

GCSE

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

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

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2015

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

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

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

1. 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:
 - a. 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.
 - b. 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.
 - c. 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

2. If a script has a **word processor cover sheet** attached to it the candidate **can** still access SPaG marks (see point 1 above) unless the cover sheet states that the checking functionality is enabled, in which case no SPaG marks are available.
3. If a script has a **word processor cover sheet AND a scribe cover sheet** attached to it, see point 1 above.
4. If the script has a **transcript, Oral Language Modifier, Sign Language Interpreter or a Practical Assistant cover sheet**, award SPaG as normal.

AO1 part (d) question

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

AO2 part (e) question

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

MARK SCHEME

SECTION A

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'justice'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fairness • Everyone being treated fairly/equally • Everyone getting what they deserve • The criminal justice system <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Name <u>two</u> types of punishment which aim to prevent people committing crimes.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital punishment/execution (accept all examples) • Corporal punishment (accept all examples) • Imprisonment • Fines • Deterrents • Retribution <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	Accept any form of punishment that could have a deterrent effect

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)	<p>List <u>three</u> reasons why Buddhists might go to war.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If they believe the war is right or just (skilful action) • If they believe the war will result in a reduction of suffering (dukkha) • In order to defend themselves/their family/their country • In order to defend those who cannot defend themselves • If instructed to do so by the government <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	3	<p>Whilst Buddhism is often seen as pacifist and many, if not most Buddhists may follow this, there are examples of Buddhist states taking part in war.</p>
(d)	<p>Explain why justice might be important to Buddhists.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates may answer from the perspective of social justice, criminal justice or a combination of the two</p> <p>Buddhists follow the Five Precepts and the Noble Eightfold Path, which encourage the concept of justice. The Precepts forbid violence against others and the taking of anything that is not freely given. This encourages justice. Buddhists are encouraged to develop metta (compassion/loving kindness) and this would also lead them to uphold the principles of justice. Buddhists may consider it important to follow the example of the Buddha in upholding justice and may consider justice to be a ‘middle way’ between anarchy and legalism.</p> <p>Buddhists aim to minimise suffering (dukkha) and a state that is governed according to the principles of justice encourages this. A just society also provides an environment in which it is easier for people to achieve enlightenment</p> <p>Justice is the fair and equal treatment of all and might be important as it is in everyone’s best interests if justice exists in a country or society. Criminal justice is important as it protects the citizens and deters criminals from reoffending.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Buddhists should be pacifists in all situations’.</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 the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Buddhists will generally support an absolute pacifism for a variety of reasons. The principle of ahimsa and the First Precept mean that Buddhists should always seek to avoid causing harm. Violence adds to the overall amount of suffering (dukkha) in the world, which Buddhists seek to reduce. The Six Perfections encourage the development of metta (compassion and loving kindness), which would not be conducive to the use of violence. Also, a number of anecdotes and sayings of the Buddha imply that violence is never an appropriate response, no matter how much one is provoked. Since this world is maya (illusion) and not ultimately real, it could be argued that nothing is worth the use of violence.</p> <p>Despite this, it could be argued that Buddhists have a duty to prevent violence and injustice against others, using force if necessary. Anything that increases dukkha or unnaturally shortens someone’s life reduces the chances of that person reaching nibbana and so a Buddhist should intervene to stop it. This view is supported by the story of the enlightened sea captain who throws overboard a violent murderer intent on sinking the ship.</p> <p>Candidates might also discuss the idea of violence against oneself, particularly with reference to the self-immolation of some monks in protest against a violent and oppressive regime.</p> <p>Ultimately, Buddhism talks of ‘skilful’ and unskilful’ action rather than right and wrong and its teachings are guidelines rather than laws or commands. It is up to individual Buddhists to interpret the teachings for themselves in line with their own conscience.</p> <p>Pacifism is the belief that it is wrong to use violence and war. Candidates might explain the difference between absolute and relativist pacifism and might explain how this influences religious responses to pacifism. Candidates are likely to argue that there are some situations in which pacifism is morally wrong and will give examples of these situations. Consideration may also be given to verbal rather than physical violence.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid.	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'justice'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fairness • Everyone being treated fairly/equally • Everyone getting what they deserve • The criminal justice system <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Name <u>two</u> types of punishment which aim to prevent people committing crimes.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital punishment/execution (accept all examples) • Corporal punishment (accept all examples) • Imprisonment • Fines • Deterrents • Retribution <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	Accept any form of punishment that could have a deterrent effect e.g. community service

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)	<p>List <u>three</u> reasons why Christians might go to war.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the war satisfies the conditions of a Just War • If they believe the war will result in a reduction of suffering • If they believe that the war has been commanded or sanctioned by God • In order to defend themselves/their family/their country/their faith • In order to defend those who cannot defend themselves • If instructed to do so by the government • If they believe the war is right or just <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain why justice might be important to Christians.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates may answer from the perspective of social justice, criminal justice or a combination of the two.</p> <p>Christians might refer to the 10 Commandments or to the teachings of the Minor Prophets as evidence that God requires his followers to uphold and maintain a just society. They might refer to the Sermon on the Mount as evidence that Christians are required to uphold the rights of all and preserve justice and might give the example of the life of Jesus as a model to be followed. Many other Biblical teachings that refer to the treatment of the poor and oppressed might also be referred to.</p> <p>Some might refer to justice in heaven, either by saying that this should be mirrored on earth (as in the Lord's Prayer) or by saying that injustices on earth will eventually be set right in heaven.</p> <p>Justice is the fair and equal treatment of all and might be important as it is in everyone's best interests if justice exists in a country or society. Criminal justice is important as it protects the citizens and deters criminals from reoffending.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Christians should be pacifists in all situations’.</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 the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Christians are pacifists as the teachings of Jesus suggest that he was opposed to the use of violence in all circumstances and various quotations support this. While he was recorded as using force in the temple, it is not clear that this included violence or harm to individuals. The message of the New Testament is one of love and forgiveness and it is difficult to reconcile this with the use of violence. Some groups of Christians such as the Society of Friends (Quakers) would agree with this arguing that violence is so bad that there are no circumstances that could justify its use by a Christian.</p> <p>Despite this, it could be argued that whilst pacifism is a good ideal, it is not practicable in the real world. Refusing to use violence under any circumstances would allow evil people to do whatever they wanted and would result in huge injustice and suffering which could be prevented. Many Christians would argue that it is the duty of Christians, acting in accordance with the principle of love, to take action to prevent this.</p> <p>Furthermore, the teachings of Jesus are ambiguous and some of the things he says suggest that violence can be acceptable. Christian teaching over the years has developed teachings about the circumstances under which the use of war and violence can be acceptable. Many Christians find this to be an acceptable compromise.</p> <p>Ultimately, Christianity provides seemingly contradictory teachings about the use of violence and it is up to each Christian to interpret the teachings in the light of their own conscience.</p> <p>Pacifism is the belief that it is wrong to use violence and war. Candidates might explain the difference between absolute and relativist pacifism and might explain how this influences religious responses to pacifism. Candidates are likely to argue that there are some situations in which pacifism is morally wrong and will give examples of these situations. Consideration may also be given to verbal rather than physical violence.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid.	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
3	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'justice'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fairness • Everyone being treated fairly/equally • Everyone getting what they deserve • The criminal justice system <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Name <u>two</u> types of punishment which aim to prevent people committing crimes.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital punishment/execution (accept all examples) • Corporal punishment (accept all examples) • Imprisonment • Fines • Deterrents • Retribution <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	Accept any form of punishment that could have a deterrent effect e.g. community service

