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**GCSE**  
**RELIGIOUS STUDIES**  
**8062/11**

**BUDDHISM**

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**Mark scheme**

**Specimen**

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V1.0

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Assessment Writer.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from [aqa.org.uk](http://aqa.org.uk)

## Level of response marking instructions

Level of response mark schemes are broken down into levels, each of which has a descriptor. The descriptor for the level shows the average performance for the level. There are marks in each level.

Before you apply the mark scheme to a student's answer read through the answer and annotate it (as instructed) to show the qualities that are being looked for. You can then apply the mark scheme.

### Step 1 Determine a level

Start at the lowest level of the mark scheme and use it as a ladder to see whether the answer meets the descriptor for that level. The descriptor for the level indicates the different qualities that might be seen in the student's answer for that level. If it meets the lowest level then go to the next one and decide if it meets this level, and so on, until you have a match between the level descriptor and the answer. With practice and familiarity you will find that for better answers you will be able to quickly skip through the lower levels of the mark scheme.

When assigning a level you should look at the overall quality of the answer and not look to pick holes in small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different levels of the mark scheme you should use a best fit approach for defining the level and then use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the level, ie if the response is predominantly level 3 with a small amount of level 4 material it would be placed in level 3 but be awarded a mark near the top of the level because of the level 4 content.

### Step 2 Determine a mark

Once you have assigned a level you need to decide on the mark. The descriptors on how to allocate marks can help with this. The exemplar materials used during standardisation will help. There will be an answer in the standardising materials which will correspond with each level of the mark scheme. This answer will have been awarded a mark by the Lead Examiner. You can compare the student's answer with the example to determine if it is the same standard, better or worse than the example. You can then use this to allocate a mark for the answer based on the Lead Examiner's mark on the example.

You may well need to read back through the answer as you apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure yourself that the level and the mark are appropriate.

Indicative content in the mark scheme is provided as a guide for examiners. It is not intended to be exhaustive and you must credit other valid points. Students do not have to cover all of the points mentioned in the Indicative content to reach the highest level of the mark scheme.

An answer which contains nothing of relevance to the question must be awarded no marks.

## Levels of response marking

In GCSE Religious Studies, differentiation is largely achieved by outcome on the basis of students' responses. To facilitate this, levels of response marking has been devised for many questions.

Levels of response marking requires a quite different approach from the examiner than the traditional 'point for point' marking. It is essential that the **whole response is read** and then **allocated to the level** it best fits.

If a student demonstrates knowledge, understanding and/or evaluation at a certain level, he/she must be credited at that level. **Length** of response or **literary ability** should **not be confused with genuine religious studies skills**. For example, a short answer which shows a high level of conceptual ability must be credited at that level. (If there is a band of marks allocated to a level, discrimination should be made with reference to the development of the answer.)

Levels are tied to specific skills. Examiners should **refer to the stated assessment target** objective of a question (see mark scheme) when there is any doubt as to the relevance of a student's response.

Levels of response mark schemes include either **examples** of possible students' responses or **material** which they might use. These are intended as a **guide** only. It is anticipated that students will produce a wide range of responses to each question.

It is a feature of levels of response mark schemes that examiners are prepared to reward fully, responses which are obviously valid and of high ability but do not conform exactly to the requirements of a particular level. This should only be necessary occasionally and where this occurs examiners must indicate, by a brief written explanation, why their assessment does not conform to the levels of response laid down in the mark scheme. Such scripts should be referred to the Principal Examiner.

In questions where credit can be given to the development of a point, those developments can take the form of:

- Example or evidence
- Reference to different views
- Detailed information.

## Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG)

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in 12-mark questions.

Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) will be assessed against the following criteria:

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

**01 BELIEFS**

Qu	Part	Marking guidance	Total marks
01	1	<p>Which <b>one</b> of the following is the book which contains stories from the life of the Buddha?</p> <p><b>A</b> Jataka Tales.  <b>B</b> Dhammapada.  <b>C</b> Tipitaka.  <b>D</b> Pali Canon.</p> <p><b>Target: AO1:1</b> Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority.</p> <p>Answer: A Jataka Tales.</p>	1
01	2	<p>Give <b>two</b> reasons why Buddha rejected his life of wealth.</p> <p><b>Target: AO1:1</b> Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority.</p> <p>One mark for each of two correct points.</p> <p>He saw the Four Sights/the prophecy was fulfilled/he wanted to find a solution to suffering/he was disillusioned with his own life of luxury/etc.</p>	2

