

SECTION ONE BELIEFS AND VALUES

You must answer ONE question from this section

EITHER QUESTION 1

1. (a) Name ONE of the steps of the Noble Eightfold Path. (2)
- (b) Outline ways in which a Buddhist may gain punna. (6)
- (c) Explain why the sangha is important for Buddhists. (8)
- (d) “Everybody suffers: there’s no point trying to overcome it.”
- Do you agree? Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered another point of view. In your answer you should refer to Buddhism. (4)

(Total 20 marks)

OR QUESTION 2

2. (a) What is meant by the word *anatta*? (2)
- (b) Outline Buddhist teaching about the khandas. (6)
- (c) Explain the importance of sila in the Noble Eightfold Path. (8)
- (d) “Only clever people can be enlightened.”
- Do you agree? Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered another point of view. In your answer you should refer to Buddhism. (4)

(Total 20 marks)

SECTION TWO COMMUNITY AND TRADITION

You must answer ONE question from this section

EITHER QUESTION 3

3. (a) Name TWO of the four sights which Siddhattha Gotama saw. (2)
- (b) What is the Tipitaka? (6)
- (c) Explain the importance of the Bodhisatta in Buddhism. (8)
- (d) “It is always best to avoid extremes in religion.”
- Do you agree? Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered another point of view. In your answer you should refer to Buddhism. (4)

(Total 20 marks)

OR QUESTION 4

4. (a) What do Buddhists mean by *vajrayana*? (2)
- (b) Describe one important feature of Tibetan Buddhism. (6)
- (c) Explain the importance of bikkhus and bikkhunis in the Buddhist community. (8)
- (d) “Everyone should follow the example of the Buddha.”
- Do you agree? Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered another point of view. In your answer you should refer to Buddhism. (4)

(Total 20 Marks)

SECTION THREE WORSHIP AND CELEBRATION

You must answer ONE question from this section

EITHER QUESTION 5

5. (a) What is meant by *bhavana*? (2)
- (b) Describe the practice of puja in a vihara. (6)
- (c) Explain why different postures of the Buddha image are important in devotion and meditation. (8)
- (d) “Everyone should practise meditation.”
- Do you agree? Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered another point of view. In your answer you should refer to Buddhism. (4)

(Total 20 marks)

OR QUESTION 6

6. (a) What is *Wesak*? (2)
- (b) Describe the main features of an image of the Buddha. (6)
- (c) Explain why meditation is important for Buddhists. (8)
- (d) “It is wrong for Buddhists to worship the Buddha.”
- Do you agree? Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered another point of view. In your answer you should refer to Buddhism. (4)

(Total 20 Marks)

SECTION FOUR LIVING THE BUDDHIST LIFE

You must answer ONE question from this section

EITHER QUESTION 7

7. (a) What do Buddhists mean by *dana*? (2)
- (b) How do Buddhists try to show metta in their daily lives? (6)
- (c) Explain how the daily life of bikkhus and bikkhunis may help them to achieve enlightenment. (8)
- (d) “Those who harm others can never be enlightened.”
- Do you agree? Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered another point of view. In your answer you should refer to Buddhism. (4)

(Total 20 marks)

OR QUESTION 8

8. (a) What is *ordination*? (2)
- (b) Describe the special rules followed by the bikkhus and bikkhunis. (6)
- (c) Explain why it is important for Buddhists not to take drugs. (8)
- (d) “People are not evil or bad: they just lack wisdom.”
- Do you agree? Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered another point of view. In your answer you should refer to Buddhism. (4)

(Total 20 Marks)

SECTION FIVE OPTIONS

You must answer ONE question from this section

**You are advised to spend approximately 30 minutes on this section
You will be assessed the quality of your written communication in this section**

EITHER QUESTION 9

9. The Vihara

(a) (i) What are the main features of a Buddhist vihara? **(4)**

(ii) Explain why the vihara has these features. **(8)**

(b) “All Buddhists should worship in their nearest vihara.”

