

GCSE

Religious Studies A World Religion(s)

Unit **B589/01**: Perspectives on World Religions

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2014

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

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

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

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

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AnnotationsThe symbol consists of the letters 'BP' in a bold, black, sans-serif font, enclosed within a red square border.

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.

Subject-specific Marking Instructions

We do not annotate Religious Studies scripts.

General points

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

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

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

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

Specific points

Half marks must never be used.

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

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

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

AO1 Weak, Satisfactory, Good

AO2 Weak, Limited, Competent, Good

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

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

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

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

Written communication, Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

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

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

The following points should be remembered:

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

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

Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) Assessment Grid

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

AO1 part (d) question

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


AO2 part (e) question

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

SECTION A


Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'environment'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The natural world • The world around us • Where we live <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give two beliefs about how the world began.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific view that the world came about as a result of natural events such as the 'big bang' • The world is part of the creation by God using natural processes • The world was created by divine intervention • Reference to creation myths associated with religions • Other scientific theories • The world is a manifestation of the divine <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Why might Buddhists believe humans are more important than animals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the view of some Buddhists animals are slightly lower in the order of sentient beings • Non human animals can not improve their karmic status and are therefore inferior. • This bad karma, and the animal's inability to do much to improve it, led Buddhists in the past to think that non-human animals were inferior to human beings. 	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>		
(d)	<p>Explain why some Buddhists believe environmental issues are important.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Buddhism is a religion which has a great concern about environmental issues. Many Buddhists believe that ecological problems are caused by selfishness and greed leading to much suffering of people and the world of nature as a whole. In seeking a right livelihood, Buddhists will show concern for the life of all creatures. They have compassion for all sentient beings which means that the preservation of a good environment for creatures is very important. Buddhist precepts emphasise ahimsa which means avoiding injury to any sentient creature which must mean that the environment and environmental issues are really significant for Buddhists.</p> <p>Anyone who thinks that humans can be isolated from the rest of nature is unrealistic. The Buddha taught that respect for life and the natural world is essential. By living simply one can be in harmony with other creatures and learn to appreciate the interconnectedness of all lives.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>‘Humans are too selfish to protect the environment.’</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Buddhists point of view, the selfishness of humans lies at the root of the misuse of the environment which threatens to end in disaster for all living things. However this selfishness could be curbed if people obeyed the five precepts and followed the eightfold</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>path which would encourage sensible use of resources and an awareness of the needs of others who share the world with humans.</p> <p>Experience suggests that humans have been unable to control their selfishness either as individuals or as groups and this has led to conflicts. But in this situation all humans are threatened by the environmental disaster so perhaps this time humans will take the sensible course of action and share resources for the common good.</p> <p>In the view of some the capitalist economic system is based on greed and will therefore make it impossible to avoid further exploitation and damage. Human selfishness has been made into an economic system which will end in disaster.</p> <p>Some might argue that the evolution of species is based on a selfish approach to life.</p> <p>A more positive view suggests that whilst some humans are selfish there are people who can lead humanity in a different direction. When one looks at how human behaviour has changed since early times (social and economic development) there is hope that if the right people, probably religious people take a lead and humans become less selfish, that disaster will be averted. The extent to which humans are willing to help each other by, for example, generous giving to charities or volunteering work suggests that the cynical attitude which portrays all humans as intrinsically selfish is wrong. There is hope, but for the environment to be saved, it will be vital to get generous people into positions of power rather than the selfish ones.</p>		
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
2 (a)	<p>State the meaning of the term ‘environment’.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The natural world • The world around us • Where we live <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)	<p>Give two beliefs about how the world began.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific view that the world came about as a result of natural events such as the 'big bang' • The world is part of the creation by God using natural processes • The world was created by divine intervention • Reference to creation myths associated with religions • Other scientific theories • The world is a manifestation of the divine <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Why might Christians believe humans are more important than animals?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God created animals for the use of human beings and human beings are therefore entitled to use them in any way they want • Animals are distinctively inferior to human beings and are worth little if any moral consideration, because humans have souls and reason and animals don't • Adam named the animals suggesting superiority • Mankind was given dominion in Genesis over all living creatures which makes animals lesser creatures and therefore less important <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain why some Christians believe environmental issues are important.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>Environmental issues are important to Christians because they believe the environment is given to humans in trust. Humans have a responsibility to look after God's creation.</p> <p>Environmental issues today indicate a world out of balance and Christians should act as good stewards of the environment to ensure it is not damaged beyond repair.</p> <p>The teaching in Genesis of stewardship and the general idea of agape / loving one's neighbour, require that humans look after the world for the next generations.</p> <p>Some Christians see the story of the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden as a parable of what will happen if humans misuse the world now.</p> <p>Most churches / denominations see the need to limit human activity to save the world from environmental disaster.</p>		
(e)	<p>'Humans are too selfish to protect the environment.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Christian point of view, the selfishness of humans lies at the root of the misuse of the environment which threatens to end in disaster for all living things. However this selfishness could be curbed if people took notice of the law of love (agape) and the commands to love God, who gave humans stewardship of creation and to love ones neighbour. This would encourage sensible use of resources and an awareness of the needs of others who share the world with humans.</p> <p>Experience suggests that humans have been unable to control their selfishness either as individuals or as groups and this has led to conflicts. Some Christians might see looming environmental disaster as the natural result of original sin and the depraved and selfish</p>	12	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