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)	<p>List <u>three</u> reasons why Hindus might go to war.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If instructed to do so by the government (Rajadharma) • If they believe the war will result in a reduction of suffering • If they believe that their dharma as a ksatriya requires them to take part in the war • In order to defend themselves/their family/their country/their faith • In order to defend those who cannot defend themselves • If they believe the war is right or just <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain why justice might be important to Hindus.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates may answer from the perspective of social justice, criminal justice or a combination of the two.</p> <p>Hindu rulers have a responsibility to uphold justice in their jurisdictions (Raja Dharma) and the universe is believed to be founded upon principles of 'rightness' that include justice (rta) The 'law of karma' (karma phala) implies that the universe runs on principles of 'natural justice'. A society that is just makes it easier for everyone to amass good karma towards a positive reincarnation or to achieve moksha. Candidates might also suggest that Hindus should follow the example of the avatars and other heroes of the Epics who uphold the principles of justice.</p> <p>The principle of ahimsa means that Hindus should aim to live in a way that causes as little harm as possible and this is obviously in tune with a just society.</p> <p>Justice is the fair and equal treatment of all and might be important as it is in everyone's best interests if justice exists in a country or society. Criminal justice is important as it protects the citizens and deters criminals from reoffending.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Hindus should be pacifists in all situations’.</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 the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Hindus will generally support an absolute pacifism for a variety of reasons. The principle of ahimsa means that Hindus should always seek to avoid causing harm. Violence adds to the overall amount of suffering in the world. Since this world is maya (illusion) and not ultimately real, it could be argued that nothing is worth the use of violence. Many Hindus believe that all living beings contain Brahman and so are ultimately the same, making the use of violence illogical. Candidates might also refer to the example and teachings of Gandhi about the power of absolute pacifism to effect change. Despite this, it could be argued the requirement for ahimsa is relative rather than absolute, and that it does not apply to all Hindus. Whilst ahimsa might be expected of brahmins, the use of violence is expected of ksatriyas as a part of their varnashramadharma. Candidates might refer to the Bhagavad Gita as a way of explaining this duty. Raja Dharma might require rulers and states to use violence in order to uphold justice. Ultimately, the teachings of Hinduism on pacifism are inconclusive. Candidates might conclude that whether a Hindu should be pacifist or not depends on their varnashramadharma. It is up to all Hindus to interpret the teachings themselves in line with their conscience.</p> <p>Pacifism is the belief that it is wrong to use violence and war. Candidates might explain the difference between absolute and relativist pacifism and might explain how this influences religious responses to pacifism. Candidates are likely to argue that there are some situations in which pacifism is morally wrong and will give examples of these situations. Consideration may also be given to verbal rather than physical violence.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid.	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
4	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'justice'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fairness • Everyone being treated fairly/equally • Everyone getting what they deserve • The criminal justice system <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Name <u>two</u> types of punishment which aim to prevent people committing crimes.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital punishment/execution (accept all examples) • Corporal punishment (accept all examples) • Imprisonment • Fines • Deterrents • Retribution <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	Accept any form of punishment that could have a deterrent effect e.g. community service

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)	<p>List <u>three</u> reasons why Muslims might go to war.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If they believe the war to satisfy the requirements for lesser jihad• If they believe the war will result in a reduction of suffering• If they believe that the war has been commanded or sanctioned by Allah• In order to defend themselves/their family/their country/their faith• In order to defend those who cannot defend themselves• In order to defend the Ummah• In order to defend the rights of Muslims to practice their religion• If instructed to do so by the government• If they believe the war is right or just <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain why justice might be important to Muslims.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates may answer from the perspective of social justice, criminal justice or a combination of the two.</p> <p>Muslims follow the teachings in the Qur'an that uphold justice. Allah commands Muslims to uphold the principles of justice and mercy and to ensure equality and fairness of treatment for anyone under their rule. Shariah law is divinely ordained and so shows the concern that Allah has for justice.</p> <p>The Ummah is the worldwide community of Muslims and emphasises the equality and unity of all Muslims regardless of status or race. This is further emphasised by the Hajj, which emphasises that all are equal before Allah so it is essential that Muslims treat everyone with equality and fairness.</p> <p>Candidates might suggest that Muslims should follow the example of Muhammad given in the ahadith as he upheld the principles of justice.</p> <p>Some might refer to justice in heaven, either by saying that this should be mirrored on or by saying that injustices on earth will eventually be set right in the afterlife.</p> <p>Justice is the fair and equal treatment of all and might be important as it is in everyone's best interests if justice exists in a country or society. Criminal justice is important as it protects the citizens and deters criminals from reoffending.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Muslims should be pacifists in all situations’.</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 the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Muslims generally reject absolute pacifism on the grounds that the Qur’an commands Muslims to go to war under certain circumstances (lesser jihad), such as if the right of Muslims to practice their religion freely is compromised. Furthermore, Muhammad himself was involved in warfare and there are several wars in the early history of Islam suggesting that Muslims should be prepared to fight in certain circumstances.</p> <p>Despite this, it could be argued that the Qur’an makes it clear that peace and brotherhood are desirable and that Muslims should always aim for peace if at all possible. Candidates might point out that the word Islam is cognate with the word for peace. Muslims should, therefore, strive for peace if at all possible and could, therefore, be described as relativist pacifists. Greater Jihad is the struggle against evil, including unnecessary war and violence so Muslims should work for peace. Some candidates might discuss the argument about the level of precedence given to different surahs of the Qur’an. Earlier verses appear to be inclined towards pacifism and some argue that the possibility of war in certain circumstances was revealed as political circumstances changed. Ultimately, Muslims are unlikely to be absolute pacifists but might believe that while war is sometimes necessary in the imperfect world, Muslims should be working towards a world in which this is no longer the case.</p> <p>Pacifism is the belief that it is wrong to use violence and war. Candidates might explain the difference between absolute and relativist pacifism and might explain how this influences religious responses to pacifism. Candidates are likely to argue that there are some situations in which pacifism is morally wrong and will give examples of these situations. Consideration may also be given to verbal rather than physical violence.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid.	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
5	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'justice'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fairness • Everyone being treated fairly/equally • Everyone getting what they deserve • The criminal justice system <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Name <u>two</u> types of punishment which aim to prevent people committing crimes.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital punishment/execution (accept all examples) • Corporal punishment (accept all examples) • Imprisonment • Fines • Deterrents • Retribution <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	Accept any form of punishment that could have a deterrent effect e.g. community service
	(c)	<p>List <u>three</u> reasons why Jews might go to war.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If they believe the war will result in a reduction of suffering • If they believe that the war has been commanded or sanctioned by G-d • Milchemet mitzvah (obligatory war) Milchemet reshut (optional war) • In order to defend themselves/their family/their country/their faith • In order to defend those who cannot defend themselves • If instructed to do so by the government • If they believe the war is right or just <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain why justice might be important to Jews.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates may answer from the perspective of social justice, criminal justice or a combination of the two.</p> <p>Candidates might refer to the principle of Ethical Monotheism as expounded in the Minor Prophets. Justice and mercy as intrinsic to the nature of G-d and therefore essential for those who wish to follow him are made clear in the Minor Prophets and elsewhere in the Jewish scriptures. Jews are repeatedly warned that ritual alone without justice and mercy are of no interest to G-d.</p> <p>Candidates might suggest that Jews should follow the example of the prophets and the Patriarchs who upheld the principles of justice.</p> <p>Candidates might also refer to the fact that Jews have been subjected to various types of injustice over the course of history and that they would want to make sure that this does not happen again to themselves, or to anyone else.</p> <p>Some might refer to justice in heaven, either by saying that this should be mirrored on earth or by saying that injustices on earth will eventually be set right in heaven</p> <p>Justice is the fair and equal treatment of all and might be important as it is in everyone's best interests if justice exists in a country or society. Criminal justice is important as it protects the citizens and deters criminals from reoffending.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Jews should be pacifists in all situations’.</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 the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Jews generally reject absolute pacifism on the grounds that the Jewish scriptures command Jews to go to war under certain circumstances, such as if they are attacked. Furthermore, G-d endorses and even requires several wars in the Torah and for this reason Judaism contains the idea of obligatory war that all Jews must participate in if required.</p> <p>Despite this, it could be argued that the Scriptures make it clear that peace and brotherhood are desirable and that Jews should always aim for peace if at all possible. This is particularly clear in the Messianic prophesies which envisage a golden age in the future where war is no longer necessary. Jews should, therefore, strive for peace is at all possible and could, therefore, be described as relativist pacifists.</p> <p>Some candidates might discuss the effect of the Shoah on Jewish attitudes to war and violence, suggesting that for many this underlines the necessity of fighting in self defence and in defence of the State of Israel.</p> <p>Ultimately, Jews are unlikely to be absolute pacifists (although some Jews, especially non-religious Jews may be) but might believe that while war is sometimes necessary in the imperfect world, Jews should be working towards a world in which this is no longer the case. Judaism contains the notion of obligatory war, but in all other matters leaves the question of participation in war to the conscience of the individual.</p> <p>Pacifism is the belief that it is wrong to use violence and war. Candidates might explain the difference between absolute and relativist pacifism and might explain how this influences religious responses to pacifism. Candidates are likely to argue that there are some situations in which pacifism is morally wrong and will give examples of these situations. Consideration may also be given to verbal rather than physical violence.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid.	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
6	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'justice'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fairness • Everyone being treated fairly/equally • Everyone getting what they deserve • The criminal justice system <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Name <u>two</u> types of punishment which aim to prevent people committing crimes.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital punishment/execution (accept all examples) • Corporal punishment (accept all examples) • Imprisonment • Fines • Deterrents • Retribution <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	Accept any form of punishment that could have a deterrent effect e.g. community service