Do you agree? Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered another point of view. In your answer you should refer to Buddhism. **(8)**

(Total 20 marks)

OR QUESTION 10

10. Buddhists and Work

(a) (i) Outline Buddhist teaching about right livelihood. **(4)**

(ii) Explain how Buddhists try to apply Buddhist values in the work they do. **(8)**

(b) “In the modern world, you can’t afford to be choosy about what kind of work you do.”

Do you agree? Give reasons for your opinion, showing that you have considered another point of view. In your answer you should refer to Buddhism. **(8)**

(Total 20 Marks)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARKING

1. Assessment by Examiners

Examiners are encouraged at all times to exercise their professional discretion and judgement in the assessment of answers. It is possible for candidates to answer correctly, but differently from the markscheme. Such answers should be marked according to the level guidelines for each question.

Examiners should **at all times mark positively** rather than negatively, i.e. reward candidates for what they know and understand rather than penalising them for what they do not know or understand.

Undue bunching of marks is undesirable and, where it is warranted, the full range of marks should be used. The examination is designed for a wide ability range and examiners should therefore **make full use of the whole range of levels**.

2. Sub-questions

For each sub-question there is a sub-total. Examiners should record the level awarded at the end of each sub-question on the left of the margin and then place the appropriate sub-total, unringed, in the right hand margin at the end of the sub-section of the question to which they refer.

3. Final Totals

At the end of each question, the sub-totals must be added together and the final total for the question must be ringed and placed in the right hand margin at the end of the question. This total should then be transferred to the box on the front cover of the answer book.

4. Checking of Additions

The marks for each question should be added and entered into the bottom total box. This final total should then be transferred to the examiner's total box at the top of the page.

Examiners must ensure that all additions are scrupulously accurate. All additions will be checked both within each question and for the script as a whole.

In order to avoid confusion in the checking process, **examiners must ensure that every page on which a candidate has written bears some sign of having been read** by the examiner.

If a candidate has added to an answer at some later point in the booklet, put an arrow on your first ringed total, write in a sub-total for the addition, even if it is zero, and then write in the new ringed total and amend the mark on the front cover appropriately.

5. Consistency

Examiners should apply a uniform standard of assessment throughout their marking once that standard has been approved by the Team Leader. It is the duty of the Team Leader to get an overall and clear picture of the standard of marking each examiner is applying. It is the duty of an examiner to see that this does not vary in particular areas of the mark range.

6. Fluency of Expression

It is important that examiners are not misled by fluency to assume that this equates with high conceptual ability. Conversely, examiners must look very carefully at answers which do not display a high level of literacy, but may contain good conceptual understanding.

7. Rubric Offences

A candidate who offends against the rubric should have all the answers marked and be awarded the highest mark which satisfies the rubric.

RUBRIC should be written **IN RED** across the front of the script and the answers which are not being credited should be crossed out with the word **RUBRIC**, the marks for these answers should also be crossed out.

8. Illegible or Offensive scripts

If you cannot read a script or it is offensive, you should mark what you can read, fill in the marksheet and forward the script(s) to Sharon Hague at Edexcel.

9. Quality of Written Communication

Candidates entering for 1480/3480 must be given a mark for Quality of Written Communication for their answers to section 5 according to the instructions in the mark scheme. This mark must be inserted separately at the end of the answer and on the front cover before totalling.

