



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2018

**GCSE (NEW)
RELIGIOUS STUDIES - UNIT 1
OPTION E: CHRISTIANITY AND BUDDHISM
3120UE-1**

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2018 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

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OPTION E: CHRISTIANITY AND BUDDHISM**

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General Marking Instructions for Examiners

The mark scheme defines what can be reasonably expected of a candidate in response to questions asked.

1. Positive marking

It should be remembered that candidates are writing under examination conditions and credit should be given for what the candidate writes that is accurate and relevant, rather than adopting the approach of penalising him/her for any omissions. It should be possible for a very good response to achieve full marks and a very poor one to achieve zero marks. Marks should not be deducted for a less than perfect answer if it satisfies the criteria of the mark scheme. Errors should be ignored, not penalised.

2. Banded mark schemes

Banded mark schemes are divided so that each band has a relevant descriptor. The descriptor for the band provides a description of the performance level for that band. Each band contains a range of marks.

3. Two-mark questions

Banded mark schemes are not suitable for low tariff questions. Instructions for the awarding of marks are given with the indicative content.

Using the banded mark scheme

Stage 1 – Deciding on the band

When deciding on a band, the answer should be viewed holistically. Beginning at the lowest band, examiners should look at the candidate's answer and check whether it matches the descriptor for that band. If the descriptor at the lowest band is satisfied, examiners should move up to the next band and repeat this process for each band until the descriptor matches the answer.

If an answer covers different aspects of different bands within the mark scheme, a 'best fit' approach should be adopted to decide on the band and then the candidate's response should be used to decide on the mark within the band. For instance if a response is mainly in band 2 but with a limited amount of band 3 content, the answer would be placed in band 2, but the mark awarded would be close to the top of band 2 as a result of the band 3 content.

Stage 2 – Deciding on the mark

Once the band has been decided, examiners can then assign a mark. During standardising (marking conference), detailed advice from the Principal Examiner on the qualities of each mark band will be given. Examiners will then receive examples of answers in each mark band that have been awarded a mark by the Principal Examiner. Examiners should mark the examples and compare their marks with those of the Principal Examiner.

Indicative content is also provided for banded mark schemes. It is extremely important to note that **indicative content is not exhaustive, and any other valid points must be credited. In order to reach the highest bands of the mark scheme a candidate need not cover all of the points mentioned in the indicative content but must meet the requirements of the highest mark band.** Where a response is not creditworthy, i.e. that is contains nothing of any significance to the mark scheme, or is entirely irrelevant to the question, or where no response has been provided, no marks should be awarded.

Assessment Objectives

The questions test the candidate's ability to:

- AO1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief*, including:
 - belief, practices and sources of authority
 - influence on individuals, communities and societies
 - similarities and differences within and/or between religions and belief

- AO2 Analyse and evaluate aspects of religion and belief*, including their significance and influence

* The term 'belief' includes religious and non-religious belief as appropriate to the subject content requirements.

LEVEL DESCRIPTORS/MARKING BANDS

Question 1(a) AO1

See instructions provided with indicative content.

Question 1(b) AO1

Band	Band Descriptor	Mark Total
3	An excellent, coherent description showing awareness and insight into the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses a range of appropriate religious/specialist language and terms and, where relevant, sources of wisdom and authority, extensively, accurately and appropriately.	4 – 5
2	A good, generally accurate description showing awareness and understanding of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language and terms and, where relevant, sources of wisdom and authority generally accurately.	2 – 3
1	A limited statement of information about the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language and terms and, where relevant, sources of wisdom and authority in a limited way.	1
0	No relevant information provided.	0

Question 1(c) AO1

Band	Band Descriptor	Mark Total
4	An excellent, highly detailed explanation showing awareness and insight into the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses a range of religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority extensively, accurately and appropriately.	7 – 8
3	A very good, explanation showing awareness of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses a range of religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority accurately and appropriately.	5 – 6
2	A satisfactory explanation showing some awareness of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority with some accuracy	3 – 4
1	A limited explanation showing little awareness of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority in a limited way and with little accuracy	1 - 2
0	No relevant information provided.	0