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)	<p>List <u>three</u> reasons why Sikhs might go to war.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If they believe the war will result in a reduction of suffering • If they believe that the war has been commanded or sanctioned by Waheguru • Dharam yudh • In order to defend themselves/their family/their country/their faith • If instructed to do so by the government • In order to defend those who cannot defend themselves • Khalsa Sikhs might consider it a part of their duty as members of the khalsa • If they believe the war is right or just <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain why justice might be important to Sikhs.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates may answer from the perspective of social justice, criminal justice or a combination of the two.</p> <p>Sikhs believe that Waheguru is just and merciful and that he requires the same from his followers. Parables such as that of the rich man and the poor man whose bread, when squeezed, produces blood and milk respectively might remind Sikhs that justice is required to please Waheguru.</p> <p>Khalsa Sikhs vow to protect the weak and defenceless and so to uphold the principles of justice for all and they habitually carry a sword to symbolise this. Candidates might suggest that Sikhs should follow the example of the gurus who upheld the principles of justice.</p> <p>Justice is the fair and equal treatment of all and might be important as it is in everyone's best interests if justice exists in a country or society. Criminal justice is important as it protects the citizens and deters criminals from reoffending.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Sikhs should be pacifists in all situations’.</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 the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Sikhs generally reject absolute pacifism on the grounds that the Guru Gobind Singh required Khalsa Sikhs to bear arms and to be prepared to defend Sikhism, the Sikh community and those who were incapable of defending themselves. There were a number of wars in the history of Sikhism in which Sikhs were involved.</p> <p>Despite this, it could be argued that Sikhism makes it clear that peace and brotherhood are desirable and that Sikhs should always aim for peace if at all possible. Sikhs do not acknowledge traditional causes of dissent and division.</p> <p>They allow equal authority to men and women and reject the caste system. Furthermore they acknowledge all religions as equally valid paths to the divine, arguably therefore, they work to eliminate the sources of division that lead to war and so work for peace. Very early Sikhism under Guru Nanak appears to have been pacifist so some might argue that this is authentic and ‘true’ Sikhism. Since the world is ultimately ‘maya’ or illusion it could be argued that there can be nothing worth fighting for since nothing is ultimately ‘real’.</p> <p>Some candidates might discuss the Namdhari Sikhs and their absolute pacifism.</p> <p>Ultimately, Sikhs are unlikely to be absolute pacifists but might believe that while war is sometimes necessary in the imperfect world, Sikhs should be working towards a world in which this is no longer the case.</p> <p>Pacifism is the belief that it is wrong to use violence and war. Candidates might explain the difference between absolute and relativist pacifism and might explain how this influences religious responses to pacifism. Candidates are likely to argue that there are some situations in which pacifism is morally wrong and will give examples of these situations. Consideration may also be given to verbal rather than physical violence.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid.	SPaG 3	

SECTION B

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
7	(a)	<p>What word means ‘to treat someone differently because of their gender’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexism • Discrimination <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give <u>two</u> reasons Buddhists might forgive others.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forgiveness overcomes anger (one of the Three Poisons) • Anger causes tanha (clinging) making it hard to achieve Nibbana • To follow the example of the Buddha • To reduce suffering (dukkha) to themselves and others • To follow the First Precept (ahimsa) <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Describe <u>one</u> way in which Buddhists have worked for equality.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work of Engaged Buddhism in trying to achieve equality and social justice • The rejection of the caste system by Buddhism • The work of the Dalai Lama in combating the oppression of Buddhists in Tibet and working against equality globally • Joining a charity e.g. Amnesty International or the Tzu Chi Foundation • Local examples known to candidates should be credited <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement, plus any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	<p>Generic actions by faith members acceptable</p> <p>Response MUST be actions</p> <p>Naming an individual is creditable as an example.</p>