MARKSCHEME

UNIT O Buddhism

Section 1 Belief and Values

1. (a) ONE of the eightfold path is any of the following, right or perfect: view, intention, speech, action, livelihood, effort, mindfulness and concentration.
- For a partially correct answer (1 mark)
For a correct answer (2 marks)
AO1 2 marks
- (b) A Buddhist may gain punna through three kinds of action: sila, bhavana and dana. Sila is indicated under the eight-fold path as including right speech, right action and right livelihood. Bhavana is self-development through various types and levels of meditation. Dana is giving and lay people gain merit through their offerings to bhikkus.
- Level 1 for an isolated example of relevant knowledge (2 marks)
Level 2 for basic relevant knowledge presented within a limited structure (4 marks)
Level 3 for an organised outline / description, deploying relevant knowledge, with some specialist vocabulary (6 marks)
AO1 6 marks
- (c) The sangha is important to Buddhists because it is the community and one of the three jewels in which they seek refuge. The sangha comprises those who follow the way of the Buddha and who observe and teach the Dhamma. It comes from the time of the Buddha and at its heart are the bhikkus who out of compassion proclaim the Dhamma to the world.
- Level 1 for a simple, appropriate and relevant idea (2 marks)
Level 2 for a basic explanation showing understanding of a relevant idea (4 marks)
Level 3 for a developed explanation showing an understanding of the main idea(s) using some specialist vocabulary (6 marks)
Level 4 for a comprehensive explanation showing a coherent understanding of the main idea(s) and using specialist vocabulary appropriately (8 marks)
AO2 8 marks
- (d) This issue divides those for and against the four noble truths.
- Level 1 for an opinion supported by one relevant reason (1 mark)
Level 2 for a basic 'for and against' or a reasoned opinion supported by religious/moral evidence or examples (2 marks)
Level 3 for a reasoned evaluation, using religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, referring to another point of view (3 marks)
Level 4 for a coherent and reasoned evaluation, based on religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, giving an account of an alternative point of view to reach a personal conclusion (4 marks)
AO3 4 marks
- (Total 20 marks)**

2. (a) The word anatta means no self or no soul and denies the independent existence of human beings.
- For a partially correct answer (1 mark)
 For a correct answer (2 marks)
AO1 2 marks
- (b) The five khandas are literally the five heaps of which human beings are made: form, sensations, perceptions, ideas and impulses, and consciousness. These heaps change all the time and there is no unchanging self. Each person comprises a unique combination of khandas which came together at birth and which fall apart at death.
- Level 1 for an isolated example of relevant knowledge (2 marks)
 Level 2 for basic relevant knowledge presented within a limited structure (4 marks)
 Level 3 for an organised outline / description, deploying relevant knowledge, with some specialist vocabulary (6 marks)
AO1 6 marks
- (c) Sila is morality and is the second aspect of the noble eight-fold path. For most people sila is the starting point and in practice comes before prajna and samadhi. Right speech, action and livelihood are important because if observed they will prevent suffering being caused to oneself or others. The Pansil emphasises the importance of sila.
- Level 1 for a simple, appropriate and relevant idea (2 marks)
 Level 2 for a basic explanation showing understanding of a relevant idea (4 marks)
 Level 3 for a developed explanation showing an understanding of the main idea(s) using some specialist vocabulary (6 marks)
 Level 4 for a comprehensive explanation showing a coherent understanding of the main idea(s) and using specialist vocabulary appropriately (8 marks)
AO2 8 marks
- (d) This issue invites distinction between cleverness and enlightenment.
- Level 1 for an opinion supported by one relevant reason (1 mark)
 Level 2 for a basic 'for and against' or a reasoned opinion supported by religious/moral evidence or examples (2 marks)
 Level 3 for a reasoned evaluation, using religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, referring to another point of view (3 marks)
 Level 4 for a coherent and reasoned evaluation, based on religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, giving an account of an alternative point of view to reach a personal conclusion (4 marks)
AO3 4 marks

