



# **Examiners' Report June 2022**

**International GCSE Religious Studies 4RS1 01**

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## Introduction

This is, in effect, only the second time this specification has been examined in a full summer series. 4RS1 is a linear qualification with both Paper 1 and paper 2 examined at the end of a course of study.

Paper 1 aims to test knowledge, understanding and analytical and evaluative skills concerned with Beliefs and Values, whilst Paper 2 focusses on the Religious Community.

On Paper 1, candidates can base responses on one or more of the six major world religions covered in the mark scheme. They may also be asked to consider the beliefs and opinions of non-religious people, as required by the Specification.

**Paper 1** is marked out of 100 marks comprising one full question, parts a to d inclusive, with a choice of two, from each of the four sections. It provides 60% of the weighting for the examination.

**Paper 2** is marked out of 60 marks comprising three questions, parts a to c inclusive from each of three sections. The choice in this case is provided by the religion rather than by a choice of question within the religion. It provides 40% of the weighting for the examination.

### **Paper 1, Beliefs and Values, is divided into four sections:**

1. The Universe, Creation and the Place of Human Beings
2. Life and Death
3. Peace and Conflict
4. Rights, Equality and Social Justice.

In each section, candidates are required to choose one of two questions. Each question has the same structure though the content varies:

- An (a) question worth 3 marks.
- A (b) question worth 4 marks.
- A (c) question worth 6 marks.
- A (d) question worth 12 marks.

This year the total number of candidates entering the examination increased. As in 2019, most candidates answered from the perspective of Christianity, Judaism or Islam.

## Question 1 (a)

Identify three beliefs about predestination.

The key in 'identify' questions is to give three words or short phrases that are clearly linked to the question.

'Identify' questions are point marked and therefore credit can be awarded for each relevant point. Most candidates who attempted this question had a clear idea of the meaning of predestination and therefore were able to suggest three things that the followers of their chosen faith believe about it. Most included the idea that the deity had a plan for a person's life and for the planet.

This response was awarded 0 marks. It is included as an example of a candidate who had, at best, a vague idea of what predestination is. If the examiner were to work very hard they may find a way to link the three statements to a belief about predestination, however, as it is written, there is nothing creditworthy.

1 (a) Identify **three** beliefs about predestination.

(3)

1. Reincarnation.

2. Go to heaven.

3. Nothingness, = void



These responses could just as easily be in response to an entirely different question such as 'Identify three beliefs about what happens when you die.' However they are not clearly linked to belief in predestination and therefore could not be credited.



Make sure your responses clearly address the question.

This provides an example of the work of a candidate who achieved full marks for this response.

The points are brief but clearly link to the question. The candidate was not required to suggest what religion, if any, they are referring to so all three beliefs could be credited.

**If you answer Question 1, put a cross in the box ☒ .**

**1 (a) Identify three beliefs about predestination.**

**(3)**

- 1 God has already got a path for us
- 2 There is no free will
- 3 ~~Whether Christians~~ Whether Christians go to heaven or hell is already decided.



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Examiner Comments

Marks were awarded as follows:

1. God has a plan (1).
2. There is no free will (1).
3. Eternity is already decided (1).



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Examiner Tip

Stick to the point. Make sure the responses directly link to the question.

## Question 1 (b)

Choose **one** religion. Outline **two** beliefs about the origin of the universe in this religion.

As in 'identify' questions, 'outline' questions are also point marked.

Most candidates who attempted this response were familiar with the creation story from their chosen faith. The key in (b) questions is to provide developed reasons. A single mark is given for a simple reason, if this is then developed two marks are awarded. Each outline question therefore requires two developed reasons to achieve full marks.

This response was awarded 4 marks for two developed beliefs. The candidate gives a brief, but accurate account of the Christian Genesis story.

In both cases, the candidate gives a belief and develops it by using scripture as a development.

1. Christians believe the universe was created by God in six days (1), according to Genesis 1 (1).

2 Christians believe the universe is intrinsically good (1), as when God created it 'he saw that it was good' (1).

(b) Choose **one** religion. Outline **two** beliefs about the origin of the universe in this religion.

Christianity (4)  
1 Christians believe that the universe was created by God, in '6 days' according to Genesis 1

2 Christians believe that the universe is intrinsically good, as when God created it, he 'saw that it was good'



Developed beliefs don't have to be long-winded as long as the development is clear.



State the belief first, then develop it.

This response was awarded 3 marks. It is included to illustrate the difference between a simple and a developed belief.

1. Literalist Christians believe the world was created in six days (1).
2. Non-literalist Christians believe the Genesis story is a myth (1), and that God caused the Big Bang (1).

(b) Choose **one** religion. Outline **two** beliefs about the origin of the universe in this religion.

1. <sup>(4)</sup> The Literalist Christians believe that the world was created in 6 days and God rested on the 7<sup>th</sup>
2. ~~The~~ Non-literalist Christians believe that the Genesis Story is a myth and rather that God caused the Big Bang for example



In the first response the candidate gives one simple belief, namely that God created the universe.

In the second, the simple belief is that this is a myth but the candidate goes on to develop it by referencing the mechanism some believe God used to create the universe.



Focus on giving the simple belief (reason/example/way) then add further relevant information to develop it.



## Question 1 (c)

Explain why some people believe there is more than one God.

Unlike 'identify' and 'outline' questions, 'explain' questions are marked using a Levels mark scheme. Essentially Level 1 responses give short points with little or no evidence of developed reasoning, and score 1 to 3 marks. Level 2 responses, by contrast, show evidence of developed reasoning with a significantly more comprehensive explanation of relevant beliefs and values.

This was included as an example of a Level 1 response. This was awarded 1 mark.

The candidate gives a single salient point, namely that some people such as Hindus believe there is more than one God because their religion tells them that is the case.

(c) Explain why some people believe there is more than one god.

(6)

One reason some people ~~not~~ believe there is more than one God is because their religion states ~~it~~ that there is. An example of this is Hinduism, where many Gods ~~are~~ are represented throughout the religion.



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Examiner Comments

The candidate is clearly aware of the existence of polytheistic religions, but makes very little attempt to explain why such religions exist and continue to maintain the belief in multiple deities.



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Examiner Tip

Choose the question you will answer based on the (c) and (d) questions. That's where most marks can be gained.

This response was included as an example of a Level 2 response. This was awarded 6 marks, illustrating the extremes of response seen in the examination.

(c) Explain why some people believe there is more than one god.

(6)

Some people believe that there are multiple gods because there are different individual qualities of God or a greater entity and those qualities are represented by different gods. For example, Hindus believe that different aspects of their lives are under the control of different gods and that worshipping them will bring ease to their life.

Other polytheists believe that the existence of multiple gods justifies the imbalance in the world and perhaps the existence of evils such as natural disasters.

This is because the different and individualistic qualities of different gods overrule one another, leading there to be an imbalance within the world;

so some people use natural disasters and other evils as a means to justify that multiple gods exist and the struggle for power amongst them explains why evil is present in the world.

As well as this, other people believe in ~~polytheistic~~ polytheistic ideas because of their upbringing. Young people have been influenced to learn a certain ideology and accept it as the correct ideology which leads them to carry these beliefs as they grow up and pass them on to their future generations and so on.



The candidate suggests three well developed reasons why some people choose to believe in more than one God.

The first explanation considered the idea that different qualities are represented by different Gods. This was developed by the sense that these Gods then control different aspects of a person's life, and further development was provided by the assertion that Hindus believe worshipping these Gods will bring ease to their lives.

The candidate then suggested that polytheistic religions have less of a problem explaining the existence of imbalance in the world and events such as natural disasters. The qualities of the individual Gods leads to competition and the imbalance in the world can be attributed to the power struggle between the Gods. This imbalance goes some way to explaining the existence of evil and suffering.

Finally the candidate, like the previous candidate, then considers the impact of upbringing, providing more development of the idea. This final point could have been further developed to improve the quality of the response, but it was decided that the response was comprehensive enough, showing both breadth and depth, to warrant the award of six marks.



Development is key to Level 2.

## Question 1 (d)

"Humans will always cause conflict."

The final sub-question in each question begins with a stimulus statement which students are expected to evaluate whilst considering alternative viewpoints and making reference to at least one religion.

In common with 'explain' questions, it is not point marked but rather relies on a best-fit model consisting of four levels. As a general rule the levels can be considered in the following way:

- **Level 1:** Simple responses. These range from single points of knowledge often in support of the candidates personal opinion to a simple for and against with a simple conclusion. These are awarded 1 to 3 marks.
- **Level 2:** Developed responses. These are awarded between 4 and 6 marks.
- **Level 3:** Developed responses demonstrating some form of judgement and appraisal. These are awarded between 7 and 9 marks.
- **Level 4:** Fully developed responses demonstrating significant levels of judgement and appraisal throughout, with an evaluative conclusion. These are awarded between 10 and 12 marks.

Inevitably, candidates do not work within a level. Rather their response will have elements from a range of different levels and it is the role of the examiner to establish a best-fit to the mark scheme in awarding a mark.

This response was awarded Level 2 – 4 marks.

It is included in the report to illustrate the best-fit model in operation and to illustrate the quality of response that might be expected to achieve a low Level 2 mark.

(d) "Humans will always cause conflict."

Evaluate this statement, showing you have considered different points of view.  
In your answer you should refer to at least one religion.

(12)

I agree with this statement because of the idea of Tikkun Olam which means 'to perfect the world'. This idea suggests that the world is not a perfect place and that Hashem created humans to try and perfect the world. This statement is correct because us as humans will do whatever it takes to perfect the world make the world a better place. This may lead to conflicts such as war.

Although we are perfecting the world in any way that we can, some humans may believe that perfecting the world means bringing countries together and making peace between all countries. Therefore, I do not agree with this statement because there will always be other ways of perfecting the world without the need for conflict.

I disagree with this statement because even if humans do cause conflict, they may not have the ability to choose otherwise.



The candidate adopts the most common model to structure the answer, a 'for' and an 'against' with a simple conclusion.

There are isolated elements of religion and belief that clearly reference the Jewish faith. The candidate identifies relevant information with limited evidence of development, with a central theme of whether protecting the world will always involve the use of violence. There is little evidence of judgement or appraisal epitomised by a conclusion that is clearly based on a personal opinion. This conclusion is not justified in any way and introduces an entirely new idea that has not previously been considered.