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain Buddhist attitudes to attracting new followers.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Buddhism does not require its followers to attempt to convert others and is compatible with other religions in that it is possible to be a Buddhist and to also be a Christian, an atheist or a member of any other religion. Most Buddhist orders, therefore do not actively seek converts.</p> <p>However Buddhists do believe that they have a message that is of benefit to all other people in that it may allow them to achieve enlightenment and overcome dukkha (suffering) It is therefore both logical and an act of compassion to spread the message of Buddhism, This is especially true since Buddhism does not require 'converts' to reject previously held religious or cultural beliefs. The Dhamma should be adopted, according to the Buddha, for as long as it is useful to the follower. For this reason many Buddhists wish to make the Dhamma widely known but would not encourage anyone to adopt it unless they felt drawn to do so.</p> <p>There are some 'new movements' within Buddhism, notably Kadampa Buddhism in the West, and particularly the UK, which have extensive education and outreach programmes and could be said to be actively seeking new followers.</p> <p>Buddhism welcomes 'converts' from all races, religions and walks of life and does not make particular demands from new followers although it could be argued that certain schools (such as Tibetan and Mahayana) are more easily accessible to Westerners.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>'Buddhists should <u>not</u> treat everyone equally'.</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 the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Initially candidates might suggest that it is difficult to agree with this statement. Buddhist teachings support the idea of compassion and seem to suggest that all should be treated equally. Teachings such as ahimsa, the Five Precepts and the Six Perfections suggest that all should be treated well and with respect and compassion. Buddhism rejected the traditional caste system and allowed women to join the monastic sangha, again suggesting the importance of equality. Since all external attributes are maya (illusion) and are not ultimately real, it is illogical to treat people differently because of them.</p> <p>Despite this some candidates might argue that this is not an absolute requirement. Candidates might point out that while women are allowed to join the monastic sangha the Vinaya Pitaka has different rules for women which arguably treat them as less important to men. Also some might argue that while criminals should be treated with respect and compassion and every effort made to encourage them to reform, they should not be given equal treatment to other members of society. Some might suggest that the operation of kamma means that not everyone is born equal, however, ultimately all are at different stages of samsara and are of equal worth.</p> <p>Candidates might also suggest that it is the responsibility of all people, not just Buddhists to treat people equally, perhaps suggesting that the onus lies with the state or government.</p> <p>Consideration may be given to whether Buddhists should treat non-Buddhists as equal to Buddhists. Buddhist teachings suggest that there should be no discrimination between religions</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid.	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
8	(a)	<p>What word means ‘to treat someone differently because of their gender’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexism • Discrimination <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give <u>two</u> reasons Christians might forgive others.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bible teaches the importance of forgiveness • The Lord’s prayer teaches Christians to forgive • God will not forgive those who refuse to forgive • Forgiveness overcomes anger and resentment which make it harder to reach heaven • God’s love is unconditional and Christians should follow this example (agape) <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Describe <u>one</u> way in which Christians have worked for equality.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work of Martin Luther King Jr. in combating racism • The work of Mother Teresa in combating poverty • Christian charities such as Tear Fund or CAFOD which have worked to combat poverty • Joining a charity such as Amnesty International or campaign for social justice • Civil Disobedience • Local examples known to candidates should be credited <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement, plus any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	<p>Generic actions by faith members acceptable</p> <p>Response MUST be actions</p> <p>Naming an individual is creditable as an example.</p>

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain Christian attitudes to attracting new followers.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The Great Commission suggests that seeking converts is one of the main duties of Christians and for this reason many Christians would see evangelism as their chief purpose on earth. Charities, TV channels, and 'Missions' have been established in order to pursue this aim.</p> <p>Many Christians believe that forgiveness and salvation are to be found exclusively through Christ ('I am the way, the truth and the life, no-one comes to the Father except by me' etc.) it is therefore both logical and an act of compassion and agape to attempt to gain converts as by doing so Christians may believe they are saving people from hell.</p> <p>The example of other Christians such as St Paul also suggests to many Christians that evangelism is a major part of their 'duty' as a Christian.</p> <p>Some Christians might feel that while they should share their faith with those who ask or express an interest, it would be wrong to 'force' their faith onto others and that there are other issues (such as social justice or their own spiritual development) with which they should be more concerned. Pluralist Christians believe that all faiths lead to the same God and so may not see evangelism as a major concern at all.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Christians should <u>not</u> treat everyone equally’.</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 the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Initially candidates might suggest that it is difficult to agree with this statement. Christian teachings support the idea of compassion and suggest that all should be treated equally. The Bible speaks of people being created in ‘The Image of God’ suggesting that all should be treated with respect and various passages of scripture including Peter’s vision and Paul’s assertion that ‘all are one in Christ Jesus’ seem to make it quite clear that Christians should treat everyone equally.</p> <p>Despite this some candidates might argue that this is not an absolute requirement. Candidates might point out that certain Christian churches uphold ‘traditional’ values about the roles of men and women, including the assertion that men have the authority in the family. Also some churches including the Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches bar women from the clergy. Also some might argue that while criminals should be treated with respect and compassion and every effort made to encourage them to reform, they should not be given equal treatment to other members of society.</p> <p>Candidates might also suggest that it is the responsibility of all people, not just Christians to treat people equally, perhaps suggesting that the onus lies with the state or government.</p> <p>Consideration may be given to whether Christians should treat non-Christians as equal to themselves. Bible teachings suggest that whilst it is appropriate to seek converts injustice and cruelty are never justified.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid.	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
9	(a)	<p>What word means ‘to treat someone differently because of their gender’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexism • Discrimination <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give <u>two</u> reasons Hindus might forgive others.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To follow the principle of ahimsa • Forgiveness overcomes anger which makes it harder to achieve moksha • To reduce suffering for themselves and others • To cultivate good karma • All are part of Brahman so grudges and vendettas make no sense <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Describe <u>one</u> way in which Hindus have worked for equality.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The example of Gandhi in combating inequality under the British Empire • The work of reforming movements such as the Arya or Brahma Samaj • Local examples known to candidates should be credited • Indian government passing laws protecting the right of dalits to education • Joining a charity for example Amnesty International or Sewa International <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement, plus any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	<p>Generic actions by faith members acceptable</p> <p>Response MUST be actions</p> <p>Naming an individual is creditable as an example.</p>

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain Hindu attitudes to attracting new followers.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Hindus are Pluralists, believing that all religions offer an equally valid path to the divine since all have a part of the truth but not all of it (although many Hindus believe that Hinduism is the oldest and most complete form of religion.)</p> <p>Candidates might offer the parable of the Elephant and the Blind Sages in support of this view. In fact many Hindus believe that it is preferable for non-Hindus to retain their own religion since this will be easier for them to follow as it is based in a familiar culture.</p> <p>Brahman exists in all things and apparent divisions between people are maya (illusion) and have no reality. Each atman goes through many incarnations and, arguably, many religions before reaching moksha. It is therefore neither necessary nor desirable for all people to be Hindus so conversion is unnecessary.</p> <p>There are, however, certain new movements within Hinduism, notably the ISKCON movement in the West which actively seeks new converts, believing that by doing so it brings people into contact with the grace and redemptive power of Krishna making it possible for them to achieve moksha. Whilst making no claim to exclusive truth, they do believe that they have a valid message for the West which may well be superior to what people have previously experienced, making it valid to seek to attract new followers.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>'Hindus should <u>not</u> treat everyone equally'.</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 the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Initially candidates might suggest that it is difficult to agree with this statement. Hindu teachings support the idea of compassion and seem to suggest that all should be treated equally. Teachings such as ahimsa and the belief that Brahman resides in all beings suggest that all should be treated well and with respect and compassion. Since all external attributes are maya (illusion) and are not ultimately real, it is illogical to treat people differently because of them, particularly since the atman passes through many different forms before attaining moksha</p> <p>Despite this some candidates might argue that this is not an absolute requirement. Candidates might point out that women are often not afforded equal status with men in Hinduism and arguably the caste system has led to extreme inequality in some times and places. Also some might argue that while criminals should be treated with respect and compassion and every effort made to encourage them to reform, they should not be given equal treatment to other members of society. The operation of karma means that not all are born 'equal'. However all people are at different stages in samsara and so are, ultimately, of equal worth as all are part of Brahman. Varnashramadharma makes different demands of different people but these are to do with their role in society and not their ultimate worth.</p> <p>Candidates might also suggest that it is the responsibility of all people, not just Hindus to treat people equally, perhaps suggesting that the onus lies with the state or government Consideration may be given to whether Hindus should treat non Hindus as equal to themselves. Hindu teachings suggest that there should be no discrimination between religions as all are valid paths to Brahman. Some Hindus may consider non-Hindus to be outside the varna system.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid.	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
10	(a)	<p>What word means ‘to treat someone differently because of their gender’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexism • Discrimination <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give <u>two</u> reasons Muslims might forgive others.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allah is compassionate and merciful and Muslims should follow this example • Following the example of Muhammad • Although Muslims are entitled to enforce Shariah Law, Allah loves those who choose to forgive instead • The Ummah requires Muslims to live in harmony which means forgiveness is needed <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Describe <u>one</u> way in which Muslims have worked for equality.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work of Islamic charities such as Muslim Aid and the Green Crescent in combating poverty • The ways in which zakah may be used to combat inequality • The example of Malcolm X in working against racism in the USA • Joining a charity such as Amnesty International • Local examples known to candidates should be credited <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement, plus any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	<p>Generic actions by faith members acceptable</p> <p>Response MUST be actions</p> <p>Naming an individual is creditable as an example.</p>

