions and direction in life. It is likely that candidates</p>	12	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
		<p>will explain these ideas and show that for many people such beliefs are understood and accepted by many throughout the world.</p> <p>Those who do not believe that there is any form of afterlife are likely to argue that any such beliefs are nonsense. This is the only life and the body we have is all we have and it is ourselves that have to make sense of this life, not worry about another life after death.</p>		
		Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
14	(a)	<p>State one example of a funeral rite.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body is washed and dressed in a shroud and placed in a coffin • A service may be held in the home or at church • Prayers and hymns are said • Candles lit • Eulogy • At the graveside soil is put over the coffin by the mourners • Requiem mass is said or sung • Committal • Wearing black or white • Laying of wreaths • Sending sympathy cards • A wake <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)	<p>State two Christian beliefs about salvation.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone can be saved • Jesus is the means to salvation • Salvation stops one going to hell • Belief in resurrection of Christ is a means to it <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Describe one Christian belief about the suffering of Christ.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sins of the world are atoned for • Christ was the sacrifice for the sins of the whole world • It shows Christians that Jesus is the Saviour of the world • It restores the relationship between God and humanity, broken by the sin of first Adam • It saves someone from permanently being damned • Those who accept the suffering Christ are led to forgiveness and promise of eternal life in heaven • The one perfect sacrifice of Christ on the cross was the only way in which mankind's sins could be atoned for • Christians are commanded to follow Christ's example and 'take up their own cross' and follow Him <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain the relationship between the body and the soul.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates are likely to explain that the soul is immortal and distinct from the physical body. The body is visible but the soul is invisible. It is the soul that makes a person unique and sets humanity apart from all other creatures.</p> <p>The body is sacred and to be treated properly and references to the body being a temple for God could be expressed. However at death the imperfect body dies and the spiritual body will be resurrected.</p> <p>Some Christians believe the body and soul are in conflict with one another and may explain this further.</p> <p>Others may talk about the soul being the “breath of life” as described in Genesis, placed into the body of a human, to make him sacred, unique and different from the animal kingdom.</p> <p>Some Christians believe there is no distinction between body and soul in the resurrection.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>‘There is no point to funerals.’</p> <p>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 AO2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Details about funerals are likely to be described and shown how they support the relatives and friends of the deceased.</p> <p>Candidates are not likely to agree with this statement because of the closure it gives them; a chance to share grief with one another; a chance to say ‘goodbye’ to the person for ever;</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>an opportunity to remember all the good points about that person and celebrate their life; and a opportunity to give thanks to God for their life and pray for their soul.</p> <p>For many people of faith, the belief that there is an after life, and is connected to this life and how one has lived one's life, is important to Christians. Some do believe in purgatory and so pray for a quick passage through that to reach heaven. Some pray for the souls of the departed to be forgiven and reach heaven. The lighting of candles and praying for the souls of the departed are not just for the living but on behalf of the dead. So funerals are not just for the living but also for the dead.</p> <p>Many Christians plan their own funerals and so when members of the family are going through the process there is a sense in which one is connected to the deceased and therefore they are for the dead as well as the living. It matters to people how they mark the end of their life as well as other key occasions in their lives. So funerals are a rite of passage that is for both the living and the dead.</p> <p>The funeral is also a way of showing respect to the dead and many of the funeral rites reflect this. It shows the importance of the human being in the natural world and to God. The dignity and respect shown to the dead is important to many people. So funerals not only support the living but provide a deeply emotional time for the dead to be shown respect.</p> <p>For those who are not religious it is likely that they will argue the funerals are more for the living and a celebration of the dead person's life. Whilst that is true of religious believers as well for those of no faith, funerals are more than that. They are a time to pray to God to ask for their safe keeping in the sure and certain knowledge of the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.</p> <p>Because many religions believe in a form of judgement after life, funerals are a time when one can pray for the souls of the departed to reach heaven, to be judged fairly and any sins committed forgiven. This is important. In the past Christians have paid money to priests for prayers to hasten the time for the soul to reach heaven. This is not often practiced nowadays.</p>		