There are clearly elements of a Level 1 response and limited evidence of Level 2 performance which leads to the award of 4 marks as a low Level 2.



Even the most basic response benefits from some attempt to judge the quality of the arguments.

This response on the next page was awarded Level 2 – 6 marks.

It is included in the report as an example of a strong Level 2 response.



(d) "Humans will always cause conflict."

Evaluate this statement, showing you have considered different points of view.  
In your answer you should refer to at least one religion.

(12)

Some Christians believe humans will always cause conflict. This is because they believe that since Adam and Eve sinned, all humans are born sinful and have a natural tendency to sin. This sin would inevitably cause conflict. Some Christians also believe this because they believe the prophecy told in Revelation, which talks about "nation rising against nation" and other kinds of conflicts that will occur in the end times. If these events occurred in the end times, it would mean that they were occurring before, showing that "humans will always cause conflict."

Other Christians believe that humans will not always cause conflict. This is because they believe that once humans accept Jesus into their lives, they become a new being or are "born again" and the Holy Spirit dwells in them and guides them through life. This may cause them, in their new life as a Christian, to avoid conflict and sin as much as possible. Although they may fall short sometimes, getting saved may greatly reduce the amount of conflict they cause.

Personally, I agree with the first view. Although I do believe that in most cases people cause or try to cause less conflict after they become Christians, this does not completely eliminate it. We are human, after

all, and sinful by nature. Therefore, I believe that humans, no matter how hard they try, will always cause conflict.



Consideration of the response shows that it demonstrates accurate understanding of religion and belief, over a very narrow range, in considering the innate nature of humans to be sinful after the fall, contrasted with the impact of the saving grace of salvation.

Both the 'agree' and 'disagree' show significant development using developed ideas to support the argument with evidence of the connection between the two sides of the debate as salvation clearly does not prevent human failing.

Sadly, there is little evidence of any attempt at judgement of the quality of the arguments and the conclusion remains a personal opinion reiterating what the candidate clearly believes is the stronger argument. This response would benefit from an ongoing consideration of the relative strengths and weaknesses of the two arguments in order to lead to a conclusion that is at least partly justified.



Make judgements as you make your arguments.

## Question 2 (a)

Identify **three** possible responses to suffering.

This was a very straightforward question enabling candidates to suggest a variety of both philosophical and practical responses to suffering. Many more candidates attempted Question 2 than Question 1 and a straightforward 'identify' question may be part of the reason why this happened.

This response was awarded 3 marks.

Some candidates chose to respond with a philosophical consideration of why suffering may exist. These do not need to be long explanations, but rather words or phrases that link directly to the question.

**2 (a) Outline three possible responses to suffering.**

(3)

1. God is testing us : Veil of soul making
2. We are intrinsically sinful it is our fault
3. Suffering is caused by the devil



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Examiner Comments

Marks were awarded as follows:

- God is testing us (1).
- We are intrinsically sinful, it is our fault (1).
- Suffering is caused by the devil (1).



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Examiner Tip

Keep the 'identify' responses as brief as you can, save time for later!

This response was awarded 3 marks. This candidate gives more practical responses in the sense that, rather than provoking thought as to why it may be happening, it provokes emotional reactions.

**If you answer Question 2, put a cross in the box ☒ .**

**Only answer this question if you have not answered Question 1.**

**2 (a) Outline three possible responses to suffering.**

**(3)**

- 1 *anger at the causer of this suffering*
- 2 *sadness at the fact this suffering has been caused*
- 3 *determination to do something about this suffering*



Marks were awarded as follows:

- Anger (at the causer of the suffering) (1).
- Sadness (at the fact this suffering has been caused) (1).
- Determination (to do something about this suffering) (1).

The candidate responded with three short phrases though in fact the marks could have been awarded for the three words anger, sadness and determination.



There is no benefit in writing more than you have to.

## Question 2 (b)

Choose **one** religion. Outline **two** of its beliefs that may give life purpose.

This question gave the candidates almost limitless scope to suggest beliefs and teachings that could be shown to give life meaning and purpose. The most common responses were the belief in an afterlife and the importance of building a family.

This response, though brief, was awarded 4 marks for two developed reasons.

Most candidates, with the exception of those who struggle with the concept of development, were awarded full marks.

(b) Choose **one** religion. Outline **two** of its beliefs that may give life purpose.

(4)

1 Christians believe that Stewardship gives their life purpose as they have a duty to protect the planet.

2 Christians also believe that they have to be a good person in order to get into heaven after death which gives their life purpose



The candidate was awarded marks as follows:

- Christians believe that stewardship gives their life purpose (1). They have a duty to protect the planet (1).
- Christians believe they have to be a good person (1), in order to get into heaven (1).



Focus on giving a belief followed by additional information or a quote as development.

Among those who failed to gain full marks were those who focussed on one key belief rather than two distinctly different beliefs.

The work of this candidate illustrates this.

(b) Choose **one** religion. Outline **two** of its beliefs that may give life purpose.

(4)

1 In Judaism, the purpose of life is to complete all 613 Mitzvot to then get into the Gan Eden

2 In Judaism it is believed that the purpose of life is a lobby for what's to come in the after life.



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Examiner Comments

This response was awarded 2 marks for one developed reason.

In Judaism, the purpose of life is to complete all 613 mitzvot (1), to get into Gan Eden (1).

The second belief that was offered is essentially an extension of the belief that this life is preparation for the afterlife, so was not credited any further.



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Examiner Tip

Do what the question asks.

## Question 2 (c)

Explain why some people believe there is nothing more than the physical world.

Since Question 2 was the most popular question by far on this paper, the range of responses covered the entire ability range. Almost without exception, responses were focussed on the idea that if a person does not believe in God then they cannot believe in an afterlife. Some candidates even suggested that some Christians only believed in a physical world though this was clearly based on a misunderstanding of physicalism.

The response on the next page was awarded Level 2 – 6 marks.

It provides an example of the quality of work required to reach the highest Levels of Level 2.

(c) Explain why some people believe there is nothing more than the physical world.

Physicalists / Ockham's razor  
Empiricism (6)

~~Some physicalists would argue that~~ Some physicalists, like Lucretius, would argue there's nothing more than the physical world as 'the mind bears all the marks of mortality'. This is due to the mind weakening with the age, much like the body, which makes it reasonable to conclude that it's mortal and not a separate entity. This is further supported by empiricists who argue we must be able to have a sensory experience in order to have knowledge of something, and since the non-physical world is not tangible, ~~the least~~ it can't be empirically engaged with. Logical positivists would go one step further from an empiricist's argument to say there's no point even discussing this matter due to the ~~fact~~ fact that, by nature, the non-physical world is not able to be scientifically verified. This idea is complimented by the theory of Ockham's Razor, which is a tool of arbitration between various theories and favours that which brings the fewest ~~more~~ unnecessary entities into question. This means that, we shouldn't pose the idea of a non-physical world in the first place as we can explain everything in life through physical, verifiable theories.





The candidate demonstrated appropriate levels of understanding and belief of non-religious concepts. These were incorporated into a comprehensive explanation of a range of relevant ideas. The significance of each of the beliefs contributed to an overall response designed to convincingly demonstrate why some people only believe in the physical world. The ideas considered included:

- The mind, like the body, bears all the marks of mortality.
- Humans require sensory experience to have knowledge.
- Anything more than the physical world cannot by its nature be scientifically verified.
- 'Ockham's' razor – we can already explain everything through physical, verifiable theories.



A reasoned coherent approach gains marks.

This response was awarded Level 1 – 2 marks.

This candidate demonstrated a much simpler understanding of the ideas associated with physicalism and, as a result, was awarded Level 1.

(c) Explain why some people believe there is nothing more than the physical world.

(6)

~~Religious~~ <sup>Some</sup> Non Religious People believe that there is no after life. This is because they cannot see it. Many people only want to believe what they can see because they have evidence it truly exists.

Although, Religious People believe in life beyond the physical world. These religious Jews are more open minded because they are able to think beyond they can see.

~~Other~~ Many non religious people still do believe in an after life but maybe not how Judaism describes it. They think that the after world is a place you physically go after death.



The candidate suggests that non-religious people believe there is no afterlife. This is simply developed by the idea that if you cannot see it, it cannot exist since there is no evidence.

All the rest of the information offered, that religious Jews are more open minded to the idea and that many non-religious people believe in an afterlife, was not answering the question and therefore could not be credited.



Giving religious views in a non-religious question has no value.

## Question 2 (d)

"God is the only possible reason the world exists."

Many candidates approached this question with gusto and some with a sound understanding both of religious and scientific views on the issue. The reasons usually included the scriptural basis for belief in a world created by God contrasted by the evidence suggested by the Big Bang and Red Shift.

For many, the religious basis for belief was much sounder than their understanding of the science behind the Big Bang. There was, more often than usual at least, an attempt to provide some judgement of the relative merits of the two arguments. Many candidates, in the end, pointed out that the deity may have used the laws of science as the tools of creation but, because of the scientific evidence for the Big Bang, it was impossible to conclude that God was the only possible reason the world exists. Some of these candidates then pointed out that even if it was logically impossible to disagree with the statement, they chose to believe that God was responsible because of faith.

The response on the next page was awarded Level 2 – 4 marks as a basic Level 2 response.

(d) "God is the only possible reason the world exists."

Evaluate this statement, showing you have considered different points of view.  
In your answer you should refer to at least one religion.

(12)

Some people may agree with this reason. In Islam, the holy book, the Quran states that Allah created the world in only seven days. Every life and everything that can be seen such as animals, plants, mountains and more is all the doing of Allah (swt). Allah is omnipotent and is the only one that can create such miracle. Some Muslims believe that volcanoes or any natural disaster is not a flaw of God but a test from Him to us.

However some people will disagree. Many people such as atheists and physicalists believe in science. In science, it is proved that the reason behind the creation of the world is the Big Bang theory. It states the universe started from a tiny particle that expanded. Furthermore, the existence of God cannot be proven so there is no chance that God is the creator of the world.

