

02 Theme B: religion and life

Qu	Part	Marking guidance	Total marks
02	1	<p>Which one of the following is a religious theory about how the universe began?</p> <p>A The big cloud. B Creation. C Collision theory. D Atomic theory.</p> <p>Target: AO1:1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority.</p> <p>Answer: B Creation.</p>	1
02	2	<p>Give two examples of what religious believers might do to help to carry out the duty of stewardship.</p> <p>Target: AO1:1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority.</p> <p>One mark for each of two correct points.</p> <p>Recycle/protect the environment/stop pollution/raise awareness about environmental issues, etc.</p>	2

02	3	<p>Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about abortion.</p> <p>In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.</p> <p>Target: AO1:3 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including similarities and differences within and/or between religions and beliefs</p> <p>First belief Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate belief – 1 mark Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate belief – 2 marks</p> <p>Second belief Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate belief – 1 mark Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate belief – 2 marks</p> <p>Students may include some of the following points, but all other relevant points must be credited:</p> <p>Buddhism Abortion goes against the 1st Precept – ‘I will not harm any living thing.’/abortion should not take place out of selfish reasons./‘Abortion is the same as taking the life of a living being and as such is not a just action’ (The Dalai Lama). Abortion to save a mother’s life may be the most compassionate action carried out with the right intention.</p> <p>Christianity Roman Catholics oppose abortion/made in God's image (Genesis 1:27)/life begins at conception/Exodus 20:13/God loves children (Matt 18:10; Luke 18:15–16)/most Protestants believe that it depends on the circumstances, abortion to save the life of the mother may be the most loving action.</p> <p>Hinduism Brahman, the Supreme Spirit, is within every living being/life is sacred and needs to be valued and respected/Ahimsa/Chandogya Upanishad 5.10.7 shows that life begins at conception/some texts say that abortion is a worse crime than killings one’s parents/abortion to save the life of the mother may be justified.</p> <p>Islam Human life is precious/sacred gift from Allah (Qur’an 17:33)/‘No severer of womb-relationship ties will ever enter paradise (Hadith)/On Judgement Day children will ask why they were killed/Qur’an 17:31. Abortions to save a mother’s life are permitted by some jurists as the lesser of two evils.</p> <p>Judaism God creates life and knows us before we are born/Psalm 139:13, 15–16/given vocation before birth: Isaiah 49:5 and Jeremiah 1:5/abortion is permitted for serious reasons as the lesser of two evils/Rabbis give guidance on when it is permissible/mothers are required to have an</p>	4
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	<p>abortion if continuing with the pregnancy would kill them. Abortion on demand is not permitted.</p> <p>Sikhism Child a gift from God (Guru Granth Sahib 1239)/everyone important and valuable/'divine spark' in everyone/'abortion is taboo as it is an interference in the creative work of God' (Mansukhani 1986b:183), but allowed if the mother's life is at risk or if the developing foetus is unviable.</p>	
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02	4	<p>Explain two religious beliefs about animal experimentation.</p> <p>Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.</p> <p>Target: AO1:1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority.</p> <p>First belief Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching – 1 mark Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching – 2 marks</p> <p>Second belief Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching – 1 mark Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching – 2 marks</p> <p>Relevant and accurate reference to scripture or sacred writing – 1 mark</p> <p>Students may include some of the following points, all other relevant points must be credited: Good purposes for animal experimentations would include testing and developing life-saving medicines but not testing frivolous things such as cosmetics/respect for animals would include not using them unless there is no alternative and the outcome is likely to be of value, otherwise it is not right to experiment on animals.</p> <p>Buddhism Wrong to hurt or kill animals so oppose animal experimentation/1st Precept – teaching of Ahimsa, do not harm any living thing/belief in interdependence of all living things which is linked to rebirth/loving kindness and compassion the teaching of the Buddha/effect on karma/Dhammapada 129.</p> <p>Christianity Opposes cruelty but may accept animal experimentation if it benefits humans/ideas of stewardship stress responsibility for animals and their welfare, so may be opposed to testing/beliefs about dominion stress animals may be used to benefit humans/opposes testing of cosmetics on animals/Proverbs 12:10/Luke 12:6.</p> <p>Hinduism Hindus are against animal experimentation because of samsara, the belief that all life is interconnected/some deities appear as animals/teaching of Ahimsa – no harm/animals have the divine spark of the divine within them/“There is no quality of soul more subtle than non-violence and no virtue of spirit greater than reverence for life” Mahavira</p> <p>Islam Muslims believe animals have legal rights but experimentation may be acceptable if it benefits humans and does not cause suffering – God has provided animals for human use and benefit: Qur'an 40:79–80/ actions are judged according to intention – there must be a ‘just cause’ for harming or killing an animal (hadith)/oppose testing of cosmetics on animals.</p>	5
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		<p>Judaism Jews are taught not to blemish or injure animals/Deuteronomy 22:6/ Deuteronomy 25:4/human beings take priority over animals and have dominion over them Genesis 9:1–3/may be allowed if it helps to advance medical science/The righteous person regards the life of his beast – Proverbs 12:10.</p> <p>Sikhism Sikhs teach that God is present in all living beings so animals have God within them/but may accept animal experimentation if it advances medical science, although strongly opposed to causing harm to animals/believe that animals have equal rights with humans/against cosmetic testing on animals/Guru Granth Sahib Ji, 1350</p>	
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02	5	<p>'It is not reasonable to believe in life after death.'</p> <p>Evaluate this statement.</p> <p>In your answer you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement • should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view • should refer to religious arguments • may refer to non-religious arguments • should reach a justified conclusion. <p>Target: AO2 Analyse and evaluate aspects of religion and belief, including significance and influence.</p>	12																		
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Levels</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td> A well-argued response, reasoned consideration of different points of view. Logical chains of reasoning leading to judgement(s) supported by knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. References to religion applied to the issue. </td> <td style="text-align: center;">10–12</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td> Reasoned consideration of different points of view. Logical chains of reasoning that draw on knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. Clear reference to religion. </td> <td style="text-align: center;">7–9</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td> Reasoned consideration of a point of view. A logical chain of reasoning drawing on knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. OR Recognition of different points of view, each supported by relevant reasons/evidence. Maximum of Level 2 if there is no reference to religion. </td> <td style="text-align: center;">4–6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Point of view with reason(s) stated in support.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1–3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td>Nothing worthy of credit.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Levels	Criteria	Marks	4	A well-argued response, reasoned consideration of different points of view. Logical chains of reasoning leading to judgement(s) supported by knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. References to religion applied to the issue.	10–12	3	Reasoned consideration of different points of view. Logical chains of reasoning that draw on knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. Clear reference to religion.	7–9	2	Reasoned consideration of a point of view. A logical chain of reasoning drawing on knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. OR Recognition of different points of view, each supported by relevant reasons/evidence. Maximum of Level 2 if there is no reference to religion.	4–6	1	Point of view with reason(s) stated in support.	1–3	0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0	
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		<p>Students may include some of the following evidence and arguments, but all relevant evidence and arguments must be credited.</p> <p>Arguments in support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • many atheists and humanists would argue that there is no proof of any form of afterlife/or of a soul or spirit that could survive death/nobody has come back from the dead in a way that is 																			

