



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2023

Pearson Edexcel GCSE
In Religious Studies B (1RB0)
Paper 1: Area of Study 1 – Religion and Ethics
Option 1D – Buddhism

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Paper 1: Religion and Ethics 1D – Buddhism Mark Scheme

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
1(a)	<p>AO1 3 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each point identified up to a maximum of three.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddhism teaches that cessation of tanha ends suffering (1) • It breaks an attachment between human beings and existence (1) • It enables people to achieve enlightenment (1) • The cessation of tanha means people are less likely to crave things they like (1) • It enables people to know themselves better (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists (maximum of one mark) 	3

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
1(b)	<p>AO1 4 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for providing a teaching. Award a second mark for development of the teaching. Up to a maximum of four marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Buddha taught that suffering is part of the cycle of samsara (1); no-one in life will avoid it (1) • People suffer because they try to hang onto things (1). The Buddha taught that nothing is permanent (1) • Ignorance, greed and anger cause suffering (1) so it is only by reaching enlightenment that suffering will end (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated teaching/ development • Development that does not relate both to the teaching given and to the question. 	4

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
1(c)	<p>AO1 5 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each belief. Award further marks for each development of the belief up to a maximum of four marks. Award one further mark for any relevant source of wisdom or authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Middle Way is to find a moderate life (1) between the extremes of luxury and asceticism (1). 'Avoiding both these extremes, the Tathagata (The Perfect One) has realised the Middle Path' (Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta) (1) It consists of eight practices (1) which are known as The Eightfold Path (1). 'It is the Noble Eightfold path, and nothing else, namely: right understanding, right thought, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness and right concentration.' (Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta) (1) Following The Middle Way can be a cure for suffering (1) which in turn may lead to enlightenment (1). 'The Middle Path... leads to calm, to insight, to enlightenment, and to Nibbana.' (Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta) (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeated belief/ development Development that does not relate both to the belief and to the question Reference to a source of wisdom that does not relate to the belief given. 	5

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
1(d)	<p data-bbox="365 279 763 310">AO2 12 marks, SPaG 3 marks</p> <p data-bbox="365 359 1372 510">Candidates must underpin their analysis and evaluation with knowledge and understanding. Candidates will be required to demonstrate thorough knowledge and understanding as well as accuracy of religion and belief when responding to the question and in meeting AO2 descriptors.</p> <p data-bbox="365 558 430 590">AO2</p> <p data-bbox="365 596 803 627">Arguments for the statement:</p> <ul data-bbox="365 634 1380 1066" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="365 634 1380 785">• The founding of the Sangha marks the time where the Buddha gained his first followers, which enabled the message of Buddhism to be spread. Without the Sangha, the Buddha's teachings would not have been passed on and be available to people today <li data-bbox="365 791 1380 945">• The founding of the Sangha is the time where the Buddha first taught the dhamma, enabling people to understand how to attain enlightenment. 'Buddha... founded the Sangha to preserve the Dhamma. (Ananda, The Guardian of the Dhamma Ch.9) <li data-bbox="365 951 1380 1066">• The Sangha provides support for Buddhists. Buddhists may look to each other for inspiration in their progress towards enlightenment and seek guidance at critical times or when faced with dilemmas. <p data-bbox="365 1115 868 1146">Arguments against the statement:</p> <ul data-bbox="365 1152 1380 1585" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="365 1152 1380 1306">• Riding out with his charioteer, Channa, and experiencing the Four Sights may have been more important, as these are what set the Buddha on his path to find a way of ending suffering and ultimately attain enlightenment <li data-bbox="365 1312 1380 1423">• Adopting the Middle Way may have been a more significant action, showing people that the path to enlightenment was something within reach of all Buddhists, not just those capable of the ascetic life <li data-bbox="365 1430 1380 1585">• It is wrong to try to identify any single event as the most important in the life of the Buddha. His enlightenment was achieved through his dedication and hard work. This is what Buddhists should focus on, not just the end result. <p data-bbox="365 1633 808 1665">Accept any other valid response.</p> <p data-bbox="365 1713 1380 1818">Candidates who do not consider different viewpoints within the religious tradition or non-religious viewpoints (as instructed in the question) cannot achieve marks beyond Level 2.</p>	15

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information/issues are identified and make superficial connections among a limited range of elements in the question, underpinned by isolated elements of understanding of religion and belief. Judgements are supported by generic arguments to produce a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superficial connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question, underpinned by a limited understanding of religion and belief. Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made. Judgements are supported by an attempt to appraise evidence, much of which may be superficial, leading to a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by an accurate understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question. Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of many, but not all, of the elements in the question. Judgements are supported by the appraisal of evidence, some of which may be superficial, leading to a partially justified conclusion.
Level 4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critically deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by a sustained, accurate and thorough understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among the full range of elements in the question. Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question. Judgements are fully supported by the comprehensive appraisal of evidence, leading to a fully justified conclusion.