In my opinion, I agree with the statement above. Allah has mentioned in His Quran, which has been the same for 1400 years, that he only created this world in seven days.



The candidate constructs two opposing arguments which are essentially a list of simple reasons. There is some limited evidence of developed reason which was sufficient to elevate it to Level 2.

In support of the argument:

- The Qur'an says it.
- Allah is omnipotent.
- Imperfections are a test of faith.

Contrasted with:

- Science has proof of the Big Bang, simply developed by the idea of an expanding particle.
- God's existence cannot be proven.

The conclusion is a personal opinion with no evidence of judgement of the quality of the arguments – simply the assertion that the Qur'an, which has remained unchanged for 1400 years, is what the candidate believes.



A few well-developed points will be more valuable than a lot of simple points.

This response was awarded Level 3 – 7 marks following the application of the best-fit model.

(d) "God is the only possible reason the world exists."

Evaluate this statement, showing you have considered different points of view.  
In your answer you should refer to at least one religion.

(12)

I disagree with the statement. While the Bible's account of Genesis is a valid reason the world exists, Catholics would also accept the Big Bang theory, which is backed by solid evidence.

According to Genesis, God created the earth in six days, creating Adam, the first human, on the last day. He, <sup>God</sup> created the world independently and made the universe out of nothing. As an omnipotent being who exists outside of time, God, along with Jesus who is identified as the word, and the Holy Spirit, ~~or~~ created the universe. God's characteristics of omniscience, omnipotence and omnipresence make clear that He is the creator of the world, as he ~~ex~~ does not need anyone to cause His existence.

However, the Big Bang theory is also accepted by Catholics and it broadly lines up with the Bible story. About 13 billion years ago, an enormously dense nucleus made of eternal matter was compressed and it exploded, hence the name Big Bang. The exploded matter, through the force of gravity, formed our solar system. This theory

is supported by evidence such as red shift effects that suggest our universe is constantly expanding.

However, Christians who read the Bible literally would reject the Big Bang theory, as they believe God created the earth in six days, not billions of years. They see the Bible as the Actual Word of God, and the writers simply dictated to whatever God said. Since the Big Bang Theory does not line up with their understanding of the Bible and they do not accept it.

Catholics, on the other hand, believe that the Bible should be read figuratively. For example, one of God's days could last for billions of years, and they believe, 'Let there be light' in Genesis directly reference the explosion in the Big Bang theory.

Genesis is a poetic description of how the world and suffering came to be. The writers were guided by the Holy Spirit, but used their own terminology and metaphors. This does not discredit the Bible explanation, as the Bible is authenticated by God and is infallible. Hence

Catholics would see the Bible explanation and the Big Bang Theory as compatible.

To conclude, although God created the universe, the Big Bang theory also explains the Universe's existence.

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)





The candidate employs some sophisticated reasoning and development of ideas which elevates the response to Level 3. This is somewhat offset by the lack of appraisal of the strengths and weaknesses of the opposing arguments. The candidate attempts to reconcile science with one Catholic perspective and this suggests the candidate is aware of the weaknesses in the arguments, but these were not articulated.

The conclusion was particularly disappointing largely because it didn't function as a conclusion, rather as a statement of the key arguments. It could not be described as an evaluative conclusion. With so much sound evidence to draw on, the candidate could certainly have at least partly justified the conclusion resulting in increased marks.



Don't neglect the conclusion.

### Question 3 (a)

Identify **three** attitudes to cohabitation.

With the exception of those candidates who clearly had no idea what cohabitation is or, rather confusingly, thought it referred to living with friends outside the family home, most candidates were able to articulate three clear attitudes to cohabitation. Inevitably, some provided significantly more information than is required for an 'identify' question.

This response was awarded 3 marks for three simple attitudes.

The candidate made no attempt to explain or justify the responses, but they were asked for three attitudes and they provided three valid attitudes which can be applied to many people.

3 (a) Identify **three** attitudes to cohabitation.

(3)

1. It is not allowed

2. It is morally wrong

3. We have freewill so it is allowed. can do what you want.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The marks were awarded as follows:

- It is allowed (1).
- It is morally wrong (1).
- We have freewill so can do what you want (1).



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Don't say more than you need.

This response was awarded 0 marks, and falls into the category of those who don't understand what cohabitation is.

The Specification defines cohabitation as: couples living together, including in long-term relationships, without being married.

3 (a) Identify **three** attitudes to cohabitation.

(3)

1 To live in harmony with groups dissent to yours

2 To <sup>understand</sup> ~~understand~~ other beliefs

3 Shows God you treat others well



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

There is nothing to suggest that cohabiting as a couple would make a person more likely to live in harmony with those in different groups or to understand their beliefs. For many religious people, a cohabiting relationship is not an appropriate place to show God you treat others well, so this was also not credited.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Learn the definitions of specification terms.

### Question 3 (b)

Outline **two** beliefs about the consequences of cause and effect on life after death.

Although taken straight from the Specification, the structure of this question proved difficult for many candidates who focussed either on cause and effect or on life after death without making the link that one is believed to directly impact the other. Those who did grasp the meaning of the question tended to focus on the ideas that good people go to heaven as a consequence of their behaviour on earth, whilst those who don't repent for their sins go to hell. Others mentioned the concept of accumulated Karma influencing reincarnation.

Some suggested that non-religious people believe there is no life after death therefore the law of cause and effect would have no consequences on what happens after death. This was a valid belief and was credited as such.

This response was awarded 4 marks for two developed beliefs.

In this particular question, the belief suggested had to encompass both cause and effect and life after death. This candidate develops the initial reason with reference to the alternative scenario and then gives a developed reason concerning reincarnation.

(b) Outline **two** beliefs about the consequences of cause and effect on life after death.

(4)

1 Many Christians believe that if you are good and lead a Godly life that you will live in a state of eternal happiness in heaven.

2 Christians also believe that if you are bad and live a selfish and ungodly life that you will go to hell where you will burn for eternity.

Hindus believe in re-incarnation and the way you live your life will determine who you are reincarnated as, (as what animal). If you lead a good life you will reincarnate as a more conscious being.



The marks were awarded as follows:

- If you are good and lead a Godly life you will live in a state of eternal happiness in heaven (1). If you are bad and live a selfish ungodly life you will burn for eternity (1).
- The way you live your life determines what you are reincarnated as (1), if you lead a good life you will reincarnate as a more conscious being (1).



More complex questions require more complex answers.

This was awarded 2 marks for one developed belief. Again this reflects the necessity to consider both cause and effect and life after death to achieve the marks.

(b) Outline **two** beliefs about the consequences of cause and effect on life after death.

(4)

- 1 It can effect you on judgement day based if it is a good or bad deed and its effect on others
- 2 It is said God will reward all the good people and the bad will suffer in hell



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Marks were awarded as follows:

- It will effect you on judgement day (1), God will reward the good people and the bad will suffer in hell (1).

This was, in effect, all one developed belief, with the belief coming in the first line and the development of the belief outlined in the second paragraph.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Consider the question carefully.

### Question 3 (c)

Choose **one** religion. Explain the beliefs its followers may have about euthanasia.

If the (b) sub-question was more demanding in the question, then the (c) question offers some compensation, as it is a straightforward question on a topic candidates both understand and enjoy. Many candidates wrote confidently and well about the range of views on euthanasia common in the major world religions. Some followers will be totally opposed to euthanasia in any form whereas others may see it as the lesser of two evils, in some cases.

This response was awarded Level 1 – 3 marks.

(c) Choose **one** religion. Explain the beliefs its followers may have about euthanasia.

(6)

In Christianity many Christians do not agree with euthanasia. They find that euthanasia is a murder and therefore goes against Exodus 'Do not kill' which becomes a sin. They may also argue that euthanasia is not natural or part of God's plan, therefore we should not do it as it is not following God's journey for us. Some other Christians may argue that it is morally correct as a person is suffering and we are helping them. I find that it is acceptable as it prevents a person's suffering. Overall, Christians often find that euthanasia is wrong as you are killing another person though many see it as helping them.



The candidate essentially provided a range of simple views about euthanasia with no evidence of significant development. The ideas included:

- It is murder.
- Do not kill.
- Not part of God's plan.
- May help the suffering.

As such it demonstrated limited use of religious terms with limited understanding of religion and belief and a very limited explanation of the impact of those beliefs on attitudes toward euthanasia.



Development is the key to Level 2.



This response was awarded Level 2 – 6 marks.

(c) Choose **one** religion. Explain the beliefs its followers may have about euthanasia.

voluntary (6)  
~~direct~~

Roman Catholic Christian will disagree with <sup>voluntary</sup> euthanasia.

This is because they believe in the sanctity of life, <sup>due to</sup> Gen 1  
~~Gen 1~~ where humans are made Imago Dei. Therefore, they  
will believe that all human life is intrinsically valuable and  
so they cannot prematurely end a life, as it is killing one of God's  
creations.

the idea of

Church of England Christians will <sup>be</sup> ~~divide~~ <sup>the idea of</sup> euthanasia,

but will accept passive euthanasia in some cases. ~~Passive~~ Passive  
euthanasia is when life sustaining substances are removed, which cause  
a person to die. They will support this because they will argue  
the doctrine of double effect, where the purpose of ~~this~~ <sup>the passive euthanasia</sup> is to  
end a person's suffering, and the side effect is a premature death.

They will accept this as Jesus promoted <sup>showing</sup> compassion to ~~be~~ suffering.

Most Quakers

~~Quakers~~ will accept euthanasia as long as the  
person ~~that~~ has looked to their conscience and prayed first.

This is because they believe that the conscience is the voice of  
God within and so, <sup>place full authority on it.</sup> ~~it is~~ ~~the~~ ~~euthanasia~~ ~~is~~ ~~in~~ ~~line~~. Therefore,

if the euthanasia is in line with their conscience, they will  
accept it as it is in line with God's will.



This represents a succinct, yet accurate, account of a range of Christian views on euthanasia.

It considers a range of religious and philosophical concepts whilst drawing attention to the difference between active and passive forms of euthanasia. The use of religious terms is appropriate to the question and the coverage is comprehensive.



Provide both depth and breadth in your response.

### Question 3 (d)

"All religious people should have children".