	<p>Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.</p>	<p>SPaG 3</p>	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
15 (a)	<p>State one example of a funeral rite.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindus cremate bodies, except holy men and babies • Hindus cremate bodies as soon as possible • Body is washed and dressed by the relatives • Eldest son walks around the body three times, pours water over the body and puts a flame to the wood • Ashes of the body put into water or river as soon as possible • Diva lamp lit and put into river • Mantras and prayers <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
(b)	<p>State two Hindu beliefs about dharma.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty • The practice of dharma becomes a mode of righteous living • Doing what one ought to do depending upon one's caste and stage in life • The principle that sustains everything from the universe to society to civilisation. • A cohesive force that unifies society • Living and discovering laws that govern everything <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe what Hindus mean by ‘unattached action’.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An unattached action is a way to achieve moksha by giving up all needs for life or materialistic objects to become one with Brahman. • A Hindu desiring to be sannyasi acts in such a way that there is no self- interest. The motive for their actions is simply ‘to be’. Their actions are not done to try and gain good karma to reach moksha because those are the wrong motives for such actions. To reach moksha through good karma it should be through actions that are not for self interest. • Something that Hindus try to aim for or aspire to • Nishkarma karma • Krishna taught that this is the way to moksha <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain the relationship between the body and the atman.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>A key concept in Hinduism is the atman, the soul. Brahman becomes manifested in the body. However the body is separate from the soul and it is the soul that goes on into other living beings.</p> <p>Some Hindus say that all humans are essentially God, but they do not always behave or act like God. This is because humans get too attached to what they think they are rather than what they truly are. Humans associate themselves with their bodies and minds and not with the essential things. They should be looking out through their mind and body, which is God appearing as the essential Self.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>The body does not control the atman and the atman is not affected by the evil actions of the body and it does not die when the body dies.</p> <p>Eventually the atman is reunited with Brahman, though the atman is subject to the laws of Karma until liberation (moksha) is achieved.</p> <p>Hindu practices like meditation are intended to stop people from identifying with the body.</p>		
(e)	<p>‘There is no point to funerals.’</p> <p>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 AO2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>For many Hindus funerals are more for the living than the dead because they accept funerals are not essential in order that the soul is released. Candidates are likely to explain how funerals involve prayers and actions that reflect the importance of the soul moving on, but essentially they are to help the family and friends deal with their own grief.</p> <p>Certain rituals may be explained such as the scattering of ashes in a river or the Ganges to purify the soul and allow for the release of the soul, as ways to support the dead, as well as the living.</p> <p>Candidates are not likely to agree with this statement because of the closure it gives them; a chance to share grief with one another; a chance to say ‘goodbye’ to the person for ever; an opportunity to remember all the good points about that person and celebrate their life; and a opportunity to give thanks for their life and pray for their soul.</p> <p>It matters to people how they mark the end of their life as well as other key occasions in their lives. So funerals are a rite of passage that is for both the living and the dead. There are so many traditions and beliefs connected to Hinduism resulting in varying customs and practices around funerals. The funeral is also a way of showing respect to the dead and many of the funeral rites reflect this. It shows the importance of the human being in the</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>natural world and to Brahman. The dignity and respect shown to the dead is important to many people. So funerals not only support the living but provide a deeply emotional time for the dead to be shown respect.</p> <p>For those who are not religious it is likely that they will argue the funerals are more for the living and a celebration of the dead person's life.</p> <p>In Hinduism funerals are for the families and friends and, once they have completed all the customs up to 12-14 days after the death of their loved one, they believe the soul is then free to be reborn. There is a celebration with a meal for the family at the end of this period. It is a sign the person is now with God and their soul may continue to exist in another body. Again this shows mainly how this supports the living but there are connections to the dead.</p> <p>Because many religions believe in a form of judgement in the after life funerals are a time when one can carry out actions to purify the soul. In that sense funerals support the dead as well as the living.</p>		