SPaG

Marks		Descriptors
0 marks	No marks awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The candidate writes nothing• The candidate's response does not relate to the question.• The candidate's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning.
1 mark	Threshold performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidates spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy.• Candidates use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall.• Candidates use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate.
2 marks	Intermediate performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidates spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy.• Candidates use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall.• Candidates use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate.
3 marks	High performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidates spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy.• Candidates use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall.• Candidates use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(a)	<p>AO1 3 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each point identified up to a maximum of three.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Buddhists both the husband and wife are expected to treat each other respectfully (1) Men and women are both responsible for teaching the faith to their children (1) Men and women share the responsibility of caring for their children (1) Traditionally the women's role was in the home and family (1) Men should share their authority in the family with their wives (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lists (maximum of one mark) 	3

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(b)	<p>AO1 4 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for providing a response. Award a second mark for development of the response. Up to a maximum of four marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buddhist responses to the non-religious attitudes are that divorce is not to be taken lightly (1); it is a couple's duty to protect the marriage (1) Some Buddhists believe marital difficulties should not need to lead to divorce (1); working through problems can make the couple's relationship stronger (1) Buddhists believe marriage can be ended if it is causing suffering (1); it is a civil rather than a religious commitment (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeated response/ development Development that does not relate both to the response given and to the question. 	4

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(c)	<p>AO1 5 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each reason. Award further marks for each development of the reason up to a maximum of four marks. Award one further mark for any relevant source of wisdom or authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddhists may use contraception to control the size of their family (1). This may be seen as acting with the right intention (1). 'Couples do have a duty to consider the impact our numbers have on the natural environment' (The Natural World by XIV Dalai Lama) (1) • Contraception can be used to avoid the suffering of unwanted pregnancies (1). Buddhists should avoid suffering (1). 'Married couples should have children unless there are compelling reasons not to' (The Natural World by XIV Dalai Lama) (1) • Contraception is acceptable as Buddhism does not actively encourage people to reproduce (1), it does not see having children as a religious duty (1). 'Those with children grieve because of their children... A person's grief comes from acquisitions, since a person with no acquisitions doesn't grieve.' (Nandana Sutta) (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated reason/ development • Development that does not relate both to the reason and to the question • Reference to a source of wisdom that does not relate to the reason given. 	5

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
2(d)	<p data-bbox="362 279 560 310">AO2 12 marks</p> <p data-bbox="362 359 1349 552">Candidates must underpin their analysis and evaluation with knowledge and understanding. Candidates will be required to demonstrate thorough knowledge and understanding as well as accuracy of religion and belief when responding to the question and in meeting AO2 descriptors.</p> <p data-bbox="362 594 430 625">AO2</p> <p data-bbox="362 636 803 667">Arguments for the statement:</p> <ul data-bbox="362 678 1317 1150" style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Buddhists may argue that they must work to end gender discrimination because Buddhism does not consider women as being inferior to men. While accepting the biological and physical differences between the two sexes, Buddhists regard men and women to be equally valued • The Buddha made it clear that men and women are equal in their capacity to achieve spiritual enlightenment. A woman's spiritual achievement comes from her own action, not through devotion to her husband, as was accepted at the time • There are passages in the Tipitaka which can be used by people to suppress women but they do not represent modern Buddhism, which values harmony and unity. <p data-bbox="362 1192 868 1224">Arguments against the statement:</p> <ul data-bbox="362 1234 1339 1665" style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Buddhists may argue that they do not need to work to end gender discrimination because, in the Pali Vinaya, the Buddha initially refused to ordain women as nuns. He said that allowing women into the Sangha would cause his teachings to survive only 500 years instead of 1,000 • Some temples do not allow women to walk around the stupas. There is evidence of this in the north of Thailand. This practice is commonly accepted and handed down as custom • A Buddhist nun traditionally has rules in addition to those given to a monk. These include inferiority to monks; the most senior nuns are considered by some to be junior to a monk of one day. <p data-bbox="362 1707 808 1738">Accept any other valid response.</p> <p data-bbox="362 1791 1263 1896">Candidates who do not consider different viewpoints within the religious tradition or non-religious viewpoints (as instructed in the question) cannot achieve marks beyond Level 2.</p>	12

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information/issues are identified and make superficial connections among a limited range of elements in the question, underpinned by isolated elements of understanding of religion and belief, including any relevant philosophical and/or ethical arguments. Judgements are supported by generic arguments to produce a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superficial connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question, with a limited understanding of religion and belief, including relevant philosophical and/or ethical arguments. Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made. Judgements are supported by an attempt to appraise evidence, much of which may be superficial, leading to a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by an accurate understanding of religion and belief, including any relevant philosophical and/or ethical arguments. Connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question. Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of many, but not all, of the elements in the question. Judgements are supported by the appraisal of evidence, some of which may be superficial, leading to a partially justified conclusion.
Level 4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critically deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by a sustained, accurate and thorough understanding of religion and belief, including any relevant philosophical and/or ethical arguments. Connections are made among the full range of elements in the question. Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question. Judgements are fully supported by the comprehensive appraisal of evidence, leading to a fully justified conclusion.