Many candidates, approaching this from a Christian perspective, used the Biblical quote 'Go forth and multiply' as a means to agree with the statement. This was often contrasted with the celibacy of members of the Catholic clergy. Few candidates referenced St Paul's views on celibacy (1 Corinthians 7) in support of this argument. Surprisingly few candidates considered the environmental impact of having children in an overcrowded world as an aspect of stewardship. Those who did often suggested adoption as a way to have and raise Christian children whilst not adding to the problem of scarce resources.

This response was awarded Level 2 – 6 marks.

(d) "All religious people should have children."

Evaluate this statement, showing you have considered different points of view. In your answer you should refer to at least one religion.

Homosexuals |  
cant

Preists  
infertile

Sacrament

Fruitful  
and multiple  
men cant be  
alone  
-saved in  
child bearing

Catholic Christians would say yes to this statement because having children and getting married is one of the seven sacraments in the Roman Catholic Church. A sacrament is a moment or ceremony blessed by God, an invisible grace to a visible moment. When the children grow up in the church they will be christened/baptised and shown how to take first communion, learning about God and Jesus on the way.

Another argument would be that when we fell (Genesis 2) that men and women were perished. Men have to work and <sup>women</sup> ~~men~~ have to bear children and obey their husbands. "only through child-birth can a woman be saved" from the bible. Jesus also told his disciples to be "fruitful and multiply" to spread the word and make a family.

On the other hand there are many people in the church who cant have children. For example preists, they made a vow of celibacy meaning they can't have any sexual relation-

ships as this distracts them from the true meaning in life - God. How can you argue that religious people need children, <sup>when the ~~heads~~ heads</sup> of the churches don't.

Another argument would be that Homosexuals can't naturally have children and in the Roman Catholic Church they object IVF and AID, ~~as~~ as it brings other people into the relationship and IVF involves the killing of unwanted embryos, which is <sup>Murder</sup> ~~murder~~. "Do not kill" and "Love my neighbour." ~~murdering embryos~~

But this doesn't make homosexuals any less religious, Catholic would once again disagree "If you lie with another man as you would with a man, you have done something detestable" (Leviticus)

In conclusion argument against is stronger, if you count how many people who can't have children due to personal preference, infertility or sexuality then you wouldn't have much church left. Even though it's a sacrament for Roman Catholics, liberal Christians don't see it that way and not having children doesn't affect your way of learning about God. Overall I disagree not all religious people should have children

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



The candidate provides a well-developed series of arguments both for and against the statement.

In support of the statement the idea of childbearing as a Catholic sacrament is suggested. Whilst this is not strictly true, marriage is a sacrament, and the Catechism reinforces the importance of having and raising Christian children as part of the matrimonial contract. This is developed with reference to St Paul and the idea that, for women, the consequences of the first sin were increased pain in childbirth.

In contrast, the response considers the celibacy of Church leaders and those who cannot physically have children arguing that this doesn't make them any less religious.

The conclusion contains some limited judgements of the quality of the arguments offered leading to a conclusion that is partly justified.

This would be improved by a sustained attempt to judge the quality of the arguments as they are offered. This would then provide a means of evaluating the quality of the two sets of evidence and lead to a more robustly justified conclusion.



The key to Level 3 is appraisal.

This response was awarded Level 3 – 7 marks by application of the best-fit model.

(d) "All religious people should have children."

Evaluate this statement, showing you have considered different points of view.  
In your answer you should refer to at least one religion.

(12)

On one hand, some Christians may agree with the statement as God fully supports the upbringing of children. God commands Adam and Eve to have children and to be fruitful and multiply <sup>in the Bible</sup>. If God commands humans to do this, then Christians should follow this and do the same. This is a strong argument as this is the direct word of God and all Christians must follow and do this with no exception.

Also, some people Christians may agree with the statement as it is the kindest thing to do. Bringing a new life into the world is very time consuming, expensive and painful. However, it is the kindest thing to do to grant a new being life. Therefore, if Christians want to be rewarded by God in the next life, they should have children. This is a strong argument as it <sup>points out that it</sup> helps Christians to get to heaven, which is a Christian's ultimate goal, so why wouldn't they have children.

However, on the other hand, some people may

believe that all religious people should not have children as it can be the kindest thing to do to a partner. Child-birth is extremely painful and can sometimes cause death harm or even death to a female, therefore, the kindest thing to do is to not have children as it can cause a great deal of pain for others. This is a weak argument, as ~~many~~ <sup>many</sup> would argue that the pain of child-birth is worth the life of another. ~~and should not be~~ Also, ~~people have been~~ the risk of death nowadays is far lower <sup>24</sup> as medical technology is far more advanced, reducing the risk of death.

Finally, some people may believe that religious people should not have children as sex is sinful. Many religious people are celibate meaning they do not have sex as they believe it is sinful. In order to have children, people must usually have sex and so it would be sinful to have children. This is a weak argument as there are other ways around having sex such as ~~IVF~~ <sup>in-vitro</sup> fertilisation or artificial insemination.

In conclusion, I believe that religious people should have children as God intends this and also it is the kindest thing to do.

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)





This response was included to illustrate the benefits to the candidate of making judgements of the value of the arguments offered.

The arguments offered by this candidate are less robust than those on the previous script though there is clear evidence of developed reasoning on both sides. Though the argument that sex is a sin has no basis in reality, other than when it takes place outside of marriage.

This response is one of the weaker 7-mark responses and achieves Level 3 only on the basis of the weak judgements offered throughout the script. This is not sustained in the conclusion which is a personal opinion not rooted in the judgements already offered.



Don't make the arguments up to suit your perspective, stick to facts!

## Question 4 (a)

Identify **three** attitudes to remarriage.

'Attitudes' questions tend to be straightforward and often are well answered – this was no exception. Some confused remarriage with a second marriage, where this is permitted.

This response was awarded 3 marks.

4 (a) Identify **three** attitudes to remarriage.

(3)

1 Unacceptable and to be condemned, as it violates God's will.

2 Acceptable only when the couple is a widow and a widower.

3 Acceptable at any circumstances.



Marks were awarded as follows:

- Unacceptable (1).
- Acceptable for widows and widowers (1).
- Acceptable under any circumstances (1).

More information was provided for the first attitude, but was not required for the award of the mark.



Don't waste time on (a) questions. Each point is only worth 1 mark.

This response was awarded 3 marks.

4 (a) Identify **three** attitudes to remarriage.

(3)

- 1 Remarriage is considered adultery for some Christians as it is bad as it goes against the 10 commandments
- 2 Remarriage is accepted by some Christians as they are taught to "love thy neighbour" and treat others with kindness
- 3 Non-religious people support remarriage since there is only one life and you should live it to its fullest and do it your way



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Examiner Comments

Marks were awarded as follows:

- Remarriage is considered adultery (1).
- Remarriage is acceptable (1).
- Non-religious people support remarriage (1).

Again, more information was provided than required.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Keep it short and sweet.

## Question 4 (b)

Outline **two** non-religious beliefs about the meaning and purpose of life.

Many candidates suggested that without the afterlife to add meaning and purpose to life, non-religious people would focus on making this life the best it could be. Responses were largely focussed on a partner and a family and career. A surprising number suggested that Humanists might seek meaning and purpose in improving the world, either through caring for people or by caring for the environment.

It was pleasing to see throughout the Paper that the views of non-religious people were given more respect and credence this series.

This response was awarded 4 marks for two developed beliefs.

(b) Outline **two** non-religious beliefs about the meaning and purpose of life.

(4)

1 People who don't follow a religion believe that as there is no afterlife, this life has to be spent well, 'living the life to the fullest'. They live ~~to~~ to find love, for money, <sup>careers</sup> ~~careers~~ and children.

2 Some believe that raising children to be good people ~~is~~ is the true purpose of life, and show they can do this without God's laws and rules.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Marks were awarded as follows:

- This life has to be spent well (1). They live to find love (1).
- Raising children to be good people (1), and show they can do this without God's laws and rules (1).



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Non-religious beliefs are still beliefs.

This response was awarded 2 marks for one developed belief.

(b) Outline **two** non-religious beliefs about the meaning and purpose of life.

(4)

1 Atheists believe that they have no meaning, or purpose of life and they can do whatever they want.

2



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The marks were awarded as follows:

- They have no meaning and purpose of life (1), they can do what they want (1).



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Aim for two developed beliefs.

## Question 4 (c)

Choose **one** religion. Explain what its followers believe about the purpose of marriage.

Most responses considered the views of Christianity or Judaism. Most focussed on the importance of a stable family unit for procreation and raising children in the faith. Most also suggested the importance of a deeper commitment for the individuals concerned.

This response was awarded Level 1 – 2 marks.

Judaism

(c) Choose **one** religion. Explain what its followers believe about the purpose of marriage.

- is start family  
- children  
- connect your self to the other person

Judaism believes that the purpose of marriage is to connect your self to your partner and to be happy loyal and never betray them. G-d ~~present~~ presents this to us by using the term from the torah 'Love your neighbour' as you and your partner should love one another.

Judaism also believes that the purpose of marriage is to start a family with your partners.



This is very clearly a Level 1 response. The candidate suggests two simple ideas:

- To connect yourself to your partner and be faithful.
- To start a family.

The attempted development using 'Love your neighbour' is not appropriate in this case since the quotation should be applied in a much wider context.



Choose your SofA (Source of Authority) wisely.

This was awarded Level 2 - 5 marks.

(c) Choose **one** religion. Explain what its followers believe about the purpose of marriage.

(6)  
In Judaism, one purpose of ~~marriage~~ marriage is to have children together, and elevate the relationship. In the Torah, it says 'be fruitful and multiply', so marriage ~~is~~ sex is encouraged as it makes children. This ~~is~~ sexual connection also elevates the couple's relationship, and brings them closer together. Therefore, in Judaism, the purpose of marriage is to create a structure to have children and elevate the relationship between man and woman.

Another purpose of marriage is to join the 2 families of the bride and groom. Family is very important in Judaism, and marriage joins 2 families together, meaning they can share traditions and the way they celebrate festivals. This ~~can~~ <sup>may</sup> help the less religious side of the family connect to God more, and feel more spiritual. It can also help the couple and traditions to share with their future children, as it says in the Shema 'you should teach (the traditions) to your children'. Therefore, Jews believe the purpose of marriage is to join 2 families together in traditions.





