



...day June 20XX – Morning/Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) Religious Studies

J625/04 Buddhism

Beliefs and teachings & Practices

SAMPLE MARK SCHEME

Duration: 1 hour

MAXIMUM MARK 63

This document consists of **20** pages.

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS – FOR MARKING ON-SCREEN AND FOR PAPER BASED MARKING

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the RM Assessor 50% and 100% deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone or via the RM Assessor messaging system, or by email.
5. Crossed Out, Rubric Error (Optional Questions) and Multiple Responses

Crossed Out Responses

Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.)*

Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only **one mark per response**)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)*

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth **two or more marks**)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a ‘new start’ or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

- 6. Always check the additional pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen. The ‘link page’ check box should be used on RM Assessor to link candidate responses in additional objects to the corresponding question number.
 - a. Where additional objects are present, all pages must contain an annotation, or RM Assessor will not allow you to submit the script. Where no response is given by a candidate on a whole page the ‘BP’ annotation **must** be applied.
 - b. Where generic answer booklets are used, all pages must contain an annotation, or RM Assessor will not allow you to submit the script. Where no response is given by a candidate on a whole page the ‘BP’ annotation **must** be applied.
 - c. Where structured answer booklets are used, the ‘BP’ annotation **must** be applied to all pages where no response is given by a candidate.
- 7. There is a NR (No Response) option. Award NR (No Response)
 - if there is nothing written at all in the answer space
 - OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g. ‘can’t do’, ‘don’t know’)
 - OR if there is a mark (e.g. a dash, a question mark) which isn’t an attempt at the question

Note: Award 0 marks - for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question)

- 8. The RM Assessor **comments box** is used by your team leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**
If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone, the RM Assessor messaging system, or e-mail.

9. For answers marked by levels of response:
- **To determine the level** start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
 - **To determine the mark within the level** consider the following:

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

10. Annotations

	Blank Page – this annotation must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.
	Noted

11. Awarding Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar to scripts with a coversheet

- a. If a script has a **scribe cover sheet** it is vital to check which boxes are ticked and award as per the instructions and grid below:
 - i. Assess the work for SPaG in accordance with the normal marking criteria. The initial assessment must be made as if the candidate had not used a scribe (or word processor) and was eligible for all the SPaG marks.
 - ii. Check the cover sheet to see what has been dictated (or what facilities were disabled on the word processor) and therefore what proportion of marks is available to the candidate.
 - iii. Convert the SPaG mark to reflect the correct proportion using the conversion table given below.

SPaG mark awarded	Mark if candidate eligible for one third (eg grammar only)	Mark if candidate eligible for two thirds (eg grammar and punctuation only)
0	0	0
1	0	1
2	1	1
3	1	2
4	1	3
5	2	3
6	2	4
7	2	5
8	3	5
9	3	6

- b. If a script has a **word processor cover sheet** attached to it the candidate **can** still access SPaG marks (see point 1 above) unless the cover sheet states that the checking functionality is enabled, in which case no SPaG marks are available.
- c. If a script has a **word processor cover sheet AND a scribe cover sheet** attached to it, see point 1 above.
- d. If the script has a **transcript, Oral Language Modifier, Sign Language Interpreter or a Practical Assistant cover sheet**, award SPaG as normal.

Subject-specific Marking Instructions

General points

It is important to remember that we are rewarding candidates' attempts at grappling with challenging concepts and skills. Reward candidates for what they know, understand and can do. Be positive. Concentrate on what candidates can do, not on what they cannot do.

[3] mark questions are assessed via points based marking. For all other questions, your first task is to match the response to the appropriate level of response according to the generic levels of response given after the indicative content. Only when you have done this should you start to think about the mark to be awarded. **Please note – the bandings for Assessment Objectives are not dependent; there is no requirement for a response to be awarded in the same band for AO2 as has been awarded in AO1.**

There are different ways of reaching a high level. Some candidates will go straight to the higher levels. Other candidates will gradually climb their way there by working their way through lower levels first.