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain Muslim attitudes to attracting new followers.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Islam teaches that it contains the final and only completely reliable revelation from Allah. Other religions, particularly the People of the Book, may have a genuine insight into the truth, but they do not have the full picture and would benefit from becoming Muslims.</p> <p>Many Muslims believe that all people are born with a natural inclination towards Allah (fitrah) so guiding people back to Islam and encouraging them to revert is merely helping them back to their natural state.</p> <p>Since all people will be subject to the judgement of Allah after death, encouraging others to revert to Islam is both logical and an act of compassion since it makes it far more likely that the individual will attain paradise. In the light of this belief, many Muslims and mosques have set up education and outreach programmes in order to attract new followers. Islam accepts and welcomes ‘reverts’ from all faiths, races and walks of life.</p> <p>Having said this, Muslims generally believe that it is wrong to use force or coercion to make people revert to Islam and many believe that there is no great need to do so. Allah knows the heart and Allah will judge.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>Muslims should <u>not</u> treat everyone equally.</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 the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Initially candidates might suggest that it is difficult to disagree with this statement. Muslim teachings support the idea of compassion and seem to suggest that all should be treated equally. The Qur'an teaches that all races were created from the same source and that racial diversity is a deliberate part of Allah's plan. The Hajj serves as a reminder to all Muslims that they are all one before Allah. All Muslims, regardless of ethnicity, wealth or gender are a part of the Ummah.</p> <p>Despite this some candidates might argue that this is not an absolute requirement. Candidates might point out that many people believe women to have a lesser status than men within Islam although this is debatable. Also some might argue that while criminals should be treated with respect and compassion and every effort made to encourage them to reform, they should not be given equal treatment to other members of society.</p> <p>Candidates might also suggest that it is the responsibility of all people, not just Muslims to treat people equally, perhaps suggesting that the onus lies with the state or government.</p> <p>Consideration may be given to whether Muslims should treat non-Muslims as equal to themselves. Islam contains teachings and historical examples of how an Islamic state treats non-Muslim inhabitants (particularly 'People of the Book') with respect and justice.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid.	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
11	(a)	<p>What word means ‘to treat someone differently because of their gender’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexism • Discrimination <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give <u>two</u> reasons Jews might forgive others.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G-d is merciful and forgiving and Jews should follow this example • Some Jews may believe that being forgiven by others is a condition of being forgiven by G-d • Forgiveness leads to a better, more harmonious society • Holding on to anger is harmful <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Describe <u>one</u> way in which Jews have worked for equality.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work of Jewish charities such as Tzedek or World Jewish Relief in combating poverty • Joining charities such as Amnesty International • The use of Tzedekah to alleviate poverty and social injustice • Educating school children etc about the Shoah and the effects of racism • Local examples known to candidates should be credited <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement, plus any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	<p>Generic actions by faith members acceptable</p> <p>Response MUST be actions</p> <p>Naming an individual is creditable as an example.</p>

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain Jewish attitudes to attracting new followers.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Judaism does not hold that it is necessary for everyone to convert to Judaism in order to be judged favourably by G-d. Many Jews believe that they are a chosen people whose task is to act as an example to the nations and an intermediary with G-d. On them has been laid the responsibility of keeping all the commandments but for most people all that is required is that they keep the Noahide Code. Jews might therefore try to encourage others to do this, but not necessarily to convert. To convert means to take on extra rules and responsibilities and many Jews see no reason why people should be expected to do this.</p> <p>Having said this, Judaism does accept converts who feel a very strong personal attraction to Judaism, although conversion is not quick or straightforward and does require a large demonstration of commitment from the candidate. Converts become adopted members of the Jewish people.</p> <p>New followers may enter Judaism through marriage. In this case the new follower becomes a part of a Jewish family and is accepted in this way. Jews may therefore be accepting and welcoming of new followers but as a rule do not actively seek them.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Jews should <u>not</u> treat everyone equally’.</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 the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Initially candidates might suggest that it is difficult to disagree with this statement. Jewish teachings support the idea of compassion and seem to suggest that all should be treated equally. The Jewish scriptures teach that all are created ‘In the Image of G-d’ and that we are all descended from Adam and Eve. Jews are commanded to treat foreigners in their land well and fairly. The effects of the Shoah are very much in the forefront of Jewish thinking and Jews may be particularly keen to encourage values of equality to eliminate racism in general and antisemitism in particular to avoid a repetition of its horrors.</p> <p>Despite this some candidates might argue that this is not an absolute requirement. Candidates might point out that many people believe women to have a lesser status than men within Judaism although this is debateable. Candidates may refer to differences between Orthodox and Reform Judaism with regard to the role of women. Also some might argue that while criminals should be treated with respect and compassion and every effort made to encourage them to reform, they should not be given equal treatment to other members of society.</p> <p>Candidates might also suggest that it is the responsibility of all people, not just Jews to treat people equally, perhaps suggesting that the onus lies with the state or government.</p> <p>Consideration may be given to whether Jews should treat non-Jews as equal to themselves. Jewish teachings suggest that there should be no discrimination between religions; although Monotheism is encouraged there is no excuse for cruelty.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid.	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
12	(a)	<p>What word means ‘to treat someone differently because of their gender’?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexism • Discrimination <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give <u>two</u> reasons Sikhs might forgive others.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waheguru is compassionate and forgiving and Sikhs should follow this example • Following the examples of the Gurus • In order to follow the principle of ahimsa • To reduce the suffering in the world o themselves and others • Forgiveness overcomes anger which makes it hard to reach mukti <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Describe <u>one</u> way in which Sikhs have worked for equality.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sikh rejection of the caste system • The work of Sikh charities such as Khalsa Aid to combat poverty • Join a charity such as Amnesty International • Local examples known to candidates should be credited • The obligation to undertake Sewa • The example of Guru Gobind Singh • The example of Guru Har Krishan <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement, plus any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	<p>Generic actions by faith members acceptable</p> <p>Response MUST be actions</p> <p>Naming an individual is creditable as an example.</p>