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
16 (a)	<p>Give one way Muslims might prepare a body for burial.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body is washed in scented water • Body is dressed in a white robe or clean sheet and their ihram • Eyes are closed • Body taken to the mosque or an open place for mourners to pray • Body put in a temporary box • Men prepared by men, women by women <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)	<p>State two ways Muslims might mourn.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased devotion • 4 month mourning period <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Describe one Muslim belief about paradise.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The belief of heaven or paradise is very real to the Muslim. • No matter how hard a person may try to grasp the concept of paradise, they will never be able to • Paradise is described in the Qur'an for all those righteous servants for those who obey and worship only Him • In paradise all will have anything that they desire and more • In paradise a person will no longer have needs, sadness, hatred or any other ill feelings in their hearts • There is no pain and or suffering in paradise • Paradise is made up of pure joy and delight lasting eternally <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain the relationship between the body and the soul.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Islam teaches that there is resurrection and life after death for the body and the soul. However, the soul is the master and the body is the obedient servant, whilst on earth. Sometimes the needs of the body dominate and they ignore the spiritual needs of the soul.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>The body and soul are united and of equal importance. Both have to submit to Allah and they must both work together.</p> <p>Muslims believe that each person has a body and soul. At death, your body is separated from your soul. Your faith and actions in this life will determine your fate in life after death. There is a Day of Judgment when this life will come to an end for every one, and all humans from Adam to the last person, will be brought to a second life, rejoining of your body and soul. On that Day, Allah will put people in hell or heaven based on their beliefs and deeds of this life.</p> <p>At the Last Day when all life on earth will end, Muslims believe that those who have died will be brought to life again, ready to be judged by Allah to determine whether they go to paradise or hell for eternity.</p>		
(e)	<p>‘There is no point to funerals.’</p> <p>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 AO2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>At death the reciting of the Shahadah in the dead person’s ear is very significant as they are reaffirming their hope that the deceased will have a life in paradise. For Muslims their life on earth is the only opportunity to get to paradise. They have to choose whether they want to submit to the will of Allah or not. The beliefs about the Day of Judgement are very important and affect their actions and beliefs reflected in funerals. Therefore the funeral is not only for the living but also for the dead. Cremations are not permitted because of the belief in the resurrection of the body on Judgement Day.</p> <p>Prayers are said for the deceased at funerals in the hope of mercy on the deceased. Prayers for forgiveness are also said both for the living and the dead. Hence a funeral supports both the living and the dead.</p>	12	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
		<p>Candidates are not likely to agree with this statement because of the closure it gives them; a chance to share grief with one another; a chance to say 'goodbye' to the person for ever; an opportunity to remember all the good points about that person and celebrate their life; and a opportunity to give thanks to Allah for their life and pray for their soul.</p> <p>Candidates may discuss the quick way that Muslims deal with the deceased's body by family members and burying the body as soon possible (within 24 hours). This can unite family members and friends together and support one another in this time effectively. It brings closure quicker to the grieving.</p> <p>The funeral is also a way of showing respect to the dead and many of the funeral rites reflect this. It shows the importance of the human being in the natural world and to Allah. The dignity and respect shown to the dead is important to many people. So funerals not only support the living but provide a deeply emotional time for the dead to be shown respect.</p> <p>For those who are not religious it is likely that they will argue the funerals are more for the living and a celebration of the dead person's life. Whilst that is true of religious believers as well for those of no faith, funerals are more than that. They are a time to pray to Allah and to give thanks for their life.</p>		
		Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