The mark scheme for each paper will list responses which a candidate might offer. The list will not be exhaustive; it does not provide 'correct' answers, and where a candidate offers a response which is not listed, examiners will be expected to use their knowledge and discretion as to whether the response is valid. Examiners who are in any doubt should contact their Team Leader immediately.

Specific points

Do not transfer marks from one part of a question to another. All questions, and sub-questions, are marked separately.

Mark what the candidate has written - do not assume that the candidate knows something unless they have written it.

The levels of response start with one from the following list of flag words:

Weak, Limited, Satisfactory, Good

During the standardisation process, examples of work at each level will be used to define the meaning of these flag words for the examination. In particular the word 'good' must not be interpreted as the best possible response. It will be what is judged to be 'good' according to the generic levels of response, although better responses could be offered.

Remember that we are trying to achieve two things in the marking of the scripts:

- (i) to place all the candidates in the correct rank order
- (ii) to use the full range of marks available – right up to the top of the range; ‘Good’ means a good response *from a GCSE candidate* and can therefore be awarded the highest marks.

This means that it is imperative you mark to the agreed standard.

Written communication, Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

Written communication covers: clarity of expression, structure of arguments, presentation of ideas, grammar, vocabulary, punctuation and spelling.

In the marking of these questions the quality of the candidate's written communication will be one factor (other factors include the relevance and amount of supporting detail) that influences whether an answer is placed at the bottom, the middle, or the top, of a level.

The following points should be remembered:

- answers are placed in the appropriate level according to the RS assessment objectives, i.e. no reference is made at this stage to the quality of the written communication;
- the quality of Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar must **never** be used to move an answer from the mark band of one level to another;
- accept any reasonable alternative spelling of transliterated words from non-Roman alphabets in learners' responses.

SPaG is now assessed in e) part of the first question. Please refer to the grid overleaf when awarding the SPaG marks.

The Regulator now requires GCSE Religious Studies to assess the quality of extended responses by candidates. Marks are not specifically given for this assessment however. This assessment takes place in e) part of the second question. The levels descriptors for these are embedded in the Levels of Response, specifically AO2, and are *italicised for clarity*.

Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) Assessment Grid

High performance 3 marks
Learners spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy Learners use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall Learners use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate
Intermediate performance 2 marks
Learners spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy Learners use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall Learners use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate
Threshold performance 1 mark
Learners spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy Learners use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder overall Learners use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate
0 marks
The learner writes nothing The learner’s response does not relate to the question The learner’s achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

- Practice scripts provide you with examples of the standard of each band. The marks awarded for these scripts will have been agreed by the Principal Examiners, Senior Team Leaders and Team Leaders and provide you with ‘benchmark’ examples of the approach to marking.
- The specific task-related indicative content for parts d) and e) of each question will help you to understand how the band descriptors may be applied. However; this indicative content is not an exhaustive list of ‘correct’ responses: it is material that candidates might use, grouped according to each assessment objective tested by the question. This needs to be used in close conjunction with the relevant Levels of Response marking grid, which is positioned below the indicative content. The guidance column on the right of the mark scheme will provide further exemplification and support as to the interpretation of answers, where required.

Assessment objectives (AO)

Assessment Objectives	
AO1	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief including • beliefs, practices and sources of authority • influence on individuals, communities and societies • similarities and differences within and/or between religions and their beliefs.
AO2	Analyse and evaluate aspects of religion, including their significance and influence.