Question 1(d) AO2

Band	Band Descriptor	Mark Total
4	<p>An excellent, highly detailed analysis and evaluation of the issue based on comprehensive and accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning.</p> <p>Clear and well supported judgements are formulated and a comprehensive range of different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered</p> <p>Uses and interprets religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority extensively, accurately, appropriately and in detail.</p>	12-15
3	<p>A very good, detailed analysis and evaluation of the issue based on thorough and accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning.</p> <p>Judgements are formulated with support and a balanced range of different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered.</p> <p>Uses and interprets religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority accurately, appropriately and in detail.</p>	8-11
2	<p>A satisfactory analysis and evaluation of the issue based on some accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning.</p> <p>Some judgements are formulated and some different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered.</p> <p>Uses and interprets some religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority with some accuracy.</p>	4-7
1	<p>A weak analysis and evaluation of the issue based on limited and/or inaccurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and/or moral reasoning.</p> <p>A limited and/or poor attempt or no attempt to formulate judgements or offer different and/or alternative viewpoints.</p> <p>Poor use or no use of religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority.</p>	1-3
0	No relevant point of view stated.	0

Questions 3 (d) AO2 LIFE AND DEATH THEME ONLY

Band	Band Descriptor	Mark Total
4	<p>An excellent, highly detailed analysis and evaluation of the issue based on comprehensive and accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning.</p> <p>An excellent, highly detailed consideration of non-religious beliefs, such as those held by humanists and atheists.</p> <p>Clear and well supported judgements are formulated and a comprehensive range of different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered.</p> <p>Uses and interprets religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority extensively, accurately, appropriately and in detail.</p>	12-15
3	<p>A very good, detailed analysis and evaluation of the issue based on thorough and accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning.</p> <p>A very good, detailed consideration of non-religious beliefs, such as those held by humanists and atheists.</p> <p>Judgements are formulated with support and a balanced range of different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered.</p> <p>Uses and interprets religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority accurately, appropriately and in detail.</p>	8-11
2	<p>A satisfactory analysis and evaluation of the issue based on some accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning. A satisfactory, reasonably detailed consideration of non-religious beliefs, such as those held by humanists and atheists.</p> <p>Some judgements are formulated and some different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered.</p> <p>Uses and interprets some religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority with some accuracy.</p>	4-7
1	<p>A weak analysis and evaluation of the issue, based on limited and/or inaccurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and/or moral reasoning.</p> <p>A very basic consideration or no consideration of non-religious beliefs, such as those held by humanists and atheists.</p> <p>A limited and/or poor attempt or no attempt to formulate judgements or offer different and/or alternative viewpoints.</p> <p>Poor use or no use, of religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority.</p>	1 – 3
0	No relevant point of view stated.	0

Assessment of spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar
Applies to Part A, Question 1, part (d) only

Band	Performance descriptions
<p><i>High performance</i></p> <p>5-6 marks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy • Candidates use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall
<p><i>Intermediate performance</i></p> <p>3-4 marks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy • Candidates use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall
<p><i>Threshold performance</i></p> <p>1-2 marks</p>	<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
<p>0</p>	<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 Band, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning

PART A

QUESTION 1: CORE BELIEFS, TEACHINGS AND PRACTICES - CHRISTIANITY

Please note: the mark scheme is not a checklist. Other valid points must be credited.

For all (a) questions, credit 1 mark for a very simple definition and 2 marks for a developed definition and/or an example.

(a) What do Christians mean by ‘incarnation?’ [2]

- God becoming human in the form of Jesus.
- To be “made flesh.”
- Fully human and fully divine (Matt 1:18-2:12).

Refer to the marking bands for question (b).

(b) Describe Jesus’ teachings on treasure and wealth. [5]

- Wealth should be used generously in this life.
- Not sharing wealth can rob a person of a future in Heaven, e.g. Rich Man and Lazarus (Lk 16:19-31).
- Wealth is a false reliance.
- Do not store up treasures on earth (Matt 6:19-21).
- Wealth is transitory (moth, rust, theft).
- Store up treasures in Heaven (Matt 6:19-21, Lk 16:19-31).
- We should use wealth to do good, e.g. Good Samaritan pays in advance for the injured man (Lk 10: 25-37).

Refer to the marking bands for question (c).

(c) Explain Christian beliefs about the nature of humanity. [8]

- Man made in the image of God (imago dei).
- With a soul, breathed in by God; immortal soul.
- Fallen, through disobedience to God’s command; so became mortal.
- Moral awareness and responsibility.
- Free Will; can choose right or wrong.
- Rational (given instructions, susceptible to temptation through argument, names the animals).
- Given dominion/stewardship over the earth.
- Creative...
- ... procreative (“be fruitful and multiply”).

Refer to the marking bands for question (d).

(d) 'Prayer is the most important activity for Christians.'

[15+6]

Discuss the statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view.

(You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.)

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question.