		<p>character of all humans. But in this situation, all humans are threatened by the environmental disaster so perhaps this time humans will take the sensible course of action and share resources for the common good.</p> <p>In the view of some, the capitalist economic system is based on greed and will therefore make it impossible to avoid further exploitation and damage. Human selfishness has been made into an economic system which will end in disaster.</p> <p>Some might argue that the evolution of species is based on a selfish approach to life.</p> <p>A more positive view suggests that whilst some humans are selfish there are people who can lead humanity in a different direction. When one looks at how human behaviour has changed since early times (social and economic development) there is hope that if the right people, probably religious people take a lead and humans become less selfish, that disaster will be averted. The extent to which humans are willing to help each other by, for example, generous giving to charities or volunteering work suggests that the cynical attitude which portrays all humans as intrinsically selfish is wrong. There is hope, but for the environment to be saved, it will be vital to get generous people into positions of power rather than the selfish ones.</p>		
		Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
3	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'environment'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The natural world • The world around us • Where we live <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)	<p>Give two beliefs about how the world began.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific view that the world came about as a result of natural events such as the 'big bang' • The world is part of the creation by God using natural processes • The world was created by divine intervention • Reference to creation myths associated with religions • Other scientific theories • The world is a manifestation of the divine <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Why might Hindus believe humans are more important than animals?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Hindus see a gradation of animals to humans • Only humans can achieve moksha • Hindus believe that non-human animals are inferior to human beings • Although animals may be given respect the survival of humans is considered more important in modern India. (e.g. the need to kill vermin such as rats to eradicate disease) <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain why some Hindus believe environmental issues are important.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Environmental issues are important to Hindus, because in their view humans should have</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>a harmony with nature and with the whole creation. Hindus do not believe that they have authority over nature because they are all the same meaning that the environment should be respected and preserved because it does not belong to one form of life such as humans.</p> <p>Ahimsa, which in the context of environmental issues means forbidding the taking of life and/or causing injury to any sentient being, underlies a respect for the environment and a deep understanding of the need to be concerned about the way it is being treated by humans today.</p> <p>As according to Hindus Brahman is immanent in the world it is obvious therefore that the world and the environment needs to be respected. In fact, for some Hindus everything is Brahman, so how you treat the environment is how you treat yourself. Krishna is considered to be a guardian of nature and the environment.</p>		
(e)	<p>‘Humans are too selfish to protect the environment.’</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Hindu point of view, the selfishness of humans lies at the root of the misuse of the environment which threatens to end in disaster for all living things. However this selfishness could be curbed if people really applied ahimsa and realised the unbreakable connection between humans and the natural world. This would encourage sensible use of resources and an awareness of the needs of others who share the world with humans. Some Hindus might argue that because of the doctrine of Maya – the environment does not exist so why should we look after it. During the household ashrama Hindus are encouraged to look after the environment – it is part of the dharma. Bhuna yajna requires daily consideration for the environment and life during this stage.</p>	12	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
		<p>Experience suggests that humans have been unable to control their selfishness either as individuals or as groups and this has led to conflicts. But in this situation, all humans are threatened by environmental disaster so perhaps this time humans will take the sensible course of action and share resources for the common good.</p> <p>In the view of some, the capitalist economic system is based on greed and will therefore make it impossible to avoid further exploitation and damage. Human selfishness has been made into an economic system which will end in disaster.</p> <p>Some might argue that the evolution of species is based on a selfish approach to life.</p> <p>A more positive view suggests that whilst some humans are selfish there are people who can lead humanity in a different direction. When one looks at how human behaviour has changed since early times (social and economic development) there is hope that if the right people, probably religious people take a lead and humans become less selfish, that disaster will be averted. The extent to which humans are willing to help each other by, for example, generous giving to charities or volunteering work suggests that the cynical attitude which portrays all humans as intrinsically selfish is wrong. There is hope, but for the environment to be saved, it will be vital to get generous people into positions of power rather than the selfish ones.</p>		
		Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
4	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'environment'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The natural world • The world around us • Where we live <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)	<p>Give two beliefs about how the world began.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific view that the world came about as a result of natural events such as the ‘big bang’ • The world is part of the creation by Allah using natural processes • The world was created by divine intervention • Reference to creation myths associated with religions • Other scientific theories • The world is a manifestation of the divine <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Why might Muslims believe humans are more important than animals?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals are part of Allah’s creation but are for the use of humans • Animals should be treated respectfully but as a less significant part of Allah’s creation • Animals must be treated with kindness and compassion, but humans come first • They are not of the same order as humans <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain why some Muslims believe environmental issues are important.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Environmental issues are important to Muslims because, for example, in the Quran 22:65 it says “Do you not see that God has made subject to you (humans) all that is on the earth”</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>In Islam, Muslims believe that man has been given a responsibility by Allah on this earth and that man will be accountable to God for his actions and the trust placed in him. Muhammad said, 'Everyone of you is a guardian and is responsible for his charges'. Islam has urged humanity to be kind to nature and not to abuse the trust that has been placed on the shoulders of man. In fact, to be kind to animals is an integral part of Islam for Muslims.</p> <p>Prophet Muhammad announced the rewards of caring for animals and the importance of avoiding cruelty to animals. He urged kindness toward all living things. Islam teaches that mankind should take care of Allah's creation.</p>		
(e)	<p>'Humans are too selfish to protect the environment.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Muslim point of view, the selfishness of humans lies at the root of the misuse of the environment which threatens to end in disaster for all living things. However this selfishness could be curbed if people took notice of the teaching that Allah expects humans to take care of creation. This would encourage sensible use of resources and an awareness of the needs of others who share the world with humans. Muhammad's Sunna and Hadith contain references to care for animals and Allah's creation</p> <p>Experience suggests that humans have been unable to control their selfishness either as individuals or as groups and this has led to conflicts. But in this situation, all humans are threatened by environmental disaster so perhaps this time humans will take the sensible course of action and share resources for the common good.</p> <p>In the view of some, the capitalist economic system is based on greed and will therefore make it impossible to avoid further exploitation and damage. Human selfishness has been made into an economic system which will end in disaster.</p>	12	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
		<p>Some might argue that the evolution of species is based on a selfish approach to life.</p> <p>A more positive view suggests that whilst some humans are selfish there are people who can lead humanity in a different direction. When one looks at how human behaviour has changed since early times (social and economic development) there is hope that if the right people, probably religious people take a lead and humans become less selfish, that disaster will be averted. The extent to which humans are willing to help each other by, for example, generous giving to charities or volunteering work suggests that the cynical attitude which portrays all humans as intrinsically selfish is wrong. There is hope, but for the environment to be saved, it will be vital to get generous people into positions of power rather than the selfish ones.</p>		
		Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
5	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'environment'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The natural world • The world around us • Where we live <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give two beliefs about how the world began.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific view that the world came about as a result of natural events such as the 'big bang' • The world is part of the creation by G-d using natural processes • The world was created by divine intervention • Reference to creation myths associated with religions • Other scientific theories 	2	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The world is a manifestation of the divine <p>1 mark for each response.</p>		
(c)	<p>Why might Jews believe humans are more important than animals?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals are part of G-d's creation but are not equal to mankind • Humans take priority over animals • G-d gives human beings the right to control all non-human animals • G-d has given human beings dominion over all living things • Dominion is interpreted as stewardship but it does mean that animals are under the control of humans and are therefore less important <p>Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements, development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain why some Jews believe environmental issues are important.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Environmental issues are important to Jews because in their view, Jews believe the environment is given to humans in trust. Humans have a responsibility to look after G-d's creation.</p> <p>Environmental issues today indicate a world out of balance and Jews should act as good stewards of the environment to ensure it is not damaged beyond repair.</p> <p>The teaching in Genesis of dominion is balanced with that of stewardship and this is backed up by references to good husbandry and care in the use of natural resources. (Bal Tashkhit – do not destroy Deut 20:19 – 20)</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>The festival of planting trees - Tu Bishvat is celebration of the environment. Also the bible refers to the need to leave land fallow and has specific references to good husbandry which emphasises the importance of care for the environment.</p>		
(e)	<p>‘Humans are too selfish to protect the environment.’</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Jewish point of view, the selfishness of humans lies at the root of the misuse of the environment which threatens to end in disaster for all living things. However this selfishness could be curbed if people took notice of the commands to love G-d, who gave humans stewardship of creation and to love one’s neighbour. This would encourage sensible use of resources and an awareness of the needs of others who share the world with humans. In Israel the Jewish fund has done much to preserve the environment, especially trees.</p> <p>Experience suggests that humans have been unable to control their selfishness either as individuals or as groups and this has led to conflicts. Some Jews might see looming environmental disaster as the natural result of human evil. But in this situation, all humans are threatened by environmental disaster so perhaps this time humans will take the sensible course of action and share resources for the common good.</p> <p>In the view of some, the capitalist economic system is based on greed and will therefore make it impossible to avoid further exploitation and damage. Human selfishness has been made into an economic system which will end in disaster.</p> <p>Some might argue that the evolution of species is based on a selfish approach to life.</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>A more positive view suggests that whilst some humans are selfish there are people who can lead humanity in a different direction. When one looks at how human behaviour has changed since early times (social and economic development) there is hope that if the right people, probably religious people take a lead and humans become less selfish, that disaster will be averted. The extent to which humans are willing to help each other by, for example, generous giving to charities or volunteering work suggests that the cynical attitude which portrays all humans as intrinsically selfish is wrong. There is hope, but for the environment to be saved, it will be vital to get generous people into positions of power rather than the selfish ones.</p>		
	<p>Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.</p>	SPaG 3	
6 (a)	<p>State the meaning of the term ‘environment’.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The natural world • The world around us • Where we live <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
(b)	<p>Give two beliefs about how the world began.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific view that the world came about as a result of natural events such as the ‘big bang’ • The world is part of the creation by God using natural processes • The world was created by divine intervention • Reference to creation myths associated with religions • Other scientific theories • The world is a manifestation of the divine <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)	<p>Why might Sikhs believe humans are more important than animals?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhs believe that non-human animals are inferior to human beings • Animals are a creation of Waheguru but not equal to humans • Doctrine of reincarnation shows the connection between humans and non human animals but it is a gradation where humans are superior • Humans are to be respected above all other life forms <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain why some Sikhs believe environmental issues are important.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The Sikh Gurus as early as the 15th and 16th centuries recognized human responsibility towards nature. Guru Nanak said: "The earth is your mother." Environmental issues are therefore important to Sikhs.</p> <p>Sikhs believe that an awareness of the sacred relationship between humans and the environment is necessary for the health of our planet, and for our survival. Sikhs have a respect for the dignity of life, human and otherwise and therefore respect for the environment. The purpose of human beings is to be in harmony with all creation and human domination is to be rejected. Sikhs use the term eco-sophism, which literally means the wisdom of the universe. Such wisdom is required for the promotion of a sustainable and peaceful environment.</p> <p>Sikh beliefs about Waheguru being immanent in the world naturally lead to the need for respectful attitudes towards the environment.</p>	6	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Humans are too selfish to protect the environment.’</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>From a Sikh point of view, the selfishness of humans lies at the root of the misuse of the environment which threatens to end in disaster for all living things. However this selfishness could be curbed if people took notice of the sacred relationship between humans and the environment. The Sikh regard for the dignity of life, human and otherwise should guide Sikhs to share the world’s resources and not be selfish in their use. This would encourage sensible use of resources and an awareness of the needs of others who share the world with humans.</p> <p>Some Sikhs might argue that because of the doctrine of Maya – it does not exist so why should we look after it.</p> <p>Haumai (ego) according to Sikhs is the thing that needs to be overcome in order to be liberated, therefore humans should not be selfish.</p> <p>Sewa is an obligation which all Sikhs have, to serve others which often includes environmental work.</p> <p>If Waheguru is immanent in the world then there is an obvious need to protect the environment.</p> <p>Experience suggests that humans have been unable to control their selfishness either as individuals or as groups and this has led to conflicts. But in this situation, all humans are threatened by environmental disaster so perhaps this time humans will take the sensible course of action and share resources for the common good.</p> <p>In the view of some, the capitalist economic system is based on greed and will therefore make it impossible to avoid further exploitation and damage. Human selfishness has been made into an economic system which will end in disaster.</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>Some might argue that the evolution of species is based on a selfish approach to life.</p> <p>A more positive view suggests that whilst some humans are selfish there are people who can lead humanity in a different direction. The example of the Gurus could be relevant here. When one looks at how human behaviour has changed since early times (social and economic development) there is hope that if the right people, probably religious people take a lead and humans become less selfish, that disaster will be averted. The extent to which humans are willing to help each other by, for example, generous giving to charities or volunteering work suggests that the cynical attitude which portrays all humans as intrinsically selfish is wrong. There is hope, but for the environment to be saved, it will be vital to get generous people into positions of power rather than the selfish ones.</p>		
	<p>Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.</p>	SPaG 3	