01	3	<p>Explain <b>two</b> ways in which learning about the life of the Buddha influences Buddhists today.</p> <p><b>Target: AO1:2</b> Knowledge and understanding of religion and belief: influence on individuals, communities and societies.</p> <p><b>First way</b>            Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate influence – 1 mark            Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate influence – 2 marks</p> <p><b>Second way</b>            Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate influence – 1 mark            Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate influence – 2 marks</p> <p>Students may include some of the following points, but all other relevant points must be credited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Buddha is the blueprint for enlightenment – Buddhist monks follow his example to reach enlightenment themselves, eg leave their families, follow the middle way between greed and self-denial.</li> <li>• the Buddha proved humans could be enlightened – this gives Buddhists confidence that they can be enlightened; gives them a reason to follow the path</li> <li>• the Buddha’s experiences help people to make sense out of experiences today: the Four Sights show that old age sickness and death are part of life and Buddhists should always be mindful of them, and the Buddha’s life showed that wealth cannot bring happiness – Buddhists look for fulfilment and happiness in mental attitude rather than possessions.</li> </ul>	4
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01	4	<p>Explain <b>two</b> Buddhist teachings about nibbana/nirvana.</p> <p>Refer to sacred writings or another source of Buddhist belief and teaching in your answer.</p> <p><b>Target: AO1:1</b> Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority.</p> <p><b>First teaching</b>          Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching – 1 mark          Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching – 2 marks</p> <p><b>Second teaching</b>          Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching – 1 mark          Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching – 2 marks</p> <p>Relevant and accurate reference to sacred writing – 1 mark</p> <p>Students may include some of the following points, but all other relevant points must be credited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the goal of Buddhist faith: This is the end of all cravings, of greed, hate and ignorance, and the end of rebirth. Buddha’s first sermon</li> <li>• can be reached in this life or after death: Buddha reached Nirvana at enlightenment but then lived for 45 years teaching others how to find the way; Nirvana is peace of mind – those who have reached it experience life as all others do but do not respond to it in the same way. Life of the Buddha</li> <li>• cannot be described: All the words people could use come from their experience of this life, but Nirvana is not part of this material world. Questions of King Milinda.</li> </ul>	5
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01	5	<p>'For Buddhists, 'impermanence (anicca) is the most important of the Three Marks of Existence.'</p> <p>Evaluate this statement.</p> <p>In your answer you should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• refer to Buddhist teaching</li> <li>• give reasoned arguments to support this statement</li> <li>• give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view reach a justified conclusion.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target: AO2</b> Analyse and evaluate aspects of religion and belief, including significance and influence.</p>	12																		
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		<p>Students may include some of the following evidence and arguments, but all relevant evidence and arguments must be credited:</p> <p><b>Arguments in support</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• impermanence is a fundamental principle of the Buddhist faith/it is the principle of life that everything changes/humans have no control over birth, growth and decay and so need to come to terms with this</li> <li>• impermanence causes suffering and the Buddhist faith addresses</li> </ul>																			

	<p>this, impermanence operates on all levels of life and even in inanimate things so it is a constant reminder of powerlessness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an understanding of impermanence motivates Buddhists to do something to improve the quality of life – to achieve enlightenment, etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Arguments in support of other views</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dukkha is a more important mark of existence – unless people understand that life is unsatisfactory, they are not likely to search for a solution/everyone suffers and it is a basic feature of life/the entire doctrine of the Buddhist faith rests on principles which will eliminate suffering/it is the issue which began the Buddha’s quest for enlightenment (the four sights)/human nature involves attachment and craving – this is basic to all humans and leads directly to suffering</li> <li>• no fixed self (anatta) is arguably the most important because it addresses the issue of the identity of the person and the illusion of self as the main barrier to enlightenment</li> <li>• all three are equally important because they are parts of a whole view of the meaning of life and without any one of these, the underlying principles which Buddhism addresses are incomplete etc.</li> </ul> <p>SPaG 3 marks</p>	
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**02 PRACTICES**

Qu	Part	Marking guidance	Total marks
02	1	<p>Which <b>one</b> of the following is a Buddhist festival?</p> <p><b>A</b> Parinirvana.  <b>B</b> Holi.  <b>C</b> Anicca.  <b>D</b> Dukkha.</p> <p><b>Target: AO1:1</b> Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority.</p> <p>Answer: A Parinirvana.</p>	1
02	2	<p>Give <b>two</b> of the five moral precepts.</p> <p><b>Target: AO1:1</b> Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority.</p> <p>One mark for each of two correct points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• do not harm any living thing/do not kill</li> <li>• do not take what is not given/do not steal</li> <li>• no falsehood/do not lie</li> <li>• no sexual misconduct/do not commit adultery</li> <li>• no intoxicants/do not use alcohol or drugs.</li> </ul>	2