- Communication with God.
- Talking to and hearing from God.
- First command is to love God; prayer acts upon this.
- Engagement with the Holy Spirit in the believer's life.
- It brings encouragement, comfort and inspiration.
- Prayers can be answered, can change things.
- Often the first step towards action, prayer can change the one who prays.
- Jesus teaches his disciples to pray.
- Jesus teaches his disciples how to pray and how not to pray (e.g. Lord's Prayer, not like the hypocrites) so it must be important.
- Jesus promised to be with even a small group "gathered in my name" (Matt 18:20)
- Communal prayer strengthens bonds between believers.
- Prayer shows concern.
- Prayer can be empty, formulaic.
- Prayer can be simply fulfilling a duty.
- Words are cheap, actions count.
- Jesus' most important teachings were to "do unto others..."
- "Love your neighbour" is best when acted on.
- Jesus set the example of feeding the poor, healing the sick etc.
- We will be judged on what we do, "did you feed...did you clothe me..." (Matt 25, Parable of the Great Judgement).
- The Church has always been at the forefront of social action.
- Food banks, soup runs, homeless hostels are better ways of putting Jesus' teachings into action.

PART A

QUESTION 2: CORE BELIEFS, TEACHINGS AND PRACTICES - BUDDHISM

Please note: the mark scheme is not a checklist. Other valid points must be credited.

For all (a) questions, credit 1 mark for a very simple definition and 2 marks for a developed definition and/or an example.

(a) What do Buddhists mean by 'Wesak'? [2]

- Wesak is an important Buddhist festival/celebration which celebrates the Buddha's birthday.
- For some Buddhists it also marks the enlightenment and death of the Buddha.

Refer to the marking bands for question (b).

(b) Describe the Buddha's early life. [5]

- Born out of his mother's side; his mother felt no pain.
- At his birth he walked seven steps; a lotus flower appeared at each step (according to some accounts).
- At his birth he spoke, claiming that this was his last rebirth & that he was born for the benefit of others.
- His mother died a week after his birth.
- At his naming ceremony, wise men including Asita predicted that the baby would either become a good ruler or a holy man.
- Buddha's father (King Suddhodana) did not want his son to be a holy man so restricted him to life in the palace.
- Life in the palace was luxurious with any evidence of suffering/death kept away from Buddha.

Accept reference to Buddha's conception and to the Four Sights.

Accept analogies such as the 'medical' analogy used to explain the Four Noble truths.

Refer to the marking bands for question (c).

(c) Explain the Buddha's teachings about suffering. [8]

- Dukkha - 'suffering', 'pain', 'unsatisfactoriness'.
- Buddha set out some of the causes of suffering (tanha), e.g. greed, hatred, anger.
- Buddha taught that suffering could be ended (nirodha) when someone attained enlightenment.
- Buddha taught that the way to end suffering was to follow the Eightfold Path (magga).
- Each part of the Path has to be perfected in order to overcome suffering (Dhammapada 1, 5).
- Three types of tanha: (craving for sensual pleasure, for being, for non-existence).
- Accept references to metaphors (e.g. medical metaphor) to explain Buddha's teachings on suffering

Refer to the marking bands for question (d).

(d) 'Meditation is the most important Buddhist practice.' [15]

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view.

(You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.)

- Meditation is one part of the Eightfold Path so if Buddhists want to follow the Buddha's teachings and attain enlightenment they should meditate on a daily basis.
- Buddha became enlightened after meditating under the bodhi tree so Buddhists should meditate in order to attain enlightenment.
- There are different types of meditation with different purposes:
 - samatha (breathing)
 - loving kindness (mettabhavana)
 - insight (vipassana)
- There should be a type of meditation for each type of Buddhist or each type of situation indicating that meditation can be performed daily.
- Dhammapada 282 indicates that wisdom arises from reflection/meditation and that wisdom erodes from non-practice so Buddhists might think that they should meditate daily in order to develop wisdom.
- Despite the advice in Dhammapada 282 there is no commandment/rule which says that Buddhists must meditate daily.
- Meditation is only one part of the Eightfold Path and other aspects, e.g. wisdom and morality - are just as important.
- Buddhists should also try to develop morality (sila), speech, action and livelihood
- Developing wisdom/panna (understanding/intention) is also essential if a Buddhist wants to be enlightened/end suffering.
- Meditating daily might be too difficult for Buddhists with job/family commitments.
- For some Buddhists it might be more practical to celebrate festivals, e.g. Wesak/Paranirvana Day or to take part in a retreat e.g. Kathina.

THEME 1 - LIFE AND DEATH MARK SCHEME

Please note: the mark scheme is not a checklist. Other valid points must be credited.

For all (a) questions, credit 1 mark for a very simple definition and 2 marks for a developed definition and/or an example.

(a) What is meant by quality of life? [2]

- When a person feels of value and able to contribute to life
- The extent to which life is meaningful e.g. free from pain
- The ability to be able to take the opportunities life offers

Refer to the marking bands for question (b).