SECTION B


Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
7	(a)	<p>What word means 'to practise non violence'?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacifism • Pacifist • Ahimsa <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give two features of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a document devised as a response to the appalling treatment of people during the second world war both as victims of war and as victims of genocide • With the end of that war, and the creation of the United Nations, the international community vowed never again to allow atrocities like those of that conflict happen again • adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948 • World leaders decided to complement the UN Charter with a road map to guarantee the rights of every individual everywhere • It contains statements of the rights all humans should expect. • Candidates might give examples of rights <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Describe one attitude that some Buddhists might have towards human rights.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Buddha rejected the Hindu Caste System which divide people into classes with unequal rights 	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddha declared every sentient being to be of equal value • Because of this, Buddhists would support human rights • Buddhists are compassionate to sentient beings <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>		
(d)	<p>Explain why there are different Buddhist views about war.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Buddhists may differ in their view because they may reject war as it goes against the first precept ahimsa – non harming.</p> <p>Many Buddhists consider violence to be the cause of negative consequences and it contradicts the requirements of the eightfold path which entail treating others with compassion. These Buddhists might take the view that violence leads to worse violence.</p> <p>Other Buddhists might be prepared to go to war if an overall reduction in suffering is served by engaging in conflict. Many also accept that Buddhist nations will need an army for defence which might lead to participation in a non-aggressive war.</p> <p>There are no specific teachings in Buddhism about war so it comes down to deciding what is the most on skilful action in any situation.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>‘Religion has no place in the fight for human rights.’</p> <p>Discuss this statement.</p> <p>You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint.</p> <p>You must refer to Buddhism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p>	12	


Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
		<p>Many Buddhists would disagree with this statement. There might be some religions that historically have failed to support human rights but as far as Buddhism is concerned, religion has a great deal to say about human rights and must be at the centre of any fight for them. In fact many Buddhists have given their lives in support of the rights of others. The Five Precepts and Buddhists compassion for all sentient beings drives them to consider the needs and therefore rights, of others. For some Buddhists, the teachings of the Dali Lama has been significant in the area of human rights</p> <p>Other religions may take a similar stance on the grounds that the idea of humans having equal rights is embedded in their view of the origin of humanity. However there have been many examples of religions being slow to defend human rights and on occasion they have been the supporters of oppression and the infringement of human rights.</p> <p>Some might argue that human rights, which are based on humanistic values of the equality of all people, are best defended without the help of religions. Religion is divisive and believers often argue amongst themselves, which would not serve the cause of human rights. So really religion has no place in the fight. It could be considered a stumbling block to progress in this area. People should fight for human rights as humans first and foremost, and not as Buddhists or as adherents of any other faith.</p>		
		Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
8	(a)	<p>What word means 'to practise non violence'?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacifism • Pacifist <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)	<p>Give two features of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a document devised as a response to the appalling treatment of people during the second world war both as victims of war and as victims of genocide • With the end of that war, and the creation of the United Nations, the international community vowed never again to allow atrocities like those of that conflict happen again • adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948 • World leaders decided to complement the UN Charter with a road map to guarantee the rights of every individual everywhere • It contains statements of the rights all humans should expect. • Candidates might give examples of rights <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Describe one attitude that some Christians might have towards human rights.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All people are created by God and should therefore be treated as having equal rights • All people are created in the image of God and should be treated equally and by implication with equal rights • Jesus treated all people equally despite the prejudices of his day • There is neither Jew nor Greek..... • The story of the Good Samaritan <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain why there are different Christian views about war.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Christians may differ in their views about war because the authoritative sources (Bible and Church teaching) are ambivalent about this issue. The Bible contains teachings about justified violence, but also about peace. Jesus set an example of a peaceful approach but is considered by some to have used violence in the cleansing of the Temple. There are biblical teachings arguing that war can sometimes be necessary and the criteria for a just war allow Christians to go to war in many circumstances.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>‘Religion has no place in the fight for human rights.’</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Christians would disagree with this statement. There might be some religions that historically have failed to support human rights but as far as Christianity is concerned today, religion has a great deal to say about human rights and Christianity must be at the centre of any fight for them. Agape means that Christians should consider the needs of all people. Some Christians have been prepared to be martyrs in the cause of the rights of others. For example Oscar Romero and Martin Luther King have given their lives for this cause.</p> <p>Other religions may take a similar stance on the grounds that the idea of humans having equal rights is embedded in their view of the origin of humanity. However there have been</p>	12	


Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
		<p>many examples of religions being slow to defend human rights and on occasion they have been the supporters of oppression and the infringement of human rights.</p> <p>Some might argue that human rights, which are based on humanistic values of the equality of all people, are best defended without the help of religions. Religion is divisive and believers often argue amongst themselves, which would not serve the cause of human rights. So really religion has no place in the fight and it can be seen as a stumbling block for progress in this area. People should fight for human rights as humans first and foremost, and not as Christians or as adherents of any other faith.</p>		
		Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
9	(a)	<p>What word means 'to practise non violence'?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacifism • Ahimsa • Pacifist <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give two features of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a document devised as a response to the appalling treatment of people during the second world war both as victims of war and as victims of genocide • With the end of that war, and the creation of the United Nations, the international community vowed never again to allow atrocities like those of that conflict happen again • adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948 • World leaders decided to complement the UN Charter with a road map to guarantee the rights of every individual everywhere • It contains statements of the rights all humans should expect. 	2	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates might give examples of rights <p>1 mark for each response.</p>		
(c)	<p>Describe one attitude that some Hindus might have towards human rights.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindus believe that everyone has an equal value because Brahman is immanent in all people • All people should be treated equally and therefore have the same rights. (Gandhi and other reformers) • Although the Purusha Shukta suggests that the human race is divided (the division is about roles) but that does not mean people should not have human rights and that they should be supported <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain why there are different Hindu views about war.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Hindus might differ in their views about war as some would reject war because of the Hindu doctrine of ahimsa – the belief that no harm should be done to any living things. Also the view that violence can lead to bad Karma for the perpetrator and violence leads to worse violence.</p> <p>However, despite the apparent pacifism implied by ahimsa, many Hindus believe in moral reasons for a war, e.g: to remove a tyrant, in self defence or if the people feel oppressed by a foreign power.</p> <p>The scriptures record approval of warfare under conditions such as provided no civilians are hurt (Laws of Manu). Instructions to Kshatriya are given in the Bhagavad Gita - Kshatriyas should fight with care respect and mercy.</p>	6	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>Teachings seem to conflict with each other although they may be aimed at different people depending on varnashramadharma.</p>		
(e)	<p>‘Religion has no place in the fight for human rights.’</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Hindus would disagree with this statement. There might be some religions that historically have failed to support human rights but as far as Hinduism is concerned today, religion has a great deal to say about human rights and Hinduism must be at the centre of any fight for them. In fact many Hindus have given their lives in support of the rights of others. However human rights can appear more complicated when there are teachings about how people have different roles as is the case in Hinduism with the teaching about Varnashramadharma. The examples of Ghandi and other religious / political figures strongly support the view that Hinduism has a place in the fight for human rights.</p> <p>Other religions may take a similar stance on the grounds that the idea of humans having equal rights is embedded in their view of the origin of humanity. However there have been many examples of religions being slow to defend human rights and on occasion they have been the supporters of oppression and the infringement of human rights.</p> <p>Some might argue that human rights – based on humanistic values of the equality of all people, are best defended without the help of religions. Religion is divisive and believers often argue amongst themselves, which would not serve the cause of human rights. So really religion has no place in the fight and it can be seen as a stumbling block for progress in this area. People should fight for human rights as humans first and foremost, and not as Hindus or as adherents of any other faith.</p>	12	
	<p>Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.</p>	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
10	(a)	<p>What word means 'to practise non violence'?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacifism • Pacifist <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give two features of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a document devised as a response to the appalling treatment of people during the second world war both as victims of war and as victims of genocide • With the end of that war, and the creation of the United Nations, the international community vowed never again to allow atrocities like those of that conflict happen again • adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948 • World leaders decided to complement the UN Charter with a road map to guarantee the rights of every individual everywhere • It contains statements of the rights all humans should expect. • Candidates might give examples of rights <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Describe one attitude that some Muslims might have towards human rights.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All people are created by Allah • Muslims believe that everyone has an equal value because all people are created by Allah • As all people are created by Allah, all people should be treated equally and therefore have the same rights 	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The brotherhood of Islam (Ummah) supports the idea of equal rights • Islamic declaration of human rights exists and should be used instead of the UDHR • Reference to an Islamic declaration of human rights <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>		
(d)	<p>Explain why there are different Muslim views about war.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Muslims might differ in their view of war because some would take the view that pacifism may be a better path to justice or that violence leads to worse violence. On the other hand, war is acceptable in self defence after the example of the Battle of Badr in 624 CE to protect Muslims in al-Madinah. Similarly war may be acceptable to protect Islam (Lesser Jihad). War may also be necessary as part of the daily struggle (Greater Jihad) against evil, for all Muslims.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>‘Religion has no place in the fight for human rights.’</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Islam in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Muslims would disagree with this statement. There might be some religions that historically have failed to support human rights but as far as Islam is concerned today, religion has a great deal to say about human rights. There are Hadith which refer to showing mercy to others and in the time of the 4 Kalifs there was particular care in the treatment of non-Muslims. As all people are the creation of Allah all should be respected.</p>	12	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>Other religions may take a similar stance on the grounds that the idea of humans having equal rights is embedded in their view of the origin of humanity. However there have been many examples of religions being slow to defend human rights and on occasion they have been the supporters of oppression and the infringement of human rights.</p> <p>Some might argue that human rights, which are based on humanistic values of the equality of all people, are best defended without the help of religions. Religion is divisive and believers often argue amongst themselves, which would not serve the cause of human rights. So really religion has no place in the fight and it can be seen as a stumbling block for progress in this area. People should fight for human rights as humans first and foremost, and not as Muslims or as adherents of any other faith.</p>		
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
11 (a)	<p>What word means 'to practise non violence'?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacifism • Pacifist <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
(b)	<p>Give two features of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a document devised as a response to the appalling treatment of people during the second world war both as victims of war and as victims of genocide • With the end of that war, and the creation of the United Nations, the international community vowed never again to allow atrocities like those of that conflict happen again • adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948 • World leaders decided to complement the UN Charter with a road map to guarantee the rights of every individual everywhere 	2	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It contains statements of the rights all humans should expect. • Candidates might give examples of rights <p>1 mark for each response.</p>		
(c)	<p>Describe one attitude that some Jews might have towards human rights.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite differences, all people are descended from Adam • As people share a common ancestry they therefore deserve equal rights. • Jewish teaching (e.g. Isaiah) looks forward to a time of equality for all the peoples of the world. • Many Jews recognise from their own history of anti-Semitism how abuse of human rights must not be tolerated <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain why there are different Jewish views about war.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Jews might differ in their attitude to war because on the one hand, Judaism is committed to peace and justice. Many Jews regard pacifism as a better path to justice and that violence leads to worse violence. This attitude anticipates the Messianic age However war can be commanded by G-d – a holy war (Milchemet mitzvah), which is recorded in the scriptures. Also war can be necessary in self defence, as last resort but damage should be limited and civilians not involved, known as Milchemet reshut – optional For some Jews a pre-emptive war for example in defence of Israel is acceptable. Fighting can be considered right if it is to ensure the continuation of the faith and the Jewish family.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Religion has no place in the fight for human rights.’</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Jews would disagree with this statement. There might be some religions that historically have failed to support human rights but as far as Judaism is concerned today, religion has a great deal to say about human rights and Judaism must be at the centre of any fight for them. In fact many Jews have given their lives in support of the rights of others. They have also suffered some of the worst abuses of human rights ever experienced by any people. Historically Jews were encouraged to treat others well including the freeing of slaves. By implication therefore, Jews should care about the rights of others. They were also encouraged to look after the alien in their land. The story of Ruth & Boaz could be used in support of the view that Jews should defend the rights of others.</p> <p>Other religions may take a similar stance on the grounds that the idea of humans having equal rights is embedded in their view of the origin of humanity. However there have been many examples of religions being slow to defend human rights and on occasion they have been the supporters of oppression and the infringement of human rights.</p> <p>Some might argue that human rights – based on humanistic values of the equality of all people, are best defended without the help of religions. Religion is divisive and believers often argue amongst themselves, which would not serve the cause of human rights. So really religion has no place in the fight and it can be seen as a stumbling block for progress in this area. People should fight for human rights as humans first and foremost, and not as Jews or as adherents of any other faith.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
12	(a)	<p>What word means 'to practise non violence'?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacifism • Pacifist • Ahimsa <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give two features of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a document devised as a response to the appalling treatment of people during the second world war both as victims of war and as victims of genocide • With the end of that war, and the creation of the United Nations, the international community vowed never again to allow atrocities like those of that conflict happen again • adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948 • World leaders decided to complement the UN Charter with a road map to guarantee the rights of every individual everywhere • It contains statements of the rights all humans should expect. • Candidates might give examples of rights <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Describe one attitude that some Sikhs might have towards human rights.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gurus taught that all people have been created by Waheguru • All people have the same chance of working towards liberation from reincarnation • All people have the essence of Waheguru within them and therefore must be treated equally 	3	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This means that the human rights of all people can be supported • Guru Nanak stood for absolute equality <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>		
(d)	<p>Explain why there are different Sikh views about war.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Sikhs might differ in their view of war because some take the view that they have the right to defend themselves – righteous war (dharma yudh). Hola Mohalla was originally held to hone fighting skills. The five K's reflect readiness to fight in the defence of Sikhism and others. War is also acceptable against tyranny and oppression hence the symbol of the kirpan. - Guru Gobind Singh Ji laid down occasions when war (dharma yudh) is acceptable. Zafar–nama (Letter of victory / Guru Gobind Singh 1707) contains the doctrine of the use of force being justifiable if all other peaceful means have failed. Others such as the Namdhari Sikhs take a pacifist view that violence just leads to worse violence and that pacifism is a better path to justice and peace.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>'Religion has no place in the fight for human rights.'</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Sikhs would disagree with this statement. There might be some religions that historically have failed to support human rights but as far as Sikh is concerned today, religion has a great deal to say about human rights and Sikhism must be at the centre of</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>any fight for them. Guru Nanak’s treatment of other religions (Hindu and Muslim) is an example of how Sikhs view the importance of respecting the rights of others. The ideas of service to others, of treating others fairly is embedded in Sikhism, as is the equal respect shown to all for example in the openness of the Gurdwara and the Langar. Non-Sikh writings are to be found in the Guru Granth Sahib</p> <p>Other religions may take a similar stance on the grounds that the idea of humans having equal rights is embedded in their view of the origin of humanity. However there have been many examples of religions being slow to defend human rights and on occasion they have been the supporters of oppression and the infringement of human rights.</p> <p>Some might argue that human rights – based on humanistic values of the equality of all people, are best defended without the help of religions. Religion is divisive and believers often argue amongst themselves which, would not serve the cause of human rights. So really religion has no place in the fight and it can be seen as a stumbling block for progress in this area. People should fight for human rights as humans first and foremost, and not as Sikhs or as adherents of any other faith.</p>		
	<p>Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.</p>	<p>SPaG 3</p>	