17	(a)	<p>Give one way Jews might prepare a body for burial.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women attend to the dressing of a female body and men to a male body • The Chevra Kadisha ritually prepare the body for funeral by ritually bathing the deceased and then dress the person in Tachrichim, shrouds, the traditional burial garments. <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)	<p>State two ways Jews might mourn.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Jews making a tear in the dead person's garment or one of their own • They observe a week's mourning (shiva), no work done and sexual relations are forbidden • Mourners do not shave or cut their hair during this time • There is a 30 days period following the burial (which include the shiva) are called sheloshim. Most restrictions that applied to mourners during the seven-day shiva period are now lifted • During the 23 days left of Sheloshim, they should severely limit social engagements during this time, and certainly avoid festive outings where music is played • At the anniversary of the death there is a final end of the period of mourning when Kaddish. It's known as Yahrzeit <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Describe one Jewish belief about heaven.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is like the garden of Eden (Gan Eden) and a form of paradise • A realm of domain above the earth where G-d dwelt • It was a later belief that came about at the end of the biblical period. It refers to restoring paradise lost because of the sins of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden • A place where the good will go and the soul reconstituted back in a body. <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain the relationship between the body and the soul.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates will need to be clear about the link between Jewish behaviour and life after death. Candidates may explain that there is not a clear link between the two concepts. The prophet Ezekiel says that G-d will judge the people depending upon how they have lived their lives. Jews do believe that they will be judged but do not have clearly defined beliefs about the after life.</p> <p>What is more important to Jews is how they behave whilst on earth, not what happens to them after death. So following the 613 mitzvot and living a halakhic life is more important to them. So unlike other religions Jews do not behave morally because of the belief in a reward in heaven but think it is important to behave morally whilst on earth to please G-d. Therefore what one does with one's body is important, but how it relates to one's soul in the future is unclear.</p> <p>Beliefs about Sheol, heaven and hell have changed over time and later teachings from the Tenakh suggest a G-d who will judge Jews based upon their actions on earth but there are varying beliefs amongst Jews.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>'There is no point to funerals.'</p> <p>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 AO2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates are likely to agree with this statement, pointing out that for many Jews they are not certain of what happens in the afterlife and so their focus is upon life on earth and how they respect life. The human being is important because they are made in the image of G-d and therefore to be respected. On death that is equally important. So funerals are a way</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>of showing great respect to the dead, as well as a time for families to grieve and support one another. They recognise the importance of their faith in G-d and give thanks and praise to G-d for the life of the deceased. They ask for G-d's blessing on the deceased. Funerals are likely to be described and shown how they support the living.</p> <p>Candidates are not likely to agree with this statement because of the closure it gives them; a chance to share grief with one another; a chance to say 'goodbye' to the person for ever; an opportunity to remember all the good points about that person and celebrate their life; and a opportunity to give thanks to G-d for their life and pray for their soul.</p> <p>For many people of faith the belief that there is an after life that is connected to this life and how one has lived one's life is important to Jews. Jews believe that people will be punished for their wrong doings and G-d will judge them. However at the funeral there are no set forms of words that reflect this. Therefore the funeral is very much a service that supports the living rather than the dead.</p> <p>The funeral is also a way of showing respect to the dead and many of the funeral rites reflect this. It shows the importance of the human being in the natural world and to G-d. The dignity and respect shown to the dead is important to many people. So funerals not only support the living but provide a deeply emotional time for the dead to be shown respect.</p> <p>For those who are not religious it is likely that they will argue the funerals are more for the living and a celebration of the dead person's life.</p>		
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
18 (a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'bereaved'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a person who has suffered the death of someone they loved • one who is sorrowful because of a loss <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)	<p>State two examples of funeral rites.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wearing of white clothes • Cremation, not burials • Body of the deceased washed and dressed • If member of Khalsa, cremated with the 5Ks • Special readings from the Guru Granth Sahib Ji for 10 days • Ashes scattered in India on the Ganges or in a river • Funeral pyres lit by a near relative <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Describe one belief that might support Sikhs at the end of their lives.