(b) Describe from Christianity or Buddhism, attitudes to environmental responsibility [5]

Christianity and Catholic Christianity

- References to interpretation of teachings in Genesis 1 and 2.15, Psalm 8.6
- Role of stewards
- Praise God through care for the environment
- Important to be pro-active e.g. set up organisations to care for the environment
- References to festivals such as Harvest
- Role of dominion and interpretation of 'ruling over' nature
- Importance of caring for the planet as God-given

Buddhism

- Principle of pratityasamutpada - inter-relation of all
- No teaching regarding dominion of the environment
- Concept of collective karma- as humans live in the world they are responsible for its present condition
- Importance of Dependent Origination as affecting the environment as the environment affects us
- The principle of Right Action to avoid actions that harm
- Importance of not taking what is not freely given

Refer to the marking bands for question (c).

(c) Explain from Christianity and Buddhism beliefs about life after death. [8]

Christianity and Catholic Christianity

- Eternal life after death for believers in either spiritual or bodily form
- Entrance to heaven depends upon responses to Jesus and actions on earth
- Belief in some form of a Judgement Day
- Different interpretations amongst Christians of Heaven, Hell and Purgatory
- Reference to teachings of 1 Corinthians 15:42-44

Buddhism

- Death is not the end of life but the end of the body inhabited in this life
- Samsara consists of the movement of karma from lifetime to lifetime
- The aim of Buddhism is not to experience the Realm of Heaven but to escape the Six Realms in Samsara
- Role of Nirvana
- Diversity of views regarding nature of rebirth

Refer to the specific marking bands for this question on page 6 (Life and Death).

(d) 'Religious stories about the creation of the universe are no longer important'. [15]

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view.

(You must refer to religious and non-religious beliefs in your answer)

- For some the creation stories are fundamental truths and truth can never be out of date
- The teachings from the stories are more important than the actual message
- The relationship between the Big Bang Theory and creation stories
- Arguments made by Dawkins and Hawking
- References to evolution
- Arguments showing conflict between evidence from science
- Arguments showing compatibility between science and creation stories.

THEME 2 – GOOD AND EVIL

Please note: the mark scheme is not a checklist. Other valid points must be credited.

For all (a) questions, credit 1 mark for a very simple definition and 2 marks for a developed definition and/or an example.

- (a) **What is meant by justice?** [2]
- A fairness where everyone has equal provision
 - Where people are treated fairly

Refer to the marking bands for question (b).

- (b) **Describe the work of prison chaplains.** [5]
- To give pastoral care and support for prisoners- examples may be given
 - To support them with rehabilitation such as working with parole officers
 - Some chaplains are religious and will read sacred texts with prisoners
 - Some chaplains provide religious services or pray with prisoners

Refer to the marking bands for question (c).

- (c) **Explain Christian and Buddhist attitudes to taking part in a conflict.** [8]

Christianity and Catholic Christianity

- Differences depending upon denomination and also personal conviction and conscience
- Example and teachings of Jesus
- Jesus called on people to be 'peacemakers' e.g. Matthew 5:9
- Teachings of St Thomas Aquinas on the Just War and the conditions of the Just War
- The importance of inner peace is reflected in the Psalms and in the Eucharist
- Some denominations are pacifist and usually won't take part in wars e.g. Mennonites, The Society of Friends, Jehovah Witnesses
- Dependent upon sources of authority e.g. The Pope

Buddhism

- The first of the five precepts requires Buddhists to do no harm
- Compassion, kindness and love for all things is at the heart of Buddhism
- The importance of inner peace Buddhism is essentially a peaceful tradition. Nothing in Buddhist scripture gives any support to the use of violence as a way to resolve conflict.
- One of Buddha's sermons puts this very clearly with a powerful example that stresses the need to love your enemy no matter how cruelly he treats you Kamcupamasutta, Majjhima-Nikkaya I ~ 28-29
- The Buddhist code that governs the life of monks permits them to defend themselves, but it forbids them to kill, even in self-defence
- Reference may be made to local and global Buddhist Peace Activities
- Some Buddhists would refer to the teachings of the Dalai Lama

Refer to the marking bands for question (d).

(d) 'Religious beliefs cannot help those who are suffering'. [15]

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view

(You must refer to religious and non-religious beliefs in your answer)

- For some, answers can be found in the interpretation of religious texts and psalms from leaders and founders' lives e.g. life of Jesus
- Some members of religions refuse hospital treatment due to religious beliefs
- Importance of private and corporate prayer
- Belief in miracles
- Role of pilgrimage and examples of suffering decreasing e.g. Lourdes
- Suffering can result in a loss of faith