Question		Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	Describe how the ‘Four Sights’ affected the Buddha before his Enlightenment. Responses might include: • The experience of the four sights by Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha) led to his realisation of the impermanence and ultimate un-satisfactoriness of conditioned existence. This realisation affected him deeply as he realised for the first time that all beings suffer. It compelled him to begin his spiritual journey as a wandering ascetic, which eventually led to his enlightenment. • Description of any of the four sights (Old man, Sick man, Dead body and Holy man) and the experience the Buddha had. Learners need to show that the Buddha had not seen these sights before and that the sights had a profound impact on him.	3 AO1	Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements and/or development and/or exemplification.
	(b)	How did the Buddha achieve Enlightenment? Responses might include: Learners need to describe the process the Buddha went through in order to achieve Enlightenment. This could include: • sitting under the Bodhi Tree • the defeat of Mara • the length of time spent meditating • the problem the Buddha was meditating on • touching the ground. Some learners might take the whole of the Buddha’s life as his journey towards Enlightenment and this can be credited also.	3 AO1	Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements and/or development and/or exemplification.
	(c)	Give three reasons why a Buddhist might join a monastic sangha. Responses might include: There are different types of Buddhism and the response may vary from tradition: • To follow the teachings of the Buddha • To lead a life based on prayer and meditation • Boys as young as seven can join the sangha and is a way of continuing their formal education • To avoid the distractions of daily life	3 AO1	One mark for each correct response to a maximum of three marks.

Question		Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
	(d)	Outline why the story of the defeat of Mara is important for Buddhists. Learners might refer to some of the following: During his meditation which ended in enlightenment the Buddha overcame the causes of suffering as represented by Mara and his army/ daughters. This shows that it is possible to overcome suffering and the causes of suffering, which gives Buddhists hope that they will be able to do the same, if they follow the example of the Buddha. It is the culmination of the story and marks the end of one life and the beginning of something new. Up to this point the Buddha has been Prince Siddhartha Gotama, who had renounced his title and lifestyle in a quest to find the cause of suffering. In this story the Buddha not only finds the cause of suffering but overcomes it, to become enlightened. The story is important symbolically. It is how enlightenment is overcoming the three fires of greed, hatred and ignorance. Nirvana is often described as blowing out or extinguishing of the three fires. It is also important because this defeat links to other concepts within the Buddha’s teaching such as overcoming dukkha, the concept of anicca and all of this finds its way into the Buddha first and primary teaching, the four noble truths.	6 AO1	Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors found on page 9. Please refer to the Level of Response grid below when marking this question.

Level (Mark)	<u>AO1</u>
3 (5-6)	A good demonstration of knowledge and understanding in response to the question: • Good understanding of the question shown by appropriate selection of religious knowledge • Selection of appropriate sources of wisdom and authority with detail and/or developed description • Good knowledge and understanding of different viewpoints within Buddhism • Good knowledge and understanding of the influence on individuals, communities and societies • Good knowledge and understanding of the breadth and/or depth of the issues
2 (3-4)	A satisfactory demonstration of knowledge and/or understanding in response to the question: • Satisfactory understanding of the question shown by some use of religious knowledge • Selection of appropriate sources of wisdom and authority with superficial description • Satisfactory knowledge and understanding of different viewpoints within Buddhism • Satisfactory knowledge and understanding of the influence on individuals, communities and societies • Satisfactory knowledge and understanding of the breadth and/or depth of issues
1 (1-2)	Limited/weak demonstration of knowledge and/or understanding in response to the question: • Limited understanding of the question shown by factual errors or generalised responses with little connection to the question • Points may be listed and/or lacking in relevant detail related to the issues • Weak knowledge understanding of different viewpoints within Buddhism • Weak knowledge and understanding of the influence on individuals, communities and societies
0 (0)	No response or no response worthy of credit.