Section 2 Community and Tradition

3. (a) The four sights which Siddhattha Gotama saw are an old man, a sick person, a corpse and a holy man.
- For a partially correct answer (1 mark)
For a correct answer (2 marks)
AO1 2 marks
- (b) The Tipitaka is the earliest collection of Buddhist writings and is also called the Pali Canon. It consists of the Vinaya, the rules of the sangha, the Sutta, the sermons of the Buddha, and the Abhidhamma, an explanation of Buddhist teachings. It is a fundamental source of guidance for all Buddhists.
- Level 1 for an isolated example of relevant knowledge (2 marks)
Level 2 for basic relevant knowledge presented within a limited structure (4 marks)
Level 3 for an organised outline / description, deploying relevant knowledge, with some specialist vocabulary (6 marks)
AO1 6 marks
- (c) The Bodhisatta is important because it shows the way to enlightenment. A Bodhisatta is an unenlightened person who seeks enlightenment disinterestedly out of karuna and indirectly. The path requires sincerity, determination and pursuit of the six paramitas.
- Level 1 for a simple, appropriate and relevant idea (2 marks)
Level 2 for a basic explanation showing understanding of a relevant idea (4 marks)
Level 3 for a developed explanation showing an understanding of the main idea(s) using some specialist vocabulary (6 marks)
Level 4 for a comprehensive explanation showing a coherent understanding of the main idea(s) and using specialist vocabulary appropriately (8 marks)
AO2 8 marks
- (d) The issue is between total commitment and moderation in religion: an opportunity to evaluate.
- Level 1 for an opinion supported by one relevant reason (1 mark)
Level 2 for a basic 'for and against' or a reasoned opinion supported by religious/moral evidence or examples (2 marks)
Level 3 for a reasoned evaluation, using religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, referring to another point of view (3 marks)
Level 4 for a coherent and reasoned evaluation, based on religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, giving an account of an alternative point of view to reach a personal conclusion (4 marks)
AO3 4 marks

4. (a) Vajrayana means the Thunderbolt or Diamond Vehicle, the form of Buddhism typical in Nepal and Tibet.
- For a partially correct answer (1 mark)
 For a correct answer (2 marks)
AO1 2 marks
- (b) Important features of Tibetan Buddhism include Tantric ritual, the mudras of the Buddha, the use of mantras in worship, the symbol of the vajra, images and visualisation of enlightenment, the use of prayer wheels and flags, and the role of lamas. The Dalai Lama is the spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism.
- Level 1 for an isolated example of relevant knowledge (2 marks)
 Level 2 for basic relevant knowledge presented within a limited structure (4 marks)
 Level 3 for an organised outline / description, deploying relevant knowledge, with some specialist vocabulary (6 marks)
AO1 6 marks
- (c) Bikkhus and bhikkunis are the monks and nuns of Buddhism. Their importance is that they live a life of bikksha (mendicancy) seeking enlightenment through learning the way of the Buddha in the sangat, in the vihara. They are the example to and the teachers lay Buddhists.
- Level 1 for a simple, appropriate and relevant idea (2 marks)
 Level 2 for a basic explanation showing understanding of a relevant idea (4 marks)
 Level 3 for a developed explanation showing an understanding of the main idea(s) using some specialist vocabulary (6 marks)
 Level 4 for a comprehensive explanation showing a coherent understanding of the main idea(s) and using specialist vocabulary appropriately (8 marks)
AO2 8 marks
- (d) The issue is whether pursuit of enlightenment in the way of the Buddha should be everyone's quest.
- Level 1 for an opinion supported by one relevant reason (1 mark)
 Level 2 for a basic 'for and against' or a reasoned opinion supported by religious/moral evidence or examples (2 marks)
 Level 3 for a reasoned evaluation, using religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, referring to another point of view (3 marks)
 Level 4 for a coherent and reasoned evaluation, based on religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, giving an account of an alternative point of view to reach a personal conclusion (4 marks)
AO3 4 marks

Section 3 Worship and Celebration

5. (a) Bhavana means self-development, particularly through meditation.

For a partially correct answer

(1 mark)

For a correct answer

(2 marks)

AO1 2 marks

(b) The type of puja practised in a vihara will vary according to the form of Buddhism and the local culture of the worshippers. It will typically include chanting and gestures and postures of respect. Offerings, such as flowers, food, and incense, may be made to an image of the Buddha.