By comparison to the previous example, this is clearly a Level 2 response.

The first paragraph essentially deals with the same two ideas as the Level 1 candidate. The ideas are conflated and therefore they are not as well individually developed as one would expect for 6 marks.

The second paragraph considers the importance of marriage in linking two families. This is also well-developed with ideas about shared tradition and improving spirituality. It then comes back to the children and the importance of teaching them traditions. Unfortunately, although the content is well explored this imparts a somewhat confused structure to the response as a whole, meaning that the explanation is not fully comprehensive.



Take time to plan your response.

## Question 4 (d)

'A nuclear family is the best model for society'.

Candidates in general had a clear understanding of the basis of the nuclear family – 'A couple (usually a man and a woman) living as a unit apart from their extended family'. It was accepted that for most religious people, the definition of a nuclear family would not include homosexual couples, but an argument could be made in support of this since many homosexual couples and their children live together as a nuclear family unit.

Those who supported the concept did so on the basis that it was the ideal model since it provided a balance of skills and appropriate role models for children. Those who did not suggested that it was too difficult to support this as many families, for a variety of reasons, do not fit this model and should not be made to feel in any way inferior. Surprisingly few candidates referenced the value of alternative models such as the extended family.

The response on the next page was awarded Level 1 – 3 marks.

(d) "A nuclear family is the best model for society."

Evaluate this statement, showing you have considered different points of view.  
In your answer you should refer to at least one religion.

(12)

According to Christians, a nuclear family is a type of marriage that is allowed by God because in Genesis it says that but us for you be fruitful and multiply spread out across. So that to those people or to Christians they believe that all Christians should practise nuclear family because nuclear family is the believe all man should look for a woman and get married in front of God and in front of their ~~relative~~ relative or family so that union can be blessed by God the almighty. A nuclear family is the best model

for society because it help all in the development of the society and since family is the basic unit of society meaning that without family our society can go higher because a nuclear family is the a family made up of parents and children and they the parents are the one who educate children so that they can be the future of our tomorrow according to believe of most people around the world. And also a family is important for the growth and mental growth of our children of the entire universe. Especially nuclear family is the most important form of family in the world.

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)



The candidate essentially provides a list of simple reasons in support of the nuclear family.

- It reflects the model in Genesis.
- A man and a woman should marry and have children.
- It helps the development of society.
- The parents educate their children.

There was no attempt to offer an alternative perspective and the conclusion merely states that the nuclear family is the best type of family in the world.

In the absence of developed reasoning, this is limited to Level 1. However, because of the range of ideas included it was awarded 3 marks, at the top of Level 1.



Quality beats quantity.

This response was awarded Level 3 – 7 marks.

(d) "A nuclear family is the best model for society."

Evaluate this statement, showing you have considered different points of view.  
In your answer you should refer to at least one religion.

(12)

A nuclear family is a ~~stereotypical~~ stereotypical family where there are two parents - a mother and a father ~~and~~ and an average of two children. In this ~~the~~ nuclear family, the father will <sup>generally</sup> be the 'breadwinner' and the mother will generally be the 'homemaker'.

One ~~thing~~ reason why you may disagree with this is that ~~the~~ this model of the nuclear family may be completely unrealistic for some and so, having this as the 'Model family' may be harmful to people mentally as they may feel ~~press~~ pressured to be like that family. For example, if someone is homosexual they are not going to want or be able to have a partner of the opposite sex. Therefore, the family will not have a mother and a father and having kids will be much more difficult. It is unfair to tell a couple like this that they must be like a nuclear family if they are physically unable to do so.

~~According to Judaism,~~ However, ~~if~~ if this model of nuclear family is stable and loving, you could say that this is actually good for society as it is something to aspire to and to follow. ~~Every~~ Almost everyone wants

their family to be secure and happy and if there is a model of how this can be accomplished then it may help people reach this security and happiness.

In Judaism, ~~the~~ family values are generally more traditional. The mother is seen as the 'Makenet Mabaayit' meaning the homemaker, she sets the atmosphere of the home. The father is expected to go out and learn and support the family. Judaism also strongly encourages having children. So, ~~the~~ Orthodox followers of ~~the~~ Judaism may agree that the nuclear family is the best model for society.

These days, many families are not nuclear. You have many different types of family for example: some gay couples and reconstituted families. Why should the nuclear family be the model for society if it is no longer necessarily how the majority of families are?

To conclude, for many the nuclear family is unrealistic or just not how their families are. In these cases, I do not think that the nuclear family is a good model. However, you could say that some religions for example Judaism would support the model of the 'nuclear family' for society.

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)



The candidate gives two opposing viewpoints.

The first of these is the value of the nuclear family as a model for society, with the religious content provided by the traditional values of Judaism.

This was rebutted by consideration of the reality of family structures today where many people live in single parent or reconstituted family structures.

Whilst there was no obvious attempt to describe one set of arguments as stronger or weaker than others, the candidate asks 'Why should it be the model if it isn't how people live today?', demonstrating an awareness of the value of the logical chains of reasoning established by the points raised.



Remember conclusions should be evaluative.



## Question 5 (a)

Identify **three** possible responses to bullying.

Most candidates had no problems answering the question. For some, the main ideas included the entirely secular such as speaking to an adult, fighting back and ignoring the bully. For others, there was a more religious approach, such as prayer and even 'turning the other cheek'. It did provide an opportunity for valid one word responses which some candidates employed successfully.

This response was awarded 3 marks.

5 (a) Identify **three** possible responses to bullying.

(3)

- 1 Accept and ignore it.
- 2 Fight back.
- 3 Give the bully another side of your face for him to slap, silently protesting.



The marks were awarded for the following responses:

- Accept it (1).
- Fight back (1).
- Give the bully another side of your face for him to slap, silently protesting (1).



Longer isn't always better!

This response was awarded 1 mark.

5 (a) Identify **three** possible responses to bullying.

(3)

1 ~~to~~ There should be laws on ~~us~~ we should not bully other

2

3



The mark was awarded for the idea that laws to prevent bullying would be a response.



Don't make it harder than it is.

## Question 5 (b)

Outline **two** religious attitudes to the importance of peace.

Peace is an important concept in all religions and most candidates had little difficulty outlining two attitudes. It was acceptable for the attitudes to both support the importance of peace.

This response was awarded 3 marks for one simple and one developed attitude.

(b) Outline **two** religious attitudes to the importance of peace.

(4)

1 A religious attitude towards the importance of peace is that, peace maintains stability between different religions and different areas around the world.

2 Another religious attitude towards the importance of peace is that ~~peace~~ peace brings us closer to God and closer towards his teachings.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Marks were awarded as follows:

- Peace increases stability between religions and areas (1).
- Peace brings people closer to God (1), and to his teachings (1).



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Development must add information to the attitude.

This response was awarded 4 marks for two developed reasons.

(b) Outline **two** religious attitudes to the importance of peace.

(4)

1 Christians believe peace is important because Jesus was the Prince of Peace. He wanted all of his followers to spread peace, which is what Christians do now.

2 Another reason why Christians think peace is important is because ~~humans were made in the image of~~ of situation ethics. The most loving action will always be peace, so Christians would support it.



Marks were awarded as follows:

- Jesus was the Prince of Peace (1). He wanted all his followers to spread peace (1).
- The most loving action will always be peace (1), so Christians will support it (1).



'Doing the most loving thing' is applicable in many situations.

## Question 5 (c)

Choose **one** religion. Explain the attitudes its followers may have to capital punishment.

Questions on capital punishment are always approached with some gusto by the candidates, who fall firmly into those who want it to be used and those who do not. Those who agree with capital punishment focus on its scriptural basis as justification to ensure the safety and security of society. Those who do not often point out the stark contrast between the ban on killing in the Ten Commandments and the execution of a criminal. These reflect some of the debate that occurs in wider society.

This response was awarded Level 2 – 4 marks.

(c) Choose **one** religion. Explain the attitudes its followers may have to capital punishment.

(6)

According to christianity capital punishment is prohibited because it is a form of murder which is condemned in the ten commandments. Secondly capital punishment is not encouraged because it does not allow the individual to change for the better because their life is being taken away, for example a person who stole may ~~Thirdly capital punishment~~ have stolen it for a reason; maybe to feed he's family and when he is killed he cannot change for the better. Finally some christians allow capital punishment for those who have committed murder using the arguement for "an-eye for an eye" where the criminal gets what he /she deserves.



The response considers the question from both viewpoints, both who disagree with capital punishment and those who would like to see it allowed. Three main ideas are raised and very briefly developed.

- It is murder, condemned in the Ten Commandments.
- It does not allow the individual to change for the better, he may have stolen to feed his family.
- May allow it for murderers based on 'an eye for an eye', the criminal gets what he deserves.

Although the range of views considered is appropriate for a (c) question, it lacks the depth of development required for the higher marks in Level 2.



An excellent response requires both breadth and depth.

This response was awarded Level 2 – 6 marks.

(c) Choose **one** religion. Explain the attitudes its followers may have to capital punishment.

(6)

Most Christians would disagree with capital punishment as it isn't loving or forgiving. Jesus said to forgive 'not 7 but 77 times' and so ~~treated~~ <sup>helped</sup> sinners to change their lives positively. This means reformation is a better option, however capital punishment prevent this. Therefore, most Christians would disagree because it goes against Jesus' teachings.

However, some Christians would agree because of text in the Old Testament. Here it says, 'an eye for an eye'. This means we should seek revenge, which could bring closure to a family. Therefore, some Christians would agree because it seeks retribution and brings <sup>justice</sup> ~~closure~~.

Although, most Christians feel it is wrong because it goes against the sanctity of life. 'The Lord hath gave and the Lord hath taken away.' This means only God can take a life, however governments interfere with that. Therefore, most Christians would disagree because capital punishment takes holy life belonging to God.



This response provides a much more coherent and robust consideration of similar topics to the previous response.

Each of the points shows significant development with the linking of different relevant points. For example, the first paragraph suggests that Christians will oppose capital punishment because it isn't loving or forgiving. That this contradicts Jesus teaching, supported by a well known scriptural quote. Jesus helped sinners change for the better by love and forgiveness. Reformation is a better option, but capital punishment prevents this.