Question		Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
	(e)	“Meditation should not be the most important part of Buddhist practice today.” Discuss this statement. In your answer, you should: • Analyse and evaluate the importance of points of view, referring to common and divergent views within Buddhism • Refer to sources of wisdom and authority. Responses might include: AO1: Learners might offer knowledge and understanding of the importance of meditation to Buddha, shown in his example and teachings. Buddha was a thoughtful child and experienced higher levels of meditation at the ploughing festival. Learners might also refer to the fact that meditation is common practice for Buddhists today. AO2: Learners are likely to disagree with this statement, referring to the benefits of meditation and suggest that because of these points meditation is necessary to achieving enlightenment. Since achieving enlightenment is central to Buddhism they may agree that meditation is the most important part of Buddhism. Candidates might discuss the fact that some schools of Buddhism, particularly Zen, emphasise meditation to the exclusion of all else and so clearly see it as absolutely central. Learners might point out that since the Buddha is not a god and does not intercede in the lives of Buddhists then practices such as puja are a waste of time and show superstition and lack of understanding. Examples of different types of meditation might be given such as Samatha, Vipassana and Zen or reflections on the growth of mindfulness as a form of meditation in the west. The significance of these terms of Buddhist practice and as pathways to nibbana should be analysed and evaluated. However, Learners might discuss and evaluate the worth of other practices Buddhists follow, such as prayer and chanting, reciting of sacred sounds and mantras, making offerings and undertaking a pilgrimage, and suggest that one (or all) of these are more important to Buddhists today.	15 3 AO1 12 AO2 3 SPaG ()	Examiners should mark according to AO1 and AO2 descriptors found on page 9. Please refer to the Level of Response grid below when marking this question. Please refer to the SPaG response grid on page 8.

Level (Mark)	<u>A01</u>	Level (Mark)	<u>A02</u>
3 (3)	A good demonstration of knowledge and understanding in response to the question: • Good understanding of the question shown by appropriate selection of religious knowledge • Selection of appropriate sources of wisdom and authority with detail and/or developed explanation • Good knowledge and understanding of different viewpoints within Buddhism • Good knowledge and understanding of the influence on individuals, communities and societies	4 (10–12)	A good attempt to respond to the stimulus, demonstrating some or all of the following: • A variety of viewpoints explored with good use of reasoned argument and discussion • Good analysis and evaluation of the significance and/or influence of the issue on different Buddhist groups • Evidence of critical evaluation including comment on, and comparison of, arguments from different Buddhist groups • Evidence of judgement on the issue in the stimulus and a balanced conclusion to the discussion
2 (2)	A satisfactory demonstration of knowledge and/or understanding in response to the question: • Satisfactory understanding of the question shown by some use of religious knowledge • Selection of appropriate sources of wisdom and authority with superficial explanation and/or description • Satisfactory knowledge and understanding of different viewpoints within Buddhism • Satisfactory knowledge and understanding of the influence on individuals, communities and societies	3 (7–9)	A satisfactory attempt to respond to the stimulus, demonstrating some or all of the following: • Different viewpoints offered with some evidence of reasoned argument and/or discussion • Satisfactory analysis and evaluation of the significance and/or influence of the issue on some Buddhist groups • Evidence of comment on, and comparison of, arguments • Evidence of judgement on the issue in the stimulus and some conclusion to the discussion
1 (1)	Limited/weak demonstration of knowledge and/or understanding in response to the question: • Limited understanding of the question shown by factual errors or generalised responses with little connection to the question • Points may be listed and/or lacking in relevant detail related to the issues • Weak knowledge understanding of different viewpoints within Buddhism • Weak knowledge and understanding of the influence on individuals, communities and societies	2 (4–6)	A limited attempt to respond to the stimulus, demonstrating some or all of the following: • Different views may be stated but with little or no development • Limited analysis and/or evaluation of the significance and/or influence of the issue on some Buddhist groups • Response may contain some inaccuracies or misunderstanding of the issue in the stimulus • Little evidence of judgement on the issue in the stimulus
		1 (1–3)	A weak attempt to respond to the stimulus, demonstrating some or all of the following: • A single viewpoint may be stated with little or no support or justification or views may be stated as a list • Response may be simplistic, purely descriptive and/or very brief • No attempt to offer judgement on the issue in the stimulus
0 (0)	No response or no response worthy of credit	0 (0)	No response or no response worthy of credit