	<p>guaranteed/even Jesus' 'appearances' could have been made up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • neither reincarnation nor resurrection make sense/a person can only be human in one physical body/another body means another person/you cannot live without a body • ideas of spirits etc. are just wishful thinking because people are scared of facing the reality that they are alive only for a short time. <p>Arguments in support of other views</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is evidence in scripture or religious texts of life after death and scripture is the 'Word of God' or the teaching of Gurus etc • there are a lot of cases of people being able to recall previous existences in detail that can only be valid if the person actually lived that previous existence • in near death experiences, the soul leaves the body for a time, proving that the soul is different from the body and can live on without the body/people who have near-death experiences meet people who are already dead but who are obviously continuing in a different form of existence, etc <p>Buddhism</p> <p>Scripture describes the six places of rebirth – heaven, human, asura, animal, hungry ghost and hell and some Buddhists take this literally. Recollection of previous lives also taken as evidence. This included stories in scriptures about the Buddha's previous lives. The Tibetan Book of the Dead describes the Bardo stage between rebirths in detail.</p> <p>Christianity</p> <p>It is claimed that Jesus rose from the dead and promised that those who follow him will enjoy the Kingdom of Heaven/Jesus claimed to be the 'resurrection and the life' (John 11:25) and that those who believe in him will have eternal life (John 5:24)/Jesus told one of those crucified with him that he would join him in paradise (Luke 23:43)</p> <p>Hinduism</p> <p>According to scripture, the atman is reborn many times, this is samsara (reincarnation)/Bhagavad Gita 2:22 "As a man casts off his worn-out clothes and takes on other new ones, so does the embodied soul cast off his worn-out bodies and enters other new"/the atman can move nearer the ultimate release from rebirth, moksha/Bhagavad Gita 2:27</p> <p>Islam</p> <p>The Qur'an includes teaching about the Day of Resurrection or the Day of Judgement when Allah will balance the good deeds a person has done in their life against the bad deeds (Surah 39:70)/good people will go to paradise (Jannah) (Surah 3:115), a place of joy and bliss/those rejected will be punished in hell (Jahannam) (Surah 3:116).</p> <p>Judaism</p> <p>Jewish scriptures say that after death everyone goes to Sheol (eg Psalm 86:13, Job 14:13)/Daniel 12:2 "Multitudes who sleep in the dust of the earth will awake: some to everlasting life, others to shame and everlasting contempt." Some believe good people will enter paradise and wicked people will go to Gehenna (hell) after the last judgement.</p>	
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