SECTION C


Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
13	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'prejudice'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prejudging • Making a judgment before knowing all the facts <p>1 mark for a correct response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give two examples of discrimination which might affect women.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities • Promotion at work • Membership of clubs or societies • Sports • Dress • Roles within marriage • Race • Roles within religion <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Describe one attitude of some Buddhists towards other religions.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddhism as a religion without a god or prescribed route to salvation has a broad and open attitude towards other religions • It is tolerant of other faiths or pathways but has a missionary side to it but not one which despise or conflicts with other faiths • Buddhism and Buddhists are generally tolerant of other faiths 	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The story of King Asoka shows that in Buddhist history, other faiths were tolerated • Buddhists have been active in interfaith movements relating directly to the leaders of other faiths • As most religions teach people to behave morally, which can be seen as helping people on the way to Nibbana, all religions are useful • Teachings are valuable if they are useful and therefore not absolute • Buddhists are not exclusive – you can be a Christian Buddhist etc. • Conflicts do exist between Buddhists and other religions <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>		
(d)	<p>Explain why Buddhists might be against racism.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Buddhists would oppose racism, taking the view that that all people should be treated equally because of Buddhist teaching about compassion for all sentient beings. This implies fair treatment for all people. In a similar way the teaching about ‘right action’ requires fair and equal treatment of all people. The five precepts require people to be respected equally. Similarly, the ideas of loving kindness or helpfulness (metta) and active sympathy (karuna) underpin ideas about equality. The example of the Buddha in the way he treated people also shows that all people are equal in the search for nibbana, no matter what their race, showing that racism is not acceptable</p>	6	
(e)	<p>‘Some people do not deserve to be treated 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 AO2 level descriptors.</p>	12	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Buddhists would argue against the statement saying that despite the actions or behaviour of a person, all people are deserving of equal treatment. All are sentient beings and therefore Buddhists must treat them according to the five precepts which means they will be treated equally. Some people might hold the view that gender differences make equal treatment impossible and different treatment legitimate on occasions. For example Buddhists do allow female members of the monastic sangha – but they are subject to the rule of men. There is for some Buddhists a distinction between the equal value of all people and equal treatment which may not be possible or appropriate</p> <p>Others might take the view that some people have done something so bad that they have lost the right to be given the same treatment as other people. People who have committed dreadful crimes or who have shown no concern for others do not deserve equal treatment themselves.</p> <p>Others might take the view that the instinct for revenge and the primitive desire to treat bad people badly (retribution) undermines the very principle of equality. Lex Talionis seems the right thing for some people. However if everyone is treated equally then the principle is not put at risk, even if it seems to be soft on some people. Perhaps if the bad people experience equal treatment it will ensure that they give up their bad ways. Treating people equally, no matter what, gives society and individuals the moral high ground and ensures that good people do not stoop as low as their enemies.</p>		
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
14 (a)	<p>State the meaning of the term ‘prejudice’.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prejudging • Making a judgment before knowing all the facts <p>1 mark for a correct response.</p>	1	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(b)	<p>Give two examples of discrimination which might affect women.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities • Promotion at work • Membership of clubs or societies • Sports • Dress • Roles within marriage • Race • Roles within religion <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Describe one attitude of some Christians towards other religions.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Christians will take the view that there is only one way to God and eternal life and that is through Jesus (John 14:6). All other religious paths are wrong • Jesus commanded that his followers go and make disciples of all nations so Christianity is an evangelical and proselytising faith • Other Christians take the view that religions should work together as they all share so much and have similar aspirations • Some Christians will work within inter faith movements to bring faiths together and unite people <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain why Christians might be against racism.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Christians would oppose racism taking the view that all people should be treated equally because they teach that all people are made in the image of God and are equal before him. Jesus treated all people equally, even those who were regarded as inferior at the time.</p> <p>The teaching about agape and the command to 'love your neighbour' and the parable of the Good Samaritan underpin the view that all people should be treated equally, opposing racism</p> <p>Paul's teaching about neither Jew nor Greek – although principally about Christians implies that Christians should treat all people equally.</p>		
(e)	<p>'Some people do not deserve to be treated 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 AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Christians would argue against the statement saying that despite the actions or behaviour of a person, all people are deserving of equal treatment. All people are made in the image of God and Jesus set the example of caring for some of the least desirable in society. Some Christians might hold the view that gender differences make equal treatment impossible and different treatment legitimate on occasions. For example in the debate about women priests and bishops. In the case of serious criminals (terrorist / murderers), some Christians may take the view that despite having to be treated differently in this life, ultimately they will be redeemed and share in the same reward as the righteous (universalism).</p> <p>Others might take the view that some people have done something so bad that they have lost the right to be given the same treatment as other people. People who have committed</p>	12	


Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
		<p>dreadful crimes or who have shown no concern for others do not deserve equal treatment themselves.</p> <p>Others might take the view that the instinct for revenge and the primitive desire to treat bad people badly (retribution) undermines the very principle of equality. Lex Talionis seems the right thing for some people. However if everyone is treated equally then the principle is not put at risk, even if it seems to be soft on some people. Perhaps if the bad people experience equal treatment it will ensure that they give up their bad ways. Treating people equally, no matter what, gives society and individuals the moral high ground and ensures that good people do not stoop as low as their enemies.</p>		
		Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
15	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'prejudice'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prejudging • Making a judgment before knowing all the facts <p>1 mark for a correct response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give two examples of discrimination which might affect women.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities • Promotion at work • Membership of clubs or societies • Sports • Dress • Roles within marriage • Race • Roles within religion <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(c)	<p>Describe one attitude of some Hindus towards other religions.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hinduism is not an evangelical religion, but some groups are eg ISKCON • Hindus view all religions as equal attempts to find the truth about life and the divine and all religions therefore demand respect • It is intrinsic to Hinduism that there are many pathways to God and Hindus have different levels of commitment to them • Ramakrishna taught there were many paths to God so there is no need to attempt to convert others to the faith • Some Hindus will work within inter faith movements to bring faiths together and unite people • Other religions are just different pathways to God • Hindus and Muslims in India do clash on occasions <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain why Hindus might be against racism.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Hindus would oppose racism taking the view that all people should be treated equally because although the caste system seems to make inequality a feature of Hinduism the idea of the origin of humanity in the single source of the Purusha Sukta can be used to show that as all are derived from this source, all are equal.</p> <p>Some vedanta groups within Hindu orthodoxy uphold ideas of equality, on the basis of all human beings having the same essence. Theistic Hinduism upholds human equality on the basis that all people are God's creatures. Advaita Hinduism would uphold equality on the basis that all creatures are a part of Brahman. Racism goes against these teachings and is therefore rejected.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
(e)	<p>‘Some people do not deserve to be treated 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 AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Some Hindus would argue against the statement saying that despite the actions or behaviour of a person, all people are deserving of equal treatment. All are sentient beings and therefore Hindus must treat them equally. Some Hindus believe the caste system which seeks to discriminate between people is a corruption of varna. However there are Hindus who might consider that people can justifiably be treated differently / unequally because their status in society is the result of actions in a previous life. In the end however because of karma, it will all balance out over several lives and so all people will experience equality. For other Hindus, because Brahman is in everything all people must be treated equally.</p> <p>Some people might hold the view that gender differences make equal treatment impossible and even legitimate on occasions.</p> <p>Others might take the view that some people have done something so bad that they have lost the right to be given the same treatment as other people. People who have committed dreadful crimes or who have shown no concern for others do not deserve equal treatment themselves.</p> <p>Others might take the view that the instinct for revenge and the primitive desire to treat bad people badly (retribution) undermines the very principle of equality. Lex Talionis seems the right thing for some people. However if everyone is treated equally then the principle is not put at risk, even if it seems to be soft on some people. Perhaps if the bad people experience equal treatment it will ensure that they give up their bad ways. Treating people equally, no matter what, gives society and individuals the moral high ground and ensures that good people do not stoop as low as their enemies.</p>	12	
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	


Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
16 (a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'prejudice'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prejudging • Making a judgment before knowing all the facts <p>1 mark for a correct response.</p>	1	
(b)	<p>Give two examples of discrimination which might affect women.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities • Promotion at work • Membership of clubs or societies • Sports • Dress • Roles within marriage • Race • Roles within religion <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Describe one attitude of some Muslims towards other religions.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islam is a proselytising religion and encourages them to join the faith, there should be no compulsion in religion • Other religions are wrong • Judaism and Christianity, people of the book because they share the same religious history and are seen as sharing in the divine revelation of Allah 	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Believers from another faith should be encourage to revert to their natural faith– Fitra - which is manifested in Islam • Islam desires the destruction of idols and by implication opposes religions which seem to be idolatrous. <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>		
(d)	<p>Explain why Muslims might be against racism.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Muslims would be against racism, taking the view that all people should be treated equally because Muslim teaching is based on the belief that as all humans are made in the image of Allah, they therefore are equal, before him.</p> <p>Islam also teaches that Allah loves all his people equally. He has no favourites. Race does not come into it. Muhammad emphasised this in his last sermon.</p> <p>Islam teaches that all Muslims are equal as part of the Ummah – the world wide community of Muslims. Any differentiation between people is by piety and not as a result of race or other characteristics.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>‘Some people do not deserve to be treated 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 AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Some Muslims might would argue against the statement saying that despite the actions or behaviour of a person, all people are deserving of equal treatment but different roles. All are created by Allah and should be given equal respect and treatment. Some Muslims</p>	12	


Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
		<p>hold the view that gender differences or different gender roles make equal treatment impossible and different treatment is therefore legitimate on occasions. Similarly those who make fun of Islam or who are disrespectful to the faith in some way cannot expect equal treatment.</p> <p>Others might take the view that some people have done something so bad that they have lost the right to be given the same treatment as other people. People who have committed dreadful crimes or who have shown no concern for others do not deserve equal treatment themselves.</p> <p>Others might take the view that the instinct for revenge and the primitive desire to treat bad people badly (retribution) undermines the very principle of equality. Lex Talionis seems the right thing for some people. However if everyone is treated equally then the principle is not put at risk, even if it seems to be soft on some people. Perhaps if the bad people experience equal treatment it will ensure that they give up their bad ways. Treating people equally, no matter what, gives society and individuals the moral high ground and ensures that good people do not stoop as low as their enemies.</p>		
		Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
17	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'prejudice'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prejudging • Making a judgment before knowing all the facts <p>1 mark for a correct response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give two examples of discrimination which might affect women.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities • Promotion at work 	2	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership of clubs or societies • Sports • Dress • Roles within marriage • Race • Roles within religion <p>1 mark for each response.</p>		
(c)	<p>Describe one attitude of some Jews towards other religions.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jews believe everyone should practise their own religion • They do not seek to convert those of other faiths and discourage attempts to convert • The moral codes of other religions tend to match the Noachide code which means people following those religions are living according to G-d's will, which is all that is needed for a non Jew • Jews show respect to other faiths which share some of the same scriptures as they too are people of the book • Jews are expected to act as an example to others as they are the chosen ones <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>	3	
(d)	<p>Explain why Jews might be against racism.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Jews would be against racism, taking the view that all people should be treated equally. Jewish teaching about the treatment of strangers in the land implies that all should be treated with equal respect. The scriptures (Prophets) look towards a time of peace and equality.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>The idea of the Jews as a chosen people does not mean they are a superior race , rather it implies they have been chosen to set an example to others of how G-d wants all races to live.</p>		
(e)	<p>‘Some people do not deserve to be treated 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 AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Jews would argue against the statement saying that despite the actions or behaviour of a person, all people are deserving of equal treatment. All are descendents of Adam and Eve and therefore should be given equal respect and treatment. It is not up to humans to make judgements about the worth of individuals. Some Jewish teaching about punishment suggests that once the penalty is paid the person can be treated equally once again. Some Jews might hold the view that gender differences make equal treatment impossible and even legitimate on occasions.</p> <p>Others might take the view that some people have done something so bad that they have lost the right to be given the same treatment as other people. People who have committed dreadful crimes or who have shown no concern for others do not deserve equal treatment themselves.</p> <p>Others might take the view that the instinct for revenge and the primitive desire to treat bad people badly undermines the very principle of equality. people badly (retribution) undermines the very principle of equality. Lex Talionis seems the right thing for some people. However if everyone is treated equally then the principle is not put at risk, even if it seems to be soft on some people. Perhaps if the bad people experience equal treatment it will ensure that they give up their bad ways. Treating people equally, no matter what, gives society and individuals the moral high ground and ensures that good people do not stoop as low as their enemies.</p>	12	

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
		Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
18	(a)	<p>State the meaning of the term 'prejudice'.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prejudging • Making a judgment before knowing all the facts <p>1 mark for a correct response.</p>	1	
	(b)	<p>Give two examples of discrimination which might affect women.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities • Promotion at work • Membership of clubs or societies • Sports • Dress • Roles within marriage • Race • Roles within religion <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
	(c)	<p>Describe one attitude of some Sikhs towards other religions.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhism is a religion which is founded upon religious tolerance • The Guru Granth Sahib Ji contains the writing of other faiths • The langar is a place which welcomes people from all faiths to sit and eat together • The history of Sikhism and of the Gurus promote religious tolerance and acceptance 	3	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>of the believers from other faiths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious tolerance is an obligation • Everyone is welcome to services, regardless of religion <p>Marks should be awarded for a statement supported by any combination of development and exemplification.</p>		
(d)	<p>Explain why Sikhs might be against racism.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The Gurus taught that all people have been created by Waheguru and that they were therefore of equal value to him and should be considered to be so by humans. Racism goes against this teaching.</p> <p>According to Sikhism, all people have the same chance of working towards liberation from reincarnation and are therefore equal in the wider context of the cycle of existence. Everyone therefore, no matter their race, deserves to be given equal respect and treated equally.</p> <p>As all races of people have the essence of Waheguru within them it would be wrong to treat any unequally as you would be mistreating Waheguru.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>‘Some people do not deserve to be treated 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 AO2 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Many Sikhs would argue against the statement saying that despite the actions or behaviour of a person, because all people have been created by Waheguru, have the</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>essence of Waheguru within them and have the same chance of gaining karma and working towards liberation from reincarnation, all people should be treated equally. It is not up to humans to make judgements about the worth of individuals.</p> <p>Some Sikhs might hold the view that gender differences make equal treatment impossible and even legitimate on occasions.</p> <p>Others might take the view that some people have done something so bad that they have lost the right to be given the same treatment as other people. People who have committed dreadful crimes or who have shown no concern for others do not deserve equal treatment themselves.</p> <p>Others might take the view that the instinct for revenge and the primitive desire to treat bad people badly (retribution) undermines the very principle of equality. Lex Talionis seems the right thing for some people. However if everyone is treated equally then the principle is not put at risk, even if it seems to be soft on some people. Perhaps if the bad people experience equal treatment it will ensure that they give up their bad ways. Treating people equally, no matter what, gives society and individuals the moral high ground and ensures that good people do not stoop as low as their enemies.</p>		
	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) are assessed using the separate marking grid on page 6.	SPaG 3	
	Total:	51	

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

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

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

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

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

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