Question		Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)	Describe how a Buddhist might celebrate Wesak. Responses will vary as there are cultural and local differences but might include: • Attend their local temple – listen to sermons, meditate and chant • Bring food to share with others at the temple • Offer symbolic offerings at a shrine • Celebrate by doing good deeds • In some traditions there is the “washing of the baby Buddha” • There may be more secular celebrations such as parades or decorating the local area with lanterns	3 AO1	Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements and/or development and /or exemplification.
	(b)	Name the three poisons. • Greed (lobha) • Hatred (dosa) • Ignorance (moha)	3 AO1	1 mark for each correct response to a maximum of 3 marks.
	(c)	Why might a Buddhist perform puja? Responses might include: • To remove past harmful actions • Help remove obstacles to achieving spiritual goals • Help achieve happiness and good fortune • To help a person who is sick • To aid a person who is dying • To aid the dead	3 AO1	Marks should be awarded for any combination of statements and/or development and /or exemplification.

Question		Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
	(d)	Describe the importance of following the Eightfold Path for Buddhists. Learners might refer to some of the following: Learners might begin by referring to the fact that it is one of the Four Noble Truths and is therefore fundamental for Buddhists. They may outline the Eightfold Path as a whole, in that it gives them a basis for a guide to life, and help them to improve the quality of their lives and help to end suffering both for individuals and communities. Learners might describe the relative importance of different aspects of the path for Buddhists. They may refer to aspects which have greater or lesser relevance today such as mindfulness. They might explain which are easier or more difficult to follow, such as right livelihood. Learners might link the aspects of the eightfold path to the thoughts or actions a Buddhist might make. For example, right speech might be linked to the idea of not saying hurtful things because this will bring bad karmic consequences. Or that right intention might link to changing one’s lifestyle to become less materialistic.	6 AO1	Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors found on page 9. Please refer to the Level of Response grid below when marking this question.

Level (Mark)	<u>AO1</u>
3 (5-6)	A good demonstration of knowledge and understanding in response to the question: • Good understanding of the question shown by appropriate selection of religious knowledge • Selection of appropriate sources of wisdom and authority with detail and/or developed description • Good knowledge and understanding of different viewpoints within Buddhism • Good knowledge and understanding of the influence on individuals, communities and societies • Good knowledge and understanding of the breadth and/or depth of the issues
2 (3-4)	A satisfactory demonstration of knowledge and/or understanding in response to the question: • Satisfactory understanding of the question shown by some use of religious knowledge • Selection of appropriate sources of wisdom and authority with superficial description • Satisfactory knowledge and understanding of different viewpoints within Buddhism • Satisfactory knowledge and understanding of the influence on individuals, communities and societies • Satisfactory knowledge and understanding of the breadth and/or depth of issues
1 (1-2)	Limited/weak demonstration of knowledge and/or understanding in response to the question: • Limited understanding of the question shown by factual errors or generalised responses with little connection to the question • Points may be listed and/or lacking in relevant detail related to the issues • Weak knowledge understanding of different viewpoints within Buddhism • Weak knowledge and understanding of the influence on individuals, communities and societies
0 (0)	No response or no response worthy of credit.

Question		Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
	(e)*	“Craving is not the cause of suffering.” Discuss this statement. In your answer, you should: • Analyse and evaluate the importance of points of view, referring to common and divergent views within Buddhism • Refer to sources of wisdom and authority. AO1: Learners might demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the underlying teaching of Buddhism about suffering and its causes. This may be offered as a preliminary paragraph or by reference to the teaching at appropriate places throughout the discussion. AO2: Learners might suggest that the three fires are the cause of suffering as these are the impediments to nibbana as outlined by the Buddha. Although learners might suggest that greed and craving are the same thing. Others might suggest that anicca is the cause of suffering as the impermanent nature of reality causes all things to change and this entropic change cause suffering. Learners might however, suggest that craving for permanence is the cause rather than just impermanence. Others may disagree with the statement and suggest that all suffering does come from craving either our own or that of others. They might give examples to support this like wars over land or upset caused by not having the latest phone. Some learners might show this in the three different forms of dukkha.	15 3 AO1 12 AO2	Examiners should mark according to AO1 and AO2 descriptors found on page 9. Please refer to the Level of Response grid below when marking this question.