Level 1 for an isolated example of relevant knowledge

(2 marks)

Level 2 for basic relevant knowledge presented within a limited structure

(4 marks)

Level 3 for an organised outline / description, deploying relevant knowledge, with some specialist vocabulary

(6 marks)

AO1 6 marks

(c) Different postures of the Buddha image are important to devotion and meditation because they show his three main roles. The standing Buddha, with one hand raised, illustrates protection. Sitting indicates meditation and teaching. Lying down shows death and entry into parinibbana.

Level 1 for a simple, appropriate and relevant idea

(2 marks)

Level 2 for a basic explanation showing understanding of a relevant idea

(4 marks)

Level 3 for a developed explanation showing an understanding of the main idea(s) using some specialist vocabulary

(6 marks)

Level 4 for a comprehensive explanation showing a coherent understanding of the main idea(s) and using specialist vocabulary appropriately

(8 marks)

AO2 8 marks

(d) The issue is whether meditation would be of value to people who are not Buddhists.

Level 1 for an opinion supported by one relevant reason

(1 mark)

Level 2 for a basic ‘for and against’ or a reasoned opinion supported by religious/moral evidence or examples

(2 marks)

Level 3 for a reasoned evaluation, using religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, referring to another point of view

(3 marks)

Level 4 for a coherent and reasoned evaluation, based on religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, giving an account of an alternative point of view to reach a personal conclusion

(4 marks)

AO3 4 marks

6. (a) Wesak is the festival of the full moon held in the second month of the year to commemorate the birth, enlightenment and death of the Buddha.
- For a partially correct answer (1 mark)
 For a correct answer (2 marks)
AO1 2 marks
- (b) The main features of an image of the Buddha are the visual representation of aspects of his life and teaching. Different qualities are expressed in different postures and gestures. He is usually shown with very long ear-lobes. The round mark often seen on his forehead represents his third, or inner, eye. The central feature of the Buddha is the image of enlightenment.
- Level 1 for an isolated example of relevant knowledge (2 marks)
 Level 2 for basic relevant knowledge presented within a limited structure (4 marks)
 Level 3 for an organised outline / description, deploying relevant knowledge, with some specialist vocabulary (6 marks)
AO1 6 marks
- (c) Meditation is important for Buddhists because it is the way to enlightenment, the way to recognise and respond to reality. The third part of the noble eight-fold path is samadhi, right effort, mindfulness and concentration. Meditation trains the mind. Samatha leads to vipassana which leads to samadhi which leads to nibbana.
- Level 1 for a simple, appropriate and relevant idea (2 marks)
 Level 2 for a basic explanation showing understanding of a relevant idea (4 marks)
 Level 3 for a developed explanation showing an understanding of the main idea(s) using some specialist vocabulary (6 marks)
 Level 4 for a comprehensive explanation showing a coherent understanding of the main idea(s) and using specialist vocabulary appropriately (8 marks)
AO3 4 marks
- (d) The issue is the meaning of worship.
- Level 1 for an opinion supported by one relevant reason (1 mark)
 Level 2 for a basic 'for and against' or a reasoned opinion supported by religious/moral evidence or examples (2 marks)
 Level 3 for a reasoned evaluation, using religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, referring to another point of view (3 marks)
 Level 4 for a coherent and reasoned evaluation, based on religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, giving an account of an alternative point of view to reach a personal conclusion (4 marks)
AO3 4 marks

Section 4 Living the Buddhist Life

7. (a) By dana Buddhists mean generosity, literally, giving or gift.

For a partially correct answer

(1 mark)

For a correct answer

(2 marks)

AO1 2 marks

(b) Buddhists try to show metta in their daily lives through following the guidelines of the Pansil. The first precept is to purify one's life by deeds of loving kindness. This derives from the principle of ahimsa, not doing anything that is harmful to the life of others. It means spreading love in words, in actions and through opportunities in one's occupation.