This depth of consideration is shown throughout.

It is this focus on both breadth of view, by considering both Christian views, and depth required for the award of 6 marks.



Think about chains of reasoning.



## Question 5 (d)

'There is no point in punishment if it doesn't change the wrongdoer'.

This was essentially a question concerning the value of reform as a form of punishment by comparison to the other aims of punishment, and most candidates approached it in that way.

This response was awarded Level 1 – 3 marks.

(d) "There is no point in punishment if it does not change the wrongdoer."

Evaluate this statement, showing you have considered different points of view.  
In your answer you should refer to at least one religion.

(12)

The statement above ~~is~~ is true ~~if the points~~ to some extent, yes if the punishment is not changing the wrongdoer then there is not point, but it is also not true as if the wrongdoer is let go over even left to be ~~be~~ the person would commit more wrong. A good example is if a man is ~~en~~ send to ~~the~~ prison for murder and while in prison he still is ~~the~~ killing then what is the ~~use~~ <sup>point</sup> of him being punished in prison if he is not ~~to~~ <sup>be</sup> changing. ~~At~~ At this point many would say that capital punishment would be the ~~best~~ best option as the person is ~~not~~ <sup>has</sup> not stopped killing.



The candidate identified a number of isolated pieces of relevant information. They gave a simple account of why it is important that the criminal is changed, namely that if not he would do it again. This was simply developed by the example of a murderer who doesn't change and kills again in prison, leading to the conclusion that for those criminals the only answer may be capital punishment.

The candidate made no reference to any religious view, rather discussing it as a series of generic arguments.



A clear for and against with a conclusion gains Level 1.

This response was awarded Level 3 – 9 marks.

(d) "There is no point in punishment if it does not change the wrongdoer."

Evaluate this statement, showing you have considered different points of view.  
In your answer you should refer to at least one religion.

(12)

There is point in punishment even if it does not change the wrongdoer due to deterrence, retribution, protection and extreme circumstances of pure evil.

A flawed argument is that rehabilitation is the only point in punishment. Whilst rehabilitation is very important for many prisoners as it decreases reoffending rates and changes the mindset of criminals, ~~it is not the most~~ it is ~~important~~ not always possible. This is because there are some criminals where changing the wrongdoer is impossible due to them being brainwashed such as young terrorists who believe what they are doing is right and so they cannot be changed. A potentially better argument is that Jesus taught to forgive as people do make mistakes. However, this is flawed as some mistakes are too grave to forgive and therefore punishment no matter what is needed even if the wrongdoer does not change.

A strong argument is that punishment is needed in order to provide a deterrent. If there was no punishment for acts such as murder then the world would be very dangerous. ~~A potential weakness is that~~ Therefore, punishment is necessary as otherwise criminal acts would occur very

frequently with no one able to stop them as there are no repercussions. Another strong argument is that punishment is necessary for retribution. In Leviticus it says, "An eye for an eye;" therefore, if a bad act is committed then punishment is necessary to put the victims at ease. A potential weakness is that retribution is not always needed for small acts like a child stealing. However, whilst this is true and there is no point in punishing a child if they do not change, this is not always the case and for crimes like murder the victims' family want the wrongdoer to be punished even if they will not change.

In conclusion, although in some cases punishment is pointless if the wrongdoer doesn't change such as with young children, punishment is still important in many other scenarios and for many reasons such as to protect society, to act as a deterrent for future criminals and to enable retribution for victims.



The candidate begins with a statement of their view and then proceeds to develop it.

As the response develops the candidate draws attention to potential flaws in the arguments and then endeavours to rebut them. For example, the initial point considers the example of young terrorists, suggesting that it may be impossible to change their mindset as they have been brainwashed. This is rebutted by the teaching of Jesus that a person should always forgive, but also points out that some things are so terrible that forgiveness is not possible.

The candidate then moves to what they consider their strongest arguments, that of deterrence and retribution. This continuing series of judgements naturally lead to a conclusion which partly justifies the initial statement that there is a point because punishment serves more functions than simply changing the offender.



A critical approach to the value of an argument gains dividends.

## Question 6 (a)

Identify **three** sins.

This was undoubtedly the most accessible question on the paper. Almost without exception every candidate who attempted the question managed to suggest three sins.

This response was awarded 3 marks.

6 (a) Identify **three** sins.

(3)

1 Selfishness

2 Greed ~~murder~~

3 Ignorance and murder



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Marks were awarded as follows.

- Selfishness (1)
- Greed (1)
- Murder (1).



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

One word can be more than enough.

This response was awarded 3 marks.

6 (a) Identify **three** sins.

(3)

1 ..... murder .....

2 ..... adultery .....

3 ..... stealing .....



Marks were awarded as follows.

- Murder (1)
- Adultery (1)
- Stealing (1)



No explanation required.

## Question 6 (b)

Outline **two** religious attitudes towards the aims of punishment.

Many candidates chose to consider a religious attitude to one of the major aims of punishment followed by a second toward a different aim of punishment. This proved a useful means of accessing the question.

This response was awarded 3 marks for one simple and one developed attitude.

(b) Outline **two** religious attitudes towards the aims of punishment.

- 1 ~~reconciliation~~ justice, ~~tho~~ some christians believe <sup>(4)</sup> that punishment can bring justice to the wronged.
- 2 ~~rehabitation~~, ~~christians believe that by punishing the~~ ~~bad actions,~~ protection, some christians believe that by having punishments it acts as a deterrent to ~~doing~~ wrong so society would be protected as less more & wrong doings do not take place



Marks were awarded as follows.

- Some Christians believe punishment can bring justice to the wronged (1).
- Some Christians believe punishment acts as a deterrent (1), so society would be protected as more wrongdoings do not take place (1).



Aim for two developed reasons.



This response was awarded 4 marks for two developed reasons.

(b) Outline **two** religious attitudes towards the aims of punishment.

(4)

- 1 Christians would agree with retribution as it makes the criminal pay with something like community service. This means they may not commit again.
- 2 Christians agree with reformation as it re-educates the criminal and gives them a second chance. They show agape love.



Marks were awarded as follows.

- Christians would agree with retribution (1), as it makes the criminal pay (1).
- Christians agree with reformation (1), as it re-educates the criminal (1).



Start with the attitude e.g. Christians agree with...

### Question 6 (c)

Choose **one** religion. Explain the importance of forgiveness in this religion.

Forgiveness is an important concept for all religious people both in terms of receiving forgiveness from those a person has wronged and also by being forgiving of those who wrong the person.

The response on the next page was awarded Level 1 – 2 marks.

(c) Choose **one** religion. Explain the importance of forgiveness in this religion.

(6)

Christians believe that forgiveness is one of the most important aspects of their religion. Forgiveness is one of the bases of Christianity.

Christians take inspiration for forgiveness from the bible, this can be seen when Jesus ~~to~~ tells Peter to forgive ~~for~~ seventy times seven times, or when Jesus says to forgive ~~is~~ persecutors.

This essentially <sup>was</sup> ~~which~~ Christians consider forgiveness an important part of their religion. They say that everyone should be forgiven, even ~~even~~ the criminal, ~~that~~



The candidate gives a number of simple reasons to show the importance of forgiveness to Christians:

- Main basis of Christianity.
- Jesus tells Peter to forgive seventy times seven.
- Jesus says to forgive his persecutors.
- Everybody should be forgiven, even criminals.

Although the facts are correct, there is no attempt to develop them or explain why these facts make forgiveness important so it remained in Level 1.



An explanation requires more than facts.

This response was awarded Level 2 – 6 marks.

(c) Choose **one** religion. Explain the importance of forgiveness in this religion.

(6)

In Christianity, forgiveness is one of the most important things as it was what Jesus reflected in his life on Earth. In the Bible we see through the story of the adulterous woman, Jesus forgave her and didn't stone her to death suggesting that although she committed a grave sin, he forgave her and so he sets the example he wants us to follow.

Moreover, through the ~~bible~~ prayer that Jesus taught us which is the "our ~~father~~<sup>father</sup>", we say, "forgive us our trespasses and forgive those who trespass against us". We ask for forgiveness to God to forgive our sins suggesting that it is something important that we practice and ask God for. Through that example we see how important Jesus tells us it is to forgive others as "and forgive us".

Finally, when Jesus died for our sins on the cross, we were saved and forgiven. This act that Jesus did suggests God's omnibenevolence so much that he sent his only son to save and forgive us. So much so Jesus asked God when he was on the cross, "Father forgive them for they do not know what they ~~are~~<sup>are</sup> doing," ~~suggests~~ and this suggests Jesus's request to forgive us which meant that we were forgiven and saved.



This response gives a much more assured account of the essence of Christian belief in forgiveness, exemplified by the life and teachings of Jesus.

The candidate considers the example of the adulterous woman, explaining the significance of Jesus' forgiveness. This is further developed by consideration of the Lord's Prayer and concludes with the significance of Jesus' forgiveness of those who crucified him and its purpose in redeeming humanity, enabling God to forgive the sins of mankind.



Remain focussed on the question.

## Question 6 (d)

'The death penalty may be the lesser of two evils'.

Although this was quite a complex question, asking candidates to consider whether the death penalty may sometimes serve to benefit the greater good, most candidates dealt with it well, demonstrating a degree of religious understanding of the potential impact of the death penalty on both religious people and wider society.

The response on the next page was awarded Level 2 – 5 marks.

(d) "The death penalty may be the lesser of two evils."

Evaluate this statement, showing you have considered different points of view.  
In your answer you should refer to at least one religion.

(12)

The Roman Catholic will disagree with this statement because they believe that God is the only one that can give or take life. "For God breathed in the breath of life" can be used as backing for this as no one else but God did this.

Catholics also believe that all life is sacred due to the Sanctity of Life were because we are all "made in Gods image", we are all equal and cannot take life from one another.

Most Christians also believe that because God said "thou shall not murder", that means the death ~~pena~~ penalty is always unacceptable.

However non religious people may agree with this because, for example, if someone was sentenced to 10 years in prison for raping multiple women and children and when they are released, they go out and do it all again to a different set of innocent kids, then ~~if~~ they have clearly shown ~~not~~ no remorse for what they have done and will never change.