02	3	<p>Explain <b>two</b> contrasting Buddhist rituals associated with death and mourning.</p> <p><b>Target: AO1:3</b> Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including similarities and differences within and/or between religions and beliefs.</p> <p><b>First contrasting aim</b>          Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate contrast – 1 mark          Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate contrast – 2 marks</p> <p><b>Second contrasting aim</b>          Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate contrast – 1 mark          Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate contrast – 2 marks</p> <p>Students may include some of the following points, but all other relevant points must be credited:</p> <p>The specification references such rituals in Theravada communities, Japan and Tibet. Other rituals may be included.</p> <p><b>Theravada communities</b>          Bodies will be cremated/There may be a delay in cremating the body while merit-making activities are carried out on behalf of the dead to improve the next rebirth/monks lead the funeral and remind everyone present of the truth of anicca (impermanence)/relatives pour water into an overflowing jar to symbolise giving merit ( good karma) to the deceased/after the funeral, and about a week after the death, a monk visits the home and delivers a sermon to relatives and friends , this is ‘preaching for the benefit of the dead’ and is believed to help them gain a better rebirth.</p> <p><b>Japan</b>          Flowers, incense and a candle are placed near the deceased’s bed. These are reminders of impermanence. The body is washed and dressed and placed in a casket/coffin, positioned with the head towards the west – the realm of Amida Buddha. A Buddhist priest recites a section from scripture while mourners offer incense, flowers are placed in the casket which is then taken for cremation.</p> <p><b>Tibet</b>          A dying or recently dead person will have the Tibetan book of the dead read to them to help them through the Bardo stage between lives. The corpse is either cremated or fed to the vultures. Rituals and scripture readings on behalf of the dead may continue for 49 days the length of time people are believed to be in Bardo between lives.</p>	4
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02	4	<p>Explain <b>two</b> ways in which shrines are important in Buddhist worship.</p> <p>Refer to Buddhist teaching in your answer.</p> <p><b>Target: AO1:1</b> Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority.</p> <p><b>First way</b>            Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate way – 1 mark            Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate way – 2 marks</p> <p><b>Second way</b>            Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate way – 1 mark            Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate way – 2 marks</p> <p>Relevant and accurate reference to sacred writing – 1 mark</p> <p>Students may include some of the following points, all other relevant points must be credited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• setting up a shrine makes any place a place of worship: they may be set up in the home, worship can take place anywhere at any time it does not have to happen in a temple, worship at a shrine may be seen as merit-making. Merit-making briefly explained</li> <li>• items placed on the shrine are a focus for meditation, eg a Buddha image, worshippers may aim to develop Buddha qualities within themselves in the practice such as compassion, patience or to achieve further insight into Buddhist teaching. A relevant teaching explained</li> <li>• some things on the shrine are a reminder of Buddhist teaching. Buddhists will focus on those ideas in worship/meditation, such as flowers for impermanence, the light of candles for enlightenment, incense for the spreading of feelings of compassion to all living things. They will also chant scriptures at the shrine – as a reminder of teaching – a relevant teaching explained.</li> </ul>	5
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02	5	<p>'The best way to understand the Buddha's teachings about the Three Marks of Existence is by meditating.'</p> <p>Evaluate this statement.</p> <p>In your answer you should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• refer to Buddhist teaching</li> <li>• give reasoned arguments to support this statement</li> <li>• give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view</li> <li>• reach a justified conclusion.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target: AO2</b> Analyse and evaluate aspects of religion and belief, including significance and influence.</p>	12																		
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		<p>Students may include some of the following evidence and arguments, but all relevant evidence and arguments must be credited.</p> <p><b>Arguments in support</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gives devoted time to consider this/allows search within self for the truth of this teaching, full understanding can only come through total focus on the teachings to uncover the truths</li> </ul>																			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• this is how the Buddha found understanding for himself – and monks also practise it</li><li>• meditation creates a disciplined mind which is necessary to understand such complex ideas/– meditation is this/etc.</li></ul> <p><b>Arguments in support of other views</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the individual may only be able to do samatha meditation, which does not allow exploration of religious truths, or may not have enough time to do the necessary meditation</li><li>• Buddhists could read scripture/could speak to monks even children can have the Marks explained without meditating</li><li>• a study of the physical world/human experience can lead to an understanding of the three truths.</li></ul>	
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