Level (Mark)	AO1	Level (Mark)	AO2
3 (3)	A good demonstration of knowledge and understanding in response to the question: • Good understanding of the question shown by appropriate selection of religious knowledge • Selection of appropriate sources of wisdom and authority with detail and/or developed explanation • Good knowledge and understanding of different viewpoints within Buddhism • Good knowledge and understanding of the influence on individuals, communities and societies	4 (10–12)	A good attempt to respond to the stimulus, demonstrating some or all of the following: • A variety of viewpoints explored with good use of reasoned argument and discussion • Good analysis and evaluation of the significance and/or influence of the issue on different Buddhist groups • Evidence of critical evaluation including comment on, and comparison of, arguments from different Buddhist groups • Evidence of judgement on the issue in the stimulus and a balanced conclusion to the discussion <i>There is a well-developed and sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, relevant and logically structured.</i>
2 (2)	A satisfactory demonstration of knowledge and/or understanding in response to the question: • Satisfactory understanding of the question shown by some use of religious knowledge • Selection of appropriate sources of wisdom and authority with superficial explanation and/or description • Satisfactory knowledge and understanding of different viewpoints within Buddhism • Satisfactory knowledge and understanding of the influence on individuals, communities and societies	3 (7–9)	A satisfactory attempt to respond to the stimulus, demonstrating some or all of the following: • Different viewpoints offered with some evidence of reasoned argument and/or discussion • Satisfactory analysis and evaluation of the significance and/or influence of the issue on some Buddhist groups • Evidence of comment on, and comparison of, arguments • Evidence of judgement on the issue in the stimulus and some conclusion to the discussion <i>There is a line of reasoning presented which is mostly relevant and has some structure.</i>
1 (1)	Limited/weak demonstration of knowledge and/or understanding in response to the question: • Limited understanding of the question shown by factual errors or generalised responses with little connection to the question • Points may be listed and/or lacking in relevant detail related to the issues • Weak knowledge understanding of different viewpoints within Buddhism • Weak knowledge and understanding of the influence on individuals, communities and societies	2 (4–6)	A limited attempt to respond to the stimulus, demonstrating some or all of the following: • Different views may be stated but with little or no development • Limited analysis and/or evaluation of the significance and/or influence of the issue on some Buddhist groups • Response may contain some inaccuracies or misunderstanding of the issue in the stimulus • Little evidence of judgement on the issue in the stimulus <i>There is a line of reasoning which has some relevance and which is presented with limited structure.</i>
		1 (1–3)	A weak attempt to respond to the stimulus, demonstrating some or all of the following: • A single viewpoint may be stated with little or no support or justification or views may be stated as a list • Response may be simplistic, purely descriptive and/or very brief • No attempt to offer judgement on the issue in the stimulus <i>The information is communicated in a basic/unstructured way.</i>
0 (0)	No response or no response worthy of credit	0 (0)	No response or no response worthy of credit

AO grid

Question	AO1	AO2	SPaG	Total
1a	3			3
1b	3			3
1c	3			3
1d	6			6
1e	3	12	3	18
2a	3			3
2b	3			3
2c	3			3
2d	6			6
2e*	3	12		15
Total	36	24	3	63

Summary of updates

Date	Version	Change
August 2019	2	Simplified indicative content in the Mark Scheme for questions 1(d) and 2(d) and amended Assessment Objectives for those questions.
November 2019	2.1	Adjustment to the number of answer lines for each question. Amendment to the wording of level descriptors in 6 mark AO1 questions.
February 2020	2.2	Amendments to the Instructions and Information on the front cover of the question paper to match the current live question paper, and corrections to typographical errors in the question paper and markscheme.
December 2022	2.3	Error in materials (typo) and clarification of exam admin for centres in specification.