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain Sikh attitudes to attracting new followers.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Sikhs believe that all religions offer an equally valid path to the divine since all have a part of the truth but not all of it. Candidates might offer Mool Manta and what it says about the universal nature of Waheguru in support of this view. The Sikh holy book (the Guru Granth Sahib Ji) contains the Bhagat Bani, writings of Hindu and Muslim holy men. This is further evidence that all religious traditions are seen as equally valid and useful in Sikhism. Sikhs welcome all religions into their worship and into the langar. For this reason most would see no point in attempting to attract new followers.</p> <p>In fact many Sikhs believe that it is preferable for non-Sikhs to retain their own religion since this will be easier for them to follow as it is based in a familiar culture. Waheguru exists in all things and there is no necessity to convert in order to please Waheguru or reach mukti.</p> <p>It is far better for a person to follow his or her own religious tradition wholeheartedly and Sikhs would seek to encourage others to do this. It is therefore neither necessary nor desirable for all people to be Sikhs so conversion is unnecessary.</p> <p>Having said this, Sikhs do accept converts from those who feel a strong personal attraction to Sikhism since it is clear that for these individuals Sikhism will provide the best and most effective path to Mukti.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Sikhs should <u>not</u> treat everyone equally’.</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 the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Initially candidates might suggest that it is difficult to agree with this statement. Sikh teachings support the idea of compassion and seem to suggest that all should be treated equally. Teachings such as ahimsa suggest that all should be treated well and with respect and compassion. Sikhism rejected the traditional caste system and Guru Nanak taught that all religions ultimately lead to the same Divinity. Sikhism allows men and women equality of roles and authority within the Khalsa. Since all external attributes are maya (illusion) and are not ultimately real, it is illogical to treat people differently because of them, particularly since the atman passes through many different forms before attaining moksha. Sikhs encourage their followers to practise ‘Hamai’ (overcoming the ego). All apparent divisions between individuals (gender, race, etc) are connected with the ego and so should be ignored.</p> <p>The operation of karma means that not all are born ‘equal’. However all people are at different stages in samsara and so are, ultimately, of equal worth.</p> <p>Despite this some candidates might argue that this is not an absolute requirement. Candidates might point out that while women are allowed to carry out the same roles as men within the Gurdwara, in practice their roles are limited by culture and tradition. Also some might argue that while criminals should be treated with respect and compassion and every effort made to encourage them to reform, they should not be given equal treatment to other members of society.</p> <p>Candidates might also suggest that it is the responsibility of all people, not just Sikhs to treat people equally, perhaps suggesting that the onus lies with the state or government.</p> <p>Consideration may also be given to whether Sikhs should treat non-Sikhs as equal with themselves. Sikh teachings suggest that there are no grounds for any religious discrimination. Candidates may use the example of Guru Nanak who claimed God is everywhere.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid.	SPaG 3	