Level 1 for an isolated example of relevant knowledge

(2 marks)

Level 2 for basic relevant knowledge presented within a limited structure

(4 marks)

Level 3 for an organised outline / description, deploying relevant knowledge, with some specialist vocabulary

(6 marks)

AO1 6 marks

(c) The daily life of bikkhus and bikkhunis may help them to achieve enlightenment because it offers a balance of meditation, study and work. They rise very early. There is morning and evening puja and meditation. They practise niroda by using a bowl to receive food. They are taught and guided by theras.

Level 1 for a simple, appropriate and relevant idea

(2 marks)

Level 2 for a basic explanation showing understanding of a relevant idea

(4 marks)

Level 3 for a developed explanation showing an understanding of the main idea(s) using some specialist vocabulary

(6 marks)

Level 4 for a comprehensive explanation showing a coherent understanding of the main idea(s) and using specialist vocabulary appropriately

(8 marks)

AO2 8 marks

(d) The issue concerns the relationship between ahimsa and enlightenment.

Level 1 for an opinion supported by one relevant reason

(1 mark)

Level 2 for a basic 'for and against' or a reasoned opinion supported by religious/moral evidence or examples

(2 marks)

Level 3 for a reasoned evaluation, using religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, referring to another point of view

(3 marks)

Level 4 for a coherent and reasoned evaluation, based on religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, giving an account of an alternative point of view to reach a personal conclusion

(4 marks)

AO3 4 marks

8. (a) Ordination is the ceremony by which a samanera becomes a bhikku.
- For a partially correct answer (1 mark)
 For a correct answer (2 marks)
AO1 2 marks
- (b) The special rules followed by bikkhus and bikkhunīs are the second set of five precepts. They are to refrain from 1) eating after midday, 2) dancing, singing and unsuitable entertainment, 3) using scent or garlands, 4) sleeping on high or wide beds, 5) handling gold or silver.
- Level 1 for an isolated example of relevant knowledge (2 marks)
 Level 2 for basic relevant knowledge presented within a limited structure (4 marks)
 Level 3 for an organised outline / description, deploying relevant knowledge, with some specialist vocabulary (6 marks)
AO1 6 marks
- (c) It is important for Buddhists to abstain from taking drugs because they cloud the mind. This is the fifth precept and reminds Buddhists that it is a mistake to think that drugs help a person to escape from the unhappiness of life. Drugs reduce mindfulness and have the opposite effect to meditation which awakens a person to the reality of life.
- Level 1 for a simple, appropriate and relevant idea (2 marks)
 Level 2 for a basic explanation showing understanding of a relevant idea (4 marks)
 Level 3 for a developed explanation showing an understanding of the main idea(s) using some specialist vocabulary (6 marks)
 Level 4 for a comprehensive explanation showing a coherent understanding of the main idea(s) and using specialist vocabulary appropriately (8 marks)
AO2 8 marks
- (d) The issue is that whether a person is evil or bad is difficult or impossible to know but their actions may easily be judged unwise.
- Level 1 for an opinion supported by one relevant reason (1 mark)
 Level 2 for a basic ‘for and against’ or a reasoned opinion supported by religious/moral evidence or examples (2 marks)
 Level 3 for a reasoned evaluation, using religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, referring to another point of view (3 marks)
 Level 4 for a coherent and reasoned evaluation, based on religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, giving an account of an alternative point of view to reach a personal conclusion (4 marks)
AO3 4 marks

Section 5 Options

9. A Place of Buddhist Worship

- (a) (i) The main features of a vihara arise from its function as a resting place for bhikkus and bhikkunis. At the vihara they meditate, study and work together. There are copies of the Tipitaka and other writings from the basis of the teaching given by the theras. There is a room in which there is a shrine with an image of the Buddha with candles, incense and offerings.

Level 1 for an isolated example of relevant knowledge. (1 mark)

Level 2 for basic relevant knowledge presented in sentences. (2 marks)

Level 3 for a clear and structured outline/description, using some specialist vocabulary. (3 marks)

Level 4 for a coherent and comprehensive description, using specialist terms appropriately and with precision. (4 marks)

AO1 4 marks

- (ii) The vihara has such features because it is designed as a place for the pursuit and practice of enlightened living. The sangha, or community, lives to fulfil the dhamma. The room in which there is the shrine is where the bhikkus perform puja. The Tipitaka and other Buddhist writings, and the teaching of the theras, are what they study.