In my opinion I agree with this



statement when it applies to people who ~~comitt~~ commit the same horrible offences without showing any remorse for what they've done as they will clearly never change and putting them to death will protect society from them in the best way possible.



The candidate begins by disagreeing with the statement from a Roman Catholic perspective, suggesting ideas such as only God can give and take life, all are made in God's image and the Bible says do not kill. There is some attempt to develop these ideas but the development is very simple.

The opposing argument focusses on the idea, attributed to non-religious people, that people may not change and commit crimes again on their release.

The conclusion is simply a statement of the candidate's opinion with no attempt to judge the quality of the arguments or their relative merits from a faith perspective. The absence of any sense of appraisal roots this response firmly in Level 2 and the weakness of the argument against suggests it is a mid-range response.



Balance is key for Level 3.

This response was awarded Level 3 – 7 marks.

(d) "The death penalty may be the lesser of two evils."

Evaluate this statement, showing you have considered different points of view. In your answer you should refer to at least one religion.

(12)

Many Christians would agree that the death penalty is the lesser of two evils as it follows the utilitarian principle where killing one person will protect society and potentially prevent the killing of 100 other people. They would say the death penalty/capital punishment is acceptable as there are 36 mentions of it being used in the Bible and in cases where the person has killed another person, it shows the seriousness of the Bible's commandment 'Thou shalt not kill', to sentence them to death. The death penalty can also bring some comfort to a greater amount of people as it reassures the victim's family that the threat has been removed and is the ultimate form of reparation for the victim's family. The death penalty is also a strong form of deterrence and can help reduce the number of crimes as a whole. Although, some may suggest it is hypocritical to sentence someone to death for killing a person.

Although, many other Christians may disagree

that the death penalty may be the lesser of two evils from a practical standpoint. They may argue that ~~since~~ the time long of time someone is on death row for it is far too mentally damaging ~~found~~ for the individual and can lead to anger and resentment instead of regret and reflection. The death penalty also does not give opportunity for reformation, which Jesus taught the importance of in the Bible and prayer, where it says, 'and forgive us, as we forgive those who are against us.'

Overall, I disagree that the death penalty may be the lesser of two evils as ~~it~~ there can be complications during the execution which make the death penalty too great a punishment compared to the crime, for example if the method of execution were to malfunction and cause pain, or if the wrong person was sentenced to the death penalty.



This response demonstrates much more assured understanding of Christian attitudes to the death penalty.

The candidate establishes logical chains of reasoning, building a convincing argument why the death penalty may indeed be the lesser of two evils.

The contrary view is weaker, but still establishes a basis for a Christian view that it cannot be the lesser of two evils since in the end it is taking a God given life. This suggests the response is at Level 3.

The response is limited by the absence of any attempt to judge the quality of the arguments and the conclusion remains a personal opinion and introduces a relevant point which has not been included in the discussion, and this raises a significant objection to the candidate's view which is not explored.



Evaluate, evaluate, evaluate.

## Question 7 (a)

Identify **three** religious attitudes to proselytisation.

This proved to be one of the most challenging 'Identify' questions on the paper, largely because some candidates clearly were not familiar with the word. Those who were had little difficulty suggesting three religious attitudes.

This response was awarded 0 marks.

If you answer Question 7, put a cross in the box .

7 (a) Identify **three** religious attitudes to proselytisation.

(3)

1 Proselytisation is convert a person ~~per~~ from a certain religion to a certain religion.

2 .....

.....

3 .....

.....



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The candidate defined proselytisation but made no attempt to give a religious attitude towards it.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Answer the question!

This response was awarded 3 marks.

If you answer Question 7, put a cross in the box .

7 (a) Identify three religious attitudes to proselytisation.

(3)

1. Its wrong, people have their own right to believe what they believe.
2. Its what God wants
3. right as it can change a person and make people better.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Marks were awarded as follows:

- It is wrong (1)
- It's what God wants (1)
- It's right (1).



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Credit is given for the attitude, not the explanation.

## Question 7 (b)

Choose **one** religion. Outline **two** responsibilities its followers have in a multi-ethnic society.

Most candidates dealt with this very well, often backing up their attitudes using scriptures such as 'Love thy neighbour' to support their suggestions.

Of those that didn't, the biggest issue lay with those who discussed multi-faith societies rather than multi-ethnic societies. Since this did not answer the question, it could not be credited.

This response was awarded 0 marks.

(b) Choose **one** religion. Outline **two** responsibilities its followers have in a multi-ethnic society.

(4)

1 Christianity: Christians should respect other religions too as everyone are creations of God. They <sup>believe the</sup> other <sup>different</sup> gods in religions are actually the same Christian God performing different functions.

2 Christians should be inclusive and welcome other religions too in order to ~~but~~ set up a stronger and loving community.



This is included as an example of a candidate who confused multi-faith with multi-ethnic.

The responsibilities suggested by the candidate refer to people of other faiths rather than other ethnicities. It was not answering the question and could not be awarded marks.



Read the question carefully.

This response was awarded 4 marks for two developed reasons.

(b) Choose **one** religion. Outline **two** responsibilities its followers have in a multi-ethnic society.

(4)

1 Christians should be respectful to other ethnicities within their society even if they have differing views.

2 Christians should also be inclusive and treat 'love your neighbour as yourself' as it says in the bible.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Marks were awarded as follows:

- Christians should be respectful to other ethnicities (1), even if they have different views (1).
- Christians should be inclusive (1), as the Bible says 'Love your neighbour' (1).



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Don't confuse faith and race.



## Question 7 (c)

Explain religious attitudes to the treatment of the poor.

Many candidates gave a sustained account of the attitudes religious people may hold towards the treatment of the poor. The question does not specify that the candidate should 'Choose **one** religion', so ideas from different faiths can be accepted.

This response was awarded Level 1 – 2 marks.

(c) Explain religious attitudes to the treatment of the poor.

(6)

Christians believe that it is very important to help the poor and ~~that~~ Jesus was kind and generous, we know this as he helps a lot of beggars in his story for example he helps a blind beggar see, this helps shows the christian attitude towards treatment of the poor.

Another

Another religious attitude to the treatment of the poor by ~~the~~ Muslims is to donate 2.5% of your earning to the poor, this is one of the five pillars of Islam.



The candidate makes a few relevant points. There is little attempt to develop the attitudes other than the mention of Jesus and the blind beggar.

There are some generalities such as the payment of Zakah to the poor.



The response requires both added depth and breadth.

This response was awarded Level 2 – 4 marks.

(c) Explain religious attitudes to the treatment of the poor.

(6)

Some religions believe that being poor is a punishment for wrongdoing in a previous life and therefore they may think that they are getting 'what they deserve'. However, they may also think that by helping the poor they will be rewarded in the next life and so will support them anyway.

Christians may believe that the poor should be treated with respect and compassion, this could be because in the parable of the good Samaritan it is shown that love and kindness towards others no matter their position or their wealth is paramount.

Donating/helping the poor is one of the pillars of Islam showing how many Muslims would feel that treating the poor with compassion and donating their own wealth is incredibly important and a significant part of their beliefs and their role as a Muslim.



The candidate gives a number of relevant religious ideas, each of which is simply developed to give simple explanations for religious attitudes to the treatment of the poor.

For example, the suggested attitude of being compassionate is developed by the idea of the Good Samaritan as an example of how Christians should behave. The information given is appropriate and shows understanding though it lacks the comprehensive explanation required to access the higher marks in Level 2.



Aim to make your explanation as comprehensive as possible.

## Question 7 (d)

'Women and men should be equal in all things.'

Most candidates were able to create a persuasive argument in support of the statement, though some struggled to suggest a valid alternative view. Almost without exception the candidates overwhelmingly agreed that women and men should indeed be equal in all things.

The response on the next page was awarded Level 2 – 5 marks.

(d) "Women and men should be equal in all things."

P - Egal      A - comp

Evaluate this statement, showing you have considered different points of view. In your answer you should refer to at least one religion.

(12)

many <sup>christians</sup> ~~people~~ people would agree with this statement because they believe that God made all humans equally, so no matter if your ~~gender~~ <sup>man</sup> or woman you were still ~~made~~ made image dei. God is also sexless meaning that why ~~the~~ would God care about gender if he is above it (transcendent). Some christians may believe ~~that~~ in Egalitarianism which means that ~~both~~ both men and women are equal and should complete the same jobs ~~and~~ and get the same respect and money ~~on the other hand~~ ~~christ~~ \*

Christians may also disagree with this ~~the~~ statement if they believe in complementarianism which means that although both men and women are equal they are built differently and designed for different roles. For example men go work in ~~a~~ ~~the~~ working job where the mine etc and the wife stays at home mothering the children and cooking.

~~From a non-religious point of view I disagree~~  
From a non-religious point of view I disagree  
with the statement and I think that men and  
women are equal because it takes both to create  
a new human and both are created in the  
same way so they are equal in all things

no Jew nor Greek, no man nor woman - the bible  
states meaning that they're ~~not~~ equal in the eyes  
of God



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The candidate gives two developed arguments, both from a Christian perspective, to demonstrate alternative views on the statement.

They are simply developed and lack depth. There is no attempt to judge the quality of the arguments and the conclusion is simply a personal opinion that introduces a new idea and so cannot be described as justified.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Judgement is key.

This response was awarded Level 3 – 7 marks.

(d) "Women and men should be equal in all things."

Evaluate this statement, showing you have considered different points of view.  
In your answer you should refer to at least one religion.

(12)

The majority of people in society today would agree that men and women should be equal in most things. However, there <sup>are</sup> a few aspects of life where this perhaps does not apply, and some Christians believe that men and women have roles to play.

In most aspects of society men and women should be treated equal, such as in work, at home, and in day-to-day life. This is not always achieved due to the gender-pay gap, ~~caused~~ caused by women being encouraged to go for lower paid jobs. However, men and women are biologically different and have different strengths and weaknesses, so in sport, for example, they should perhaps not be treated exactly the same. In sport there is a difference in that physical capabilities of a man vs a woman and ~~that~~ although both should ~~deserve~~ deserve equal respect and appreciation - they should not be expected to ~~compete~~ compete on the same level.