SECTION C

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
13	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term ‘freedom of speech’.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to say what you want • No consequences to saying what you want • The right to express opinions or beliefs without censorship or restraint <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give <u>two</u> ways the media might influence Buddhists.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate • Entertain • Inspire them to get involved with a cause • Make them angry • Inform • Brings people together • Change or reinforce opinions • Challenge attitudes • Propaganda <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)	<p>State three reasons why Buddhists might object to sex in the media.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could encourage sexual misconduct (Third Precept) • Leads to tanha and so makes it hard to achieve Nibbana • Could encourage immorality leading to bad kamma • Potentially exploitative (ahimsa) • Goes against teachings of faith • Devalues something that should be precious • Could lead to sexual violence (ahimsa) • Demeaning to those involved • Setting a bad example to the young • Sex is a private matter <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain why freedom of speech might be important to Buddhists.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Freedom of speech is necessary in order for Buddhists to be free to practice and spread their religion. Candidates might mention this particularly with reference to the situation in Tibet.</p> <p>Without freedom of speech it is easy for a government to perpetuate social injustice without challenge from religious people who might feel they have a duty to speak out. Buddhism in particular emphasises the importance of Right Speech, which might well involve speaking out against an unjust government.</p> <p>Right speech might also involve speaking out against things in the media that a Buddhist might consider to be wrong, such as the depiction of sex and violence. Many Buddhists would say that Right Speech also involves choosing when not to speak and would argue that the media should limit itself in order not to cause harm or offense.</p> <p>The Buddha himself said things which went against the accepted religious teachings of the time and which could have been said to be 'controversial' so without freedom of speech Buddhism might never have begun. Freedom of thought and speech is therefore vital for personal and spiritual development and for the advancement of the religion.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Buddhists should not watch violence in the media’.</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 the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The Five Precepts suggest that Buddhists should abstain from causing harm, misusing sex, and clouding their minds. Arguably watching violence on television, films of the internet could lead to all of those things and so should be avoided by Buddhists. It may also violate the principle of ahimsa. It is by withdrawing from the world and attachments to it that Buddhists seek to evade tanha and so attain Nibbana. For members of the monastic sangha exposure to the media is likely to be extremely limited in order to allow meditation and mindfulness.</p> <p>Other candidates might argue that in order to change the world it is necessary to engage with it. Ethically engaged Buddhism may wish to be aware of the ways in which violence is portrayed in order to help people to move away from it or to limit the damage it does in society. Violence involving Buddhists (such as the self-immolation of monks, oppression of Tibetan Buddhists and clashes between Muslims and Buddhists in Burma) may be portrayed in the media and many may argue that Buddhists will be in favour of this as it raises important issues perhaps, encouraging them to get involved in a cause, violently or otherwise.</p> <p>Some candidates may suggest that the portrayal of violence in the media has no effect in the real world and so is irrelevant. Buddhists should be able to distinguish between fact and fiction. Some may question the idea that seeing violence in the media leads to an increase in violence in the real world. Reactions and responses may vary depending on whether the violence is for entertainment or shown as part of the reporting of real life events. In depiction of violence in world events, some may claim that the media changes peoples’ attitudes, either bringing them together or causing division and so the media needs to take responsibility for this.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid.	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
14	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'freedom of speech'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to say what you want • No consequences to saying what you want • The right to express opinions or beliefs without censorship or restraint <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give <u>two</u> ways the media might influence Christians.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate • Entertain • Inspire them to get involved with a cause • Make them angry • Inform • Brings people together • Change or reinforce opinions • Challenge attitudes • Propaganda <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)	<p>State three reasons why Christians might object to sex in the media.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Could encourage sexual misconduct• Could encourage immorality• Potentially exploitative• Goes against teachings of the Bible and Jesus (Sermon on the Mount)• Devalues something that should be precious• Could lead to sexual violence• Demeaning to those involved• Setting a bad example to the young• Sex is a private matter <p>1 Mark for each response.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain why freedom of speech might be important to Christians.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Freedom of speech is necessary in order for Christians to be free to practice and spread their religion. The disciples sought to spread Christianity after the death of Jesus and were often persecuted due to a lack of freedom of thought and speech. Freedom of speech is needed to 'spread the message' of Christianity. Limiting freedom of speech does not show love (agape) towards others and is therefore wrong.</p> <p>Without freedom of speech it is easy for a government to perpetuate social injustice without challenge from religious people who might feel they have a duty to speak out. Christians are told in the Old Testament that they should speak out against injustice, which might well involve speaking out against an unjust government.</p> <p>Christians might also believe that the Bible requires them to speak out against things in the media that they might consider to be wrong, such as the depiction of sex and violence. Many Christians might also believe that there should be a limit to free speech and that the media should be subject to some censorship in that it should not produce material that is disrespectful to Christianity or might incite people to the misuse of sex and violence.</p> <p>Jesus himself said things which went against the accepted religious teachings of the time and which could have been said to be 'controversial' so without freedom of speech Christianity might never have begun. Freedom of thought and speech is therefore vital for personal and spiritual development and for the advancement of the religion.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Christians should not watch violence in the media’.</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 the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Christian teaching is strongly against the unnecessary use of violence. The teachings of Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount that sins committed in the imagination are as real as those committed in real life may lead Christians to believe that by enjoying violence on television or in films they are effectively committing it. Jesus teaches in many places against the use of violence and Christians may believe that by withdrawing from violent elements of the media and encouraging others to do likewise they are fulfilling Jesus’ wish that they become peacemakers. Some might suggest that while some Christians can ignore violence in the media, other ‘weaker’ Christians might be lead astray by it so by not opposing it Christians seem to condone it leading to a bad example.</p> <p>Other candidates might argue that in order to change the world it is necessary to engage with it. Christians may wish to be aware of the ways in which violence is portrayed in order to help people to move away from it or to limit the damage it does in society. Some might use the example of ‘The Passion of the Christ’, which uses violence to remind Christians of man’s brutality and of the love of Christ. Violence involving Christians (such as in clashes in Egypt, Palestine or Northern Ireland) may be portrayed in the media and many may argue that Christians will be in favour of this as it raises important issues, perhaps encouraging them to get involved in a cause, violently or otherwise.</p> <p>Some candidates may suggest that the portrayal of violence in the media has no effect in the real world and so is irrelevant. Christians should be able to distinguish between fact and fiction. Some may question the idea that seeing violence in the media leads to an increase in violence in the real world. Reactions and responses may vary depending on whether the violence is for entertainment or shown as part of the reporting of real life events. In depiction of violence in world events, some may claim that the media changes peoples’ attitudes, either bringing them together or causing division and so the media needs to take responsibility for this.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid.	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
15	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term ‘freedom of speech’.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to say what you want • No consequences to saying what you want • The right to express opinions or beliefs without censorship or restraint <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give <u>two</u> ways the media might influence Hindus.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate • Entertain • Inspire them to get involved with a cause • Make them angry • Inform • Brings people together • Change or reinforce opinions • Challenge attitudes • Propaganda <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)	<p>State three reasons why Hindus might object to sex in the media.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could encourage s • sexual misconduct • Could encourage immorality leading to bad karma • Potentially exploitative • Goes against teachings of faith, particularly the Manu Sutra • Devalues something that should be precious • Could lead to sexual violence (ahimsa) • Demeaning to those involved • Setting a bad example to the young • Sex is a private matter <p>1 Mark for each response.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain why freedom of speech might be important to Hindus.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Freedom of speech is necessary in order for Hindus to be free to practice and explain their religion in the face of possible misunderstanding or hostility.</p> <p>Without freedom of speech it is easy for a government to perpetuate social injustice without challenge from religious people who might feel they have a duty to speak out. Hindus might look to the example of Gandhi who spoke out fearlessly against injustice wherever he encountered it. Freedom of speech inhibits Gandhi's principle of Satyagraha and should therefore be opposed at all costs</p> <p>Hindu teachings about morality, for example in the Manu Sutra, might lead Hindus to speak out against things in the media that they might consider to be wrong, such as the depiction of sex and violence.</p> <p>Many Hindus might also believe that there should be a limit to free speech and that the media should be subject to some censorship in that it should not produce material that is disrespectful to Hinduism or might incite people to the misuse of sex and violence.</p> <p>Many Hindu sages have said things which went against the accepted religious teachings of the time and which could have been said to be 'controversial' so without freedom of speech Hinduism might never have changed and developed. Freedom of thought and speech is therefore vital for personal and spiritual development and for the advancement of the religion.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Hindus should not watch violence in the media’.</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 the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Hindu teachings about ahimsa suggest that Hindus should avoid causing harm. Arguably watching violence on television, films of the internet could lead to this and so should be avoided by Hindus. It is by withdrawing from the world and attachments to it that Hindus seek to overcome maya and so attain moksha. For renunciates and sanyassins exposure to the media is likely to be extremely limited in order to allow meditation and mindfulness.</p> <p>Other candidates might argue that in order to change the world it is necessary to engage with it. Hinduism may wish to be aware of the ways in which violence is portrayed in order to help people to move away from it or to limit the damage it does in society. The Epics contain a considerable amount of violence and these have been televised by Hindus with do complaint. Candidates may suggest that this is because they have important and valuable moral lessons to convey and so are valid. Violence involving Hindus may be portrayed in the media and many may argue that Hindus will be in favour of this as it raises important issues, perhaps encouraging them to get involved in a cause, violently or otherwise.</p> <p>Some candidates may suggest that the portrayal of violence in the media has no effect in the real world and so is irrelevant. Hindus should be able to distinguish between fact and fiction. Some may question the idea that seeing violence in the media leads to an increase in violence in the real world. Reactions and responses may vary depending on whether the violence is for entertainment or shown as part of the reporting of real life events. In depiction of violence in world events, some may claim that the media changes peoples’ attitudes, either bringing them together or causing division and so the media needs to take responsibility for this.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid.	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