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
3(a)	<p>AO1 3 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each point identified up to a maximum of three.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On Parinibbana Day Buddhists may recite the sutra describing the Buddha's last day (1) They may spend time thinking about their own death (1) They may spend time in meditation (1) Buddhists will spend time thinking of friends and family that have died (1) They may visit a temple or monastery (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lists (maximum of one mark) 	3

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
3(b)	<p>AO1 4 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for providing a way. Award a second mark for development of the way. Up to a maximum of four marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The shrine room is used as a place to sit and worship (1); this is usually in front of a buddahrupa (1) Buddhists may make offerings to a buddahrupa (1) and think deeply about the Buddha's teaching (1) Practising rituals as a community with other Buddhists (1), providing a community of support to each other in the Buddhist way of life (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeated way / development Development that does not relate both to the way given and to the question. 	4

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
3(c)	<p>AO1 5 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each reason. Award further marks for each development of the reason up to a maximum of four marks. Award one further mark for any relevant source of wisdom or authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chanting is a way of Theravada Buddhists avoiding distraction in their worship (1) which helps in the cultivation of mindfulness (1). 'If with a pure mind a person speaks or acts happiness follows him' (Dhammapada 1) (1) • It may enable the Buddhist to be more receptive towards understanding the Buddha's teaching (1). Theravada Buddhists view the Buddha as one of the Three Refuges (1) and use the mantra 'Namo Buddhaya' (Homage to the Buddha) (1) • Before books, memorising teaching was the only way to pass it on (1). This was more easily achieved by chanting repeatedly (1). The chants are therefore always from the teachings of the Buddha – such as the mantra of Chenrezi (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated reason/development • Development that does not relate both to the reason and to the question • Reference to a source of wisdom that does not relate to the reason given. 	5

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
3(d)	<p data-bbox="370 279 764 310">AO2 12 marks, SPaG 3 marks</p> <p data-bbox="370 359 1372 510">Candidates must underpin their analysis and evaluation with knowledge and understanding. Candidates will be required to demonstrate thorough knowledge and understanding as well as accuracy of religion and belief when responding to the question and in meeting AO2 descriptors.</p> <p data-bbox="370 558 431 590">AO2</p> <p data-bbox="370 596 805 627">Arguments for the statement:</p> <ul data-bbox="370 634 1360 1066" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="370 634 1360 785">• Vipassana meditation may be the most effective meditation; by reflecting on the teachings of the Buddha people develop wisdom, leading to both loving kindness to others and the personal search for enlightenment <li data-bbox="370 791 1360 905">• The focus of vipassana is to see things as they really are; this should help to gain insight into the true nature of reality. 'Wisdom springs from meditation; without meditation wisdom wanes.' (Dhammapada) <li data-bbox="370 911 1360 1066">• The purpose of vipassana meditation is to focus quietly and calmly reflecting upon the three marks of existence. This helps the follower not to be distracted by worldly things, attachment to which leads to suffering. <p data-bbox="370 1115 870 1146">Arguments against the statement:</p> <ul data-bbox="370 1152 1382 1623" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="370 1152 1382 1304">• Other schools of Buddhism, such as Japanese Buddhism, would consider zazen as better because it enables those who practise it to progress more quickly towards a deeper understanding of the nature of existence <li data-bbox="370 1310 1382 1461">• Learning Buddhist scriptures by heart and then meditating upon them, which is common in Buddhist monasteries, may be considered better. This is because the meditation is more closely focused upon the teachings of the Buddha <li data-bbox="370 1467 1382 1623">• Other Buddhists would consider visualisation as better; it trains the mind to look beyond a physical object to enable those who meditate in this way to become more aware of reality and the impermanence of all living things. <p data-bbox="370 1671 812 1703">Accept any other valid response.</p> <p data-bbox="370 1751 1382 1850">Candidates who do not consider different viewpoints within the religious tradition or non-religious viewpoints (as instructed in the question) cannot achieve marks beyond Level 2.</p>	15

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information/issues are identified and make superficial connections among a limited range of elements in the question, underpinned by isolated elements of understanding of religion and belief. Judgements are supported by generic arguments to produce a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superficial connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question, underpinned by a limited understanding of religion and belief. Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made. Judgements are supported by an attempt to appraise evidence, much of which may be superficial, leading to a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by an accurate understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question. Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of many, but not all, of the elements in the question. Judgements are supported by the appraisal of evidence, some of which may be superficial, leading to a partially justified conclusion.
Level 4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critically deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by a sustained, accurate and thorough understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among the full range of elements in the question. Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question. Judgements are fully supported by the comprehensive appraisal of evidence, leading to a fully justified conclusion.