Level 1 for a simple, appropriate and relevant idea. (2 marks)

Level 2 for a basic explanation showing understanding of a relevant idea presented in sentences. (4 marks)

Level 3 for a clear and structured explanation showing an understanding of the main idea(s), using some specialist vocabulary. (6 marks)

Level 4 for a coherent and comprehensive explanation showing a full understanding of the main idea(s) using specialist terms appropriately and with precision. (8 marks)

AO2 8 marks

- (b) The issues is whether Buddhists should worship together and, if so, whether they should worship in their nearest vihara, in the vihara of their choice, or elsewhere: an opportunity to evaluate the implications of divisions in Buddhism.

Level 1 for an opinion supported by one relevant reason. (2 marks)

Level 2 for a basic 'for and against' or a reasoned opinion supported by religious/moral evidence or examples, presented in sentences. (4 marks)

Level 3 for a structured and reasoned evaluation, using religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, referring to another point of view and using some specialist vocabulary. (6 marks)

Level 4 for a coherent and reasoned evaluation, based on religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, giving an account of an alternative point of view to reach a personal conclusion using specialist terms appropriately and with precision. (8 marks)

AO3 4 marks

Quality of Written Communication (3 marks)

Relevant information presented in a form that suits its purpose 1 mark

Text is legible, spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate, so that meaning is clear. 1 mark

A suitable structure and style of writing has been used. 1 mark

10. Buddhists and Work

- (a) (i) Buddhism teaches that right livelihood is an essential part of sila, and of the eightfold path. How a person earns a living is important kamma and of great consequence to their future. Work must not only not be harmful to life but must be beneficial. Such work done with the right intention attracts punna. The principles of the Pansil and the Paramitas apply.

Level 1 for an isolated example of relevant knowledge. (1 mark)

Level 2 for basic relevant knowledge presented in sentences. (2 marks)

Level 3 for a clear and structured outline/description, using some specialist vocabulary. (3 marks)

Level 4 for a coherent and comprehensive description, using specialist terms appropriately and with precision. (4 marks)

AO1 4 marks

- (ii) Buddhists try to apply Buddhist values in the work they do by following the guidance given in Buddhist teaching. They use the principles expressed in such summaries as the Pansil, the six paramitas and the noble eightfold path. Guided by these pointers a wise person uses upaya kausala, skilful application, rather than blind obedience to the rules. It is the intention behind the kamma in employment that determines its punna.

Level 1 for a simple, appropriate and relevant idea. (2 marks)

Level 2 for a basic explanation showing understanding of a relevant idea presented in sentences. (4 marks)

Level 3 for a clear and structured explanation showing an understanding of the main idea(s), using some specialist vocabulary. (6 marks)

Level 4 for a coherent and comprehensive explanation showing a full understanding of the main idea(s) using specialist terms appropriately and with precision. (8 marks)

AO2 8 marks

- (b) The issue is whether any job is better than being unemployed.

Level 1 for an opinion supported by one relevant reason. (2 marks)

Level 2 for a basic 'for and against' or a reasoned opinion supported by religious/moral evidence or examples, presented in sentences. (4 marks)

Level 3 for a structured and reasoned evaluation, using religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, referring to another point of view and using some specialist vocabulary. (6 marks)

Level 4 for a coherent and reasoned evaluation, based on religious/moral argument, evidence or examples, giving an account of an alternative point of view to reach a personal conclusion using specialist terms appropriately and with precision. (8 marks)

AO3 4 marks

Quality of Written Communication

(3 marks)

Relevant information presented in a form that suits its purpose

1 mark

Text is legible, spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate, so that meaning is clear.

1 mark

A suitable structure and style of writing has been used.

1 mark