Some Christians believe in complementarianism,



which is the belief that because ~~men~~ men and women have been designed differently by God for specific purposes, they should have different roles in society. Women should have children and care for them while men work and provide for them. However, this way of thinking can lead to sexism and oppression and therefore should not be supported. In the Church also, men and women are not treated equally, in the Roman Catholic church, women are not allowed to become priests or bishops because they believe God did not want women to be, as suggested by the bible. This seems ~~to~~ unfair and sexist but these are the beliefs of some people's religion and therefore should be respected, therefore this is an example of when perhaps men and women should not be completely equal.

In conclusion, men and women should be equal in most things, except when ~~it~~ it is physically/biologically impractical for them to be, ~~or~~ or if it is the fundamental belief of a person's religion that in some areas they should not be.



This response gave a well-developed argument for both sides of the question.

Arguing on one side that men and women should be equal in terms of work, home and day-to-day life. The candidate points out that though this is aspirational it is not always achieved, pointing to the gender pay gap as an obvious flaw. The candidate points out that men and women are physically and biologically different so in some areas, with sport as an example, they should not be treated in the same way.

The alternative perspective of complementation extends this further whilst introducing the religious view that God designed them differently for specific purposes, giving the example of the absence of women priests in the Catholic Church. They then point to the fact that this can lead to sexism and oppression.

The conclusion is based in the arguments and suggests there should be equality in most things, but not when this is physically or biologically impossible.

This provided a robust account with evidence of judgement, deserving of a Level 3 mark.



Don't accept everything, be critical.

## Question 8 (a)

Identify **three** reasons why some religious people may not support human rights.

Some candidates struggled to answer this questions.

Those who were successful tended to suggest ideas such as 'they go against the teaching of the Bible'.

This response was awarded 3 marks.

The candidate gives concise but accurate reasons why there may be problems for religious people arising from the human rights laws.

8 (a) Identify **three** reasons why some religious people may not support human rights.

(3)

1 Supports right to abortion

2 Supports LGBT rights

3 ~~Supports euthanasia~~ Some rights are against teachings in the bible.



Marks were awarded as follows:

- Supports right to abortion (1).
- Supports LGBT rights (1).
- Some rights are against teachings in the Bible (1).

Whilst the final point could be seen as repetition, there are other conflicts between the Bible and human rights, such as capital punishment, so this was accepted.



Don't write more than you need.

This response was awarded 3 marks.

The candidate gives a much more detailed account of the reasons why there may be conflict between Christian teaching and human rights laws, but cannot gain any further credit.

8 (a) Identify **three** reasons why some religious people may not support human rights.

(3)

- 1 Right to die is contradictory to the Church teaching as only God has the right to take away life for Catholics.
- 2 Evangelicals don't support right to choose own religion as they believe everyone should be converted to follow God.
- 3 Right to marry someone of the same sex is not supported by ~~Catholics~~ Catholics as it is against the Church teaching of only having heterosexual relationships.



Marks were awarded as follows:

- Right to die (1).
- Right to change your religion (1).
- Right to marry someone of the same sex (1).



Why waste time?

## Question 8 (b)

Choose **one** religion. Outline **two** attitudes its followers may hold towards interfaith relationships.

Almost everyone who did this question approached it from the perspective of the individual involved in a personal relationship with a partner from a different faith. Very few considered the wider significance of interfaith relationships established between the different faith groups living in an area.

This response was awarded 2 marks for one developed attitude.

The candidate states an attitude clearly and then adds further relevant information to develop the attitude.

(b) Choose **one** religion. Outline **two** attitudes its followers may hold towards interfaith relationships.

(4)

1 Christians believe that we should accept all different faiths ~~as~~ and relationships between different faiths.

2 Everyone has free will to do what they want to do.



Marks were awarded as follows:

- Christians believe we should accept relationships between different faiths (1), as everyone has free will to do what they want (1).

By itself the belief that everyone has free will to do what they want could not be credited as it is not linked to an attitude.



Attitude and then development.

This response was awarded 4 marks for 2 developed attitudes.

The candidate gives a clear attitude in both paragraphs and goes on to develop the attitude with additional information.

(b) Choose **one** religion. Outline **two** attitudes its followers may hold towards interfaith relationships.

(4)

1. Some ~~other~~ Christians are open to interfaith relationships as they see more to a person's character than their religion, and do not see it as a boundary.

2. Some other Christians may follow the ten commandments exactly and be against interfaith relationships as the person worships idol Gods.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

Marks were awarded as follows:

- Some Christians are open to interfaith relationships (1), as they see more to a person's character than their religion (1).
- Other Christians will be against interfaith relationships (1), because the person worships idol Gods (1).



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Development doesn't need to be long winded.

## Question 8 (c)

Explain the responsibilities many religious people believe they have to the poor.

Please note the similarity between this question and Q07(c). Q07(c) refers to attitudes to the treatment of the poor rather than responsibilities. This emphasises the significance of reading questions carefully and adapting responses to match the question asked.

A number of candidates struggled with this question. Partly this was due to poor timing or tiredness by the end of the paper, but part of it was due to a difficulty with focussing a response on responsibilities, even though many of the same ideas could have been employed.

This response was awarded Level 1 – 1 mark.

(c) Explain the responsibilities many religious people believe they have to the poor.

(6)

Christians believe that they should care for those who are struggling via charities, such as Salvation Army which help poor people back on their feet.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The candidate gives an isolated example of understanding and belief, namely that Christians have a responsibility to care for the poor.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

Time the paper carefully.

This was awarded Level 1 – 3 marks.

(c) Explain the responsibilities many religious people believe they have to the poor.

(6)

Many religious people serve in the society to help the poor as they believe that it is their responsibilities. This is because they believe that their God or goddess want them to help and all the people of them, especially the poor one.

They believe that they are responsible for helping them to ~~achieved~~ achieve basic human rights and so that they can enjoy the creation of their God or goddess.

Christians believe that it is their responsible to steward all the creation of God and as God's children, they have to help ~~and~~ the poor which are also the children of God.



This is clearly a much better response. However, it remains focussed on a single responsibility, namely the need to help the poor.

It is supported by several reasons why Christians should help the poor. It is what God wants and humans are stewards to care for the creation. Neither of these are well developed and lack depth.

This response remains firmly rooted in Level 1 and is, in effect, a response to the question 'Explain why religious people should help the poor'.



Broaden the responsibilities considered.



## Question 8 (d)

'Disabled people have the same rights as others in society.'

Most candidates had an opinion on this question. Most candidates were firmly in support of the idea that disabled people should have the same rights in society. More able candidates suggested that, all too often, they do not.

This response was awarded Level 1 – 2 marks.

(d) "Disabled people have the same rights as others in society."

Evaluate this statement, showing you have considered different points of view.  
In your answer you should refer to at least one religion.

(12)

Some people may disagree with this statement, as they believe that disabled people face prejudice in everyday life.

For example, people who are wheelchair bound often don't have easy access as many places don't have wheelchair ramps. This shows a lack of equality, as it prevents some people from accessing certain parts of society.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

The candidate gave a simple statement, disagreeing with the stimulus. This suggested that disabled people face prejudice everyday, developed with a simple example, lack of wheelchair access.

There is no further attempt either to develop the reasoning further, to add an alternative view or to reach a conclusion. This roots the response firmly in Level 1.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

'For, against, conclusion' works for (d) questions for Level 1 and 2.

This response was awarded Level 3 – 7 marks.

(d) "Disabled people have the same rights as others in society."

Evaluate this statement, showing you have considered different points of view.  
In your answer you should refer to at least one religion.

(12)

A religious person would agree with this text citing Jesus' miracles and the teachings of the Bible. Jesus' healing of the leper suggests that everyone has the same rights because at the time, people believed lepers were possessed but Jesus still healed him. Also in the Bible Genesis 1:28, we 'imago dei' everyone is made equal so therefore disabled people should have the same rights as others in society. Also in church some churches have priests which are specially trained to help and provide services for ~~an~~ ~~non-religious~~ person the deaf and blind.

A non-religious person would agree with this statement citing the 2010 Equality Act. The Act states that it is illegal to discriminate in the workplace under the grounds of disability, race, sex or religion. This suggests disabled people have the same rights as others in society as their protection is enshrined in law so they have equal opportunity. However, there are very disabled people working in executive roles in FTSE 100 companies.

A

A religious person would disagree with this statement citing the Bible. In the Bible, it is said that disability

is punishment for the sins are the parents and is the devil's possession of the child. Moreover, many churches accept that they do not do enough to accommodate for disabled people, therefore they do not have the same rights as others in society.

In conclusion, I believe that disabled people do not have the same rights as others in society because of the lack of help for disabled people in public spaces, and also the amount of disabled people working in executive roles. However, I do believe that disabled people should have the same rights as others in society and this can be improved by greater and more developed facilities for disabled people and also more legislation to help disabled people such as the 2010 Equality Act.



The candidate gives a well-developed account from both Christian and non-religious perspectives in agreement with the statement. This is rebutted by consideration of the religious views held by some that disability is a punishment from God, visiting the sins of the fathers onto the third and fourth generations.

Throughout, there are instances of the candidate questioning the validity of an argument by giving a counterview. For example, set against the idea that some Churches have specially trained Priests to minister to the deaf and blind is the idea that some Churches do not have access for wheelchair users.

The candidate concludes that disabled people do not have equal rights in society, but that this could be improved by improving facilities and strengthening legislation.



Same model, well developed, more marks.

## Paper Summary

There are a number of key observations that can be taken from this paper:

- There was some evidence that Advanced Information had been used effectively by some centres.
- Pleasingly, there was significant evidence of improvements in candidates' willingness and ability to make judgements on the quality of arguments in (d) questions.
- There remains room for improvement in terms of appraisal and evaluation, particularly in the conclusion.
- In (c) questions, there were improved attempts to both broaden and deepen the responses, with more candidates achieving Level 2 marks.
- In both (a) and (b) questions, some candidates write far too much, limiting their time on more demanding items.
- More credence and respect were given to the views and beliefs of non-religious people.

## **Grade boundaries**

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/support-topics/results-certification/grade-boundaries.html>

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