SPaG

Marks		Descriptors
0 marks	No marks awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The candidate writes nothing• The candidate's response does not relate to the question.• The candidate's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning.
1 mark	Threshold performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidates spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy.• Candidates use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall.• Candidates use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate.
2 marks	Intermediate performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidates spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy.• Candidates use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall.• Candidates use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate.
3 marks	High performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidates spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy.• Candidates use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall.• Candidates use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
4(a)	<p>AO1 3 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each point identified up to a maximum of three.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddhists may reject using animals for food as they believe all life should be treated as special (1) • The Buddha taught against killing another living thing, even for food (1) • Some Buddhists believe it is immoral to eat animals (1) • Some believe that it is acceptable to eat animals if there is not an alternative (1) • Some believe it is acceptable to eat meat if it was not specifically killed for that purpose (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists (maximum of one mark) 	3

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
4(b)	<p>AO1 4 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for providing a teaching. Award a second mark for development of the teaching. Up to a maximum of four marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddhists teach that the origins of the universe are cyclical (1), therefore not reliant on a creator God (1) • They teach it is not a question that should be pondered over (1). There are more important things to worry about (1) • Buddhists teach that the world is a product of dependent origination (1). The world was created by a series of other things (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated teaching/ development • Development that does not relate both to the teaching given and to the question • Answers that refer to the origins of human life. 	4

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
4(c)	<p>AO1 5 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each teaching. Award further marks for each development of the teaching up to a maximum of four marks. Award one further mark for any relevant source of wisdom or authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddhists are taught to avoid harm to all living things (1). An unborn child can be considered a living thing (1). 'I undertake the precept to refrain from destroying living creatures' (Panca-sila) (1) • Buddhists are taught to have compassion and understanding toward all living things (1), therefore they must care for life, not destroy it (1). The Dalai Lama explains 'each of us needs to experience... altruism. It is only this feeling that can remove the self-centered motives that cause people to deceive and misuse one another.' (Compassion and the Individual) (1) • Buddhists are taught to avoid suffering (1). It may be a lesser form of suffering for an abortion to take place in some cases (1). The Dalai Lama commented 'It depends on the circumstances... (there) are cases where there can be an exception' (The New York Times – 1993) (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated teaching/ development • Development that does not relate both to the teaching and to the question • Reference to a source of wisdom that does not relate to the teaching given. 	5

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
4(d)	<p data-bbox="367 279 561 310">AO2 12 marks</p> <p data-bbox="367 359 1240 552">Candidates must underpin their analysis and evaluation with knowledge and understanding. Candidates will be required to demonstrate thorough knowledge and understanding as well as accuracy of religion and belief when responding to the question and in meeting AO2 descriptors.</p> <p data-bbox="367 596 431 627">AO2</p> <p data-bbox="367 636 797 667">Arguments for the statement</p> <ul data-bbox="367 676 1284 989" style="list-style-type: none"> • Many Buddhists would consider euthanasia to be murder and as such it breaks the first precept and therefore is unacceptable • Some Buddhists would believe that it will alter the kammic balance of both the person carrying out the euthanasia and the sick person. This means it would bring negative merit to both • Some Buddhists may think the feeling of guilt from it might cause greater suffering to those who took the life even though it may seem to end suffering for the person whose life is ended. <p data-bbox="367 1033 862 1064">Arguments against the statement</p> <ul data-bbox="367 1073 1284 1423" style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddhists' belief in life as an endless cycle of birth and rebirth means there should not be a problem with euthanasia as the sick person will be reborn into a new life • A person using situation ethics would do the most loving action. The truly compassionate action towards a person in unbearable or terminal pain could be to help them to die • Some Buddhists would argue that if the person has a clear mind and is not affected by pressure from others, then it is not wrong for them to be allowed to do as they wish. <p data-bbox="367 1472 808 1503">Accept any other valid response.</p> <p data-bbox="367 1551 1230 1661">Candidates who do not consider different viewpoints within the religious tradition or non-religious viewpoints cannot achieve marks beyond Level 2.</p>	12

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information/issues are identified and make superficial connections among a limited range of elements in the question, underpinned by isolated elements of understanding of religion and belief, including any relevant philosophical and/or ethical arguments. Judgements are supported by generic arguments to produce a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superficial connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question, with a limited understanding of religion and belief, including any relevant philosophical and/or ethical arguments. Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made. Judgements are supported by an attempt to appraise evidence, much of which may be superficial, leading to a conclusion that is not fully justified.
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