16	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term ‘freedom of speech’.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to say what you want • No consequences to saying what you want • The right to express opinions or beliefs without censorship or restraint <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give <u>two</u> ways the media might influence Muslims</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate • Entertain • Inspire them to get involved with a cause • Make them angry • Inform • Brings people together • Change or reinforce opinions • Challenge attitudes • Propaganda <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)	<p>State three reasons why Muslims might object to sex in the media.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Could encourage sexual misconduct• Could encourage immorality• Potentially exploitative• Goes against teachings of the Qur'an• Devalues something that should be precious• Could lead to sexual violence• Demeaning to those involved• Setting a bad example to the young• Sex is a private matter <p>1 Mark for each response.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain why freedom of speech might be important to Muslims.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Freedom of speech is necessary in order for Muslims to be free to practise and spread their religion.</p> <p>Without freedom of speech it is easy for a government to perpetuate social injustice without challenge from religious people who might feel they have a duty to speak out. Muslims are told in the Qur'an that they should speak out against injustice, which might well involve speaking out against an unjust government. Muslims might also believe that the teachings of the Qur'an and the ahadith require them to speak out against things in the media that they consider to be wrong, such as the depiction of sex and violence.</p> <p>Many Muslims also believe that there should be a limit to free speech and that the media should be subject to some censorship in that it should not produce material that is disrespectful to Islam or might incite people to the misuse of sex and violence. For many Muslims it is important that they have freedom of speech in order to react to misrepresentations of Islam in the media that might lead to Islamophobia.</p> <p>Muhammad himself said things which went against the accepted religious teachings of the time and which could have been said to be 'controversial' so without freedom of speech Islam might never have begun. Freedom of thought and speech is therefore vital for personal and spiritual development and for the advancement of the religion.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>'Muslims should not watch violence in the media'.</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 the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Islamic teaching is strongly against the unnecessary use of violence. Muslims are told to protect the vulnerable and uphold justice and the glorification of violence for entertainment will lead to pointless violence in society. Whilst Islam does sanction violence under certain very specific circumstances and Muslims might think that watching such things does not lead to a good state of mind that encourages peace and justice.</p> <p>Other candidates might argue that in order to change the world it is necessary to engage with it. Islam may wish to be aware of the ways in which violence is portrayed in order to help people to move away from it or to limit the damage it does in society. Violence involving Muslims (such as clashes in Palestine and Islamophobic violence) may be portrayed in the media and many may argue that Muslims will be in favour of this as it raises important issues, perhaps encouraging them to get involved in a cause, violently or otherwise.</p> <p>Some candidates may suggest that the portrayal of violence in the media has no effect in the real world and so is irrelevant. Muslims should be able to distinguish between fact and fiction. Some may question the idea that seeing violence in the media leads to an increase in violence in the real world. Reactions and responses may vary depending on whether the violence is for entertainment or shown as part of the reporting of real life events. In depiction of violence in world events, some may claim that the media changes peoples' attitudes, either bringing them together or causing division and so the media needs to take responsibility for this.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid.	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
17	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'freedom of speech'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to say what you want • No consequences to saying what you want • The right to express opinions or beliefs without censorship or restraint <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give <u>two</u> ways the media might influence Jews.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate • Entertain • Inspire them to get involved with a cause • Make them angry • Inform • Brings people together • Change or reinforce opinions • Challenge attitudes • Propaganda <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)	<p>Give <u>two</u> ways the media might influence Jews.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Could encourage sexual misconduct• Could encourage immorality• Potentially exploitative• Goes against teachings of the Jewish scriptures• Devalues something that should be precious• Could lead to sexual violence• Demeaning to those involved• Setting a bad example to the young• Sex is a private matter <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain why freedom of speech might be important to Jews.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Freedom of speech is necessary in order for Jews to be free to practise and explain their religion.</p> <p>Without freedom of speech it is easy for a government to perpetuate social injustice without challenge from religious people who might feel they have a duty to speak out. Jews are told in the Jewish scriptures that they should speak out against injustice, which might well involve speaking out against an unjust government. Jews might also believe that the teachings of the Scriptures and the Talmud require them to speak out against things in the media that they consider to be wrong, such as the depiction of sex and violence.</p> <p>Many Jews might also believe that there should be a limit to free speech and that the media should be subject to some censorship in that it should not produce material that is disrespectful to Judaism or might incite people to the misuse of sex and violence. For many Jews it is important that they have freedom of speech in order to react to misrepresentations of Judaism in the media that might lead to antisemitism.</p> <p>The Prophets and the Patriarchs said things which went against the accepted religious teachings of the time and which could have been said to be 'controversial' so without freedom of speech Judaism might never have developed. Freedom of thought and speech is therefore vital for personal and spiritual development and for the advancement of the religion.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Jews should not watch violence in the media’.</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 the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Jewish teaching is strongly against the unnecessary use of violence. Jews are told to protect the vulnerable and uphold justice and the glorification of violence for entertainment will lead to pointless violence in society. Whilst Judaism does sanction violence under certain circumstances these are limited and Jews might think that watching such things does not lead to a good state of mind that encourages peace and justice.</p> <p>Other candidates might argue that in order to change the world it is necessary to engage with it. Judaism may wish to be aware of the ways in which violence is portrayed in order to help people to move away from it or to limit the damage it does in society. Violence involving Jews (such as clashes in Palestine and anti-Semitic violence) may be portrayed in the media and many may argue that Jews will be in favour of this as it raises important issues, perhaps encouraging them to get involved in a cause, violently or otherwise.</p> <p>Some candidates may suggest that the portrayal of violence in the media has no effect in the real world and so is irrelevant. Jews should be able to distinguish between fact and fiction. Some may question the idea that seeing violence in the media leads to an increase in violence in the real world. Reactions and responses may vary depending on whether the violence is for entertainment or shown as part of the reporting of real life events. In depiction of violence in world events, some may claim that the media changes peoples’ attitudes, either bringing them together or causing division and so the media needs to take responsibility for this.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid.	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
18	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'freedom of speech'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to say what you want • No consequences to saying what you want • The right to express opinions or beliefs without censorship or restraint <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give <u>two</u> ways the media might influence Sikhs.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate • Entertain • Inspire them to get involved with a cause • Make them angry • Inform • Brings people together • Change or reinforce opinions • Challenge attitudes • Propaganda <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)	<p>State three reasons why Sikhs might object to sex in the media.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could encourage sexual misconduct • Could encourage immorality which could lead to bad karma • Potentially exploitative • Goes against teachings of the Gurus • Devalues something that should be precious • Could lead to sexual violence (ahimsa) • Demeaning to those involved • Setting a bad example to the young • Sex is a private matter <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain why freedom of speech might be important to Sikhs.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Freedom of speech is necessary in order for Sikhs to be free to practice and explain their religion.</p> <p>Without freedom of speech it is easy for a government to perpetuate social injustice without challenge from religious people who might feel they have a duty to speak out. Sikhs are taught that they should speak out against injustice, which might well involve speaking out against an unjust government. The example of Guru Arjan who stood up to the government to defend the religious rights of Hindus may be used by candidates to explain this duty for Sikhs</p> <p>Sikhs might also believe that the teachings of the Guru Granth Sahib Ji and the Gurus require them to speak out against things in the media that they might consider to be wrong, such as the depiction of sex and violence.</p> <p>Many Sikhs might also believe that there should be a limit to free speech and that the media should be subject to some censorship in that it should not produce material that is disrespectful to Sikhism or might incite people to the misuse of sex and violence.</p> <p>The Gurus said things which went against the accepted religious teachings of the time and which could have been said to be 'controversial' so without freedom of speech Sikhism might never have developed. Freedom of thought and speech is therefore vital for personal and spiritual development and for the advancement of the religion.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Sikhs should not watch violence in the media’.</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 the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Sikh teaching is strongly against the unnecessary use of violence. Sikhs, and particularly members of the Khalsa are told to protect the vulnerable and uphold justice and the glorification of violence for entertainment will lead to pointless violence in society. Whilst Sikhism does sanction violence under certain circumstances these are limited and Sikhs might think that watching such things does not lead to a good state of mind which encourages peace and justice.</p> <p>Other candidates might argue that in order to change the world it is necessary to engage with it. Sikhism may wish to be aware of the ways in which violence is portrayed in order to help people to move away from it or to limit the damage it does in society. Violence involving Sikhs (such as clashes at the Golden Temple) may be portrayed in the media and many may argue that Sikhs will be in favour of this as it raises important issues, perhaps encouraging them to get involved in a cause, violently or otherwise. Sikhs are striving for jivan mukti, to become liberated within this world. They are required to live within the world and to strive for social justice. They need to be engaged in the gurmukh (God-focussed) world. Many Sikhs will be aware of the tension between Guru Nanak’s pacifism, which might lead them to avoid engaging with violence in the news; and the response of later Gurus to pragmatic situations requiring action which might lead them to seek to engage with it.</p> <p>Some candidates may suggest that the portrayal of violence in the media has no effect in the real world and so is irrelevant. Sikhs should be able to distinguish between fact and fiction. Some may question the idea that seeing violence in the media leads to an increase in violence in the real world. Reactions and responses may vary depending on whether the violence is for entertainment or shown as part of the reporting of real life events. In depiction of violence in world events, some may claim that the media changes peoples’ attitudes, either bringing them together or causing division and so the media needs to take responsibility for this.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid.	SPaG 3	
	Total:	51	

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

OCR Customer Contact Centre

Education and Learning

Telephone: 01223 553998

Facsimile: 01223 552627

Email: general.qualifications@ocr.org.uk

www.ocr.org.uk

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