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberation and escaping Maya • Belief that all have an eternal soul which will be reborn into either a human or animal body. So death is not the end • Good accumulative karma will result in reincarnation in which the individual will be blessed with good luck • It is by Waheguru's grace that the final liberation from samsara happens, as well as good works and everything happens because of the will of Waheguru • There is a divine spark which is part of Waheguru in each person and this spark or soul is taken back to join Waheguru when a person is finally released from the cycle of rebirth. All will eventually be reunited with God <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain the relationship between the body and the atman.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates will need to be clear about the link between karma and samsara. The aim of the Sikh is to escape samsara and achieve mukti i.e. no more rebirths. However freedom and uniting with Waheguru is decided upon not solely upon one's karma but on the will and grace of Waheguru. It is his mercy and grace that determines whether the ultimate goal is reached. However it does not mean that Sikhs do not care how they should behave.</p> <p>There are Sikh teachings that say that through an individual's karma it will affect whether the soul reaches mukti or continues in the cycle of samsara. But the Grace of Waheguru (darshan) can override this process. When mukti is reached, the soul will for ever exist in complete bliss with Waheguru, even when there are no more rebirths. The soul is permanent and the body temporary. Both are needed until mukti is reached.</p> <p>So in order to end the cycle of samsara it is not so much dependent upon karmic actions but on the will and mercy of Waheguru. Therefore a Sikh moves from being a wayward wrong doer to one who is devoted to and absorbed in the gurus. However Sikhs have to think about future births that are affected by karma and so the individual has to work on their behaviour as well as waiting for Waheguru to offer final liberation from samsara.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>'There is no point to funerals.'</p> <p>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 AO2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates are likely to explain that the beliefs about what happens to the soul in the next stage are important to Sikhs and that many of their rituals symbolise them purifying the soul, yet recognising that it is only by the grace of God that their souls can be purified. The</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>service does highlight the soul's journey into the next life, as well as giving the family a chance to grieve and give thanks for the life of the deceased. For many people of faith the belief that there is an after life and is connected to this life and how one has lived one's life is important to Sikhs. The goal of life is to escape the cycle of samsara and attain mukti, where the soul will be in complete bliss with Waheguru. However this is by the grace of God as well as being affected by one's karmic actions. This is reflected in funerals.</p> <p>The Solihila prayer is recited and is a comfort both for the living and the dead person's soul. In this sense the funeral is for both the living and the dead.</p> <p>Candidates are not likely to agree with this statement because of the closure it gives them; a chance to share grief with one another; a chance to say 'goodbye' to the person for ever; an opportunity to remember all the good points about that person and celebrate their life; and a opportunity to give thanks to God for their life and pray for their soul.</p> <p>The funeral is also a way of showing respect to the dead and many of the funeral rites reflect this. It shows the importance of the human being in the natural world and to God. The dignity and respect shown to the dead is important to many people. So funerals not only support the living but provide a deeply emotional time for the dead to be shown respect.</p> <p>For those who are not religious it is likely that they will argue the funerals are more for the living and a celebration of the dead person's life.</p>		
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
	Total:	51	

Awarding Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar to scripts with a scribe coversheet

- a. If a script has a **scribe cover sheet** it is vital to check which boxes are ticked and award as per the instructions and grid below:
- i. Assess the work for SPaG in accordance with the normal marking criteria. The initial assessment must be made as if the candidate had not used a scribe (or word processor) and was eligible for all the SPaG marks.
 - ii. Check the cover sheet to see what has been dictated (or what facilities were disabled on the word processor) and therefore what proportion of marks is available to the candidate.
 - iii. Convert the SPaG mark to reflect the correct proportion using the conversion table given below.

SPaG mark awarded	Mark if candidate eligible for one third (eg grammar only)	Mark if candidate eligible for two thirds (eg grammar and punctuation only)
0	0	0
1	0	1
2	1	1
3	1	2
4	1	3
5	2	3
6	2	4
7	2	5
8	3	5
9	3	6

- b. If a script has a **word processor cover sheet** attached to it the candidate **can** still access SPaG marks (see point a. above) unless the cover sheet states that the checking functionality is enabled, in which case no SPaG marks are available.
- c. If a script has a **word processor cover sheet** **AND** a **scribe cover sheet** attached to it, see point a. above.

- d. If you come across a typewritten script **without** a cover sheet please check with the OCR Special Requirements Team at specialrequirements@ocr.org.uk who can check what access arrangements were agreed.
- e. If the script has a **transcript, Oral Language Modifier, Sign Language Interpreter or a Practical Assistant cover sheet**, award SPaG as normal.

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