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Edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2024

Pearson Edexcel GCE
In Religious Studies (8RS0)

PAPER 4: Study of Religion
Option 4A: Buddhism

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Paper 8RS0 4A: Study of Religion – Buddhism
Mark scheme

Question number	Answer	Mark
1	<p>8 marks AO1</p> <p>AO1 will be used by candidates to demonstrate knowledge, understanding and specialist language and terminology when responding to the question.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Three Poisons are the three character flaws innate within a living being. • The Three Poisons are greed, ill will and delusion that restrict a person from achieving Enlightenment. • The Three Poisons are contrasted with positive virtues that should be followed. • The Three Poisons are obstacles to the individual’s search for Enlightenment. • The three virtues stand in opposition to them: wisdom, generosity and loving kindness. 	(8)

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrow range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected but are unlikely to be used appropriately or accurately (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding addresses a narrow range of key religious ideas and beliefs with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Provides a superficial understanding of key religious ideas and beliefs (AO1).
Level 2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected, most of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding addresses a narrow range of key religious ideas and beliefs (AO1). • Develops key religious ideas and beliefs to show a depth of understanding (AO1).
Level 3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are carefully selected and used appropriately, accurately and sustained throughout (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding addresses a broad range of key religious ideas and beliefs (AO1). • Comprehensively develops key religious ideas and beliefs to show a depth of understanding (AO1).

Question number	Answer	Mark
2	<p>3 marks AO1, 6 marks AO2</p> <p>AO1 will be used by candidates to underpin their analysis and evaluation. Candidates will be required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding using specialist language and terminology when responding to the question, and in meeting the AO2 descriptors described below.</p> <p>If candidates do not refer to all three refuges they cannot normally proceed beyond level 2.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following in relation to AO1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The three refuges are the sangha, the dhamma and the Buddha. • The life of the Buddha is the prime example as Buddhists strive for Enlightenment. • The sangha provides the strength of the community for Buddhists in their search for Enlightenment. <p>AO2 requires candidates to develop their answers showing analytical and evaluative skills to address the question. Such responses will be underpinned by their use of knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following in relation to AO2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The three refuges are significant in the life of a Buddhist as they strive for Enlightenment because they provide strength and community during this process. • The dhamma outlines the central teachings of Buddhism including the Four Noble Truths which therefore enable Buddhists to fully understand the path to Enlightenment and the reality of existence. • The sangha is the community of the laity and the ordained Buddhists that enable rites of passage, worship and festivals to be celebrated and therefore, this provides a link between the two communities. • The Buddha is the pre-eminent example of living the Middle Way, this is significant as his life provides a metaphor for the truths of Buddhism. <p>Candidates who show achievement only against AO1 will not be able to gain marks beyond the top of Level 1.</p>	(9)

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrow range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected but are unlikely to be used appropriately or accurately (AO1). • Information/issues are identified (AO2). • Judgements are supported by generalised arguments (AO2).
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected, most of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Deconstructs religious information/issues, which lead to a simplistic chain of reasoning (AO2). • Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made (AO2).
Level 3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are carefully selected and used appropriately, accurately and sustained throughout (AO1). • Critically deconstructs religious information/issues leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning (AO2). • Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question (AO2)

Question number	Indicative content
3	<p>3 marks AO1, 6 marks AO2</p> <p>AO1 will be used by candidates to underpin their analysis and evaluation. Candidates will be required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding using specialist language and terminology when responding to the question, and in meeting AO2 descriptors described below.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following in relation to AO1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dhyana meditation leads to a state of perfect equanimity and awareness. • Dhyana is the state that the Buddha was in when he realised the path to awakening. • There are other forms of meditation such as samatha, which may be seen as effective. <p>AO2 requires candidates to develop their answers showing analytical and evaluative skills to address the question. Such responses will be underpinned by their use of knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following in relation to AO2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dhyana meditation is the process that takes a person through the four jhanas through which it is possible to attain Enlightenment, therefore as it is the main part of the search it is the most effective. • The practice of dhyana is an original contribution by the Buddha who went into this state naturally as a child, and therefore it is accessible so that even a child can begin their search for Enlightenment. • It can be argued that samatha is more accessible, which therefore might be more effective as a pathway to dhyana as it is practised by more people. • Vipassana meditation is the meditation for which most other types are only preparation, therefore it is more effective than dhyana as it finds its fulfilment in the practice of vipassana. <p>Candidates who show achievement only against AO1 will not be able to gain marks beyond the top of Level 1.</p>

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrow range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected but are unlikely to be used appropriately or accurately (AO1). • Information/issues are identified (AO2). • Judgements are supported by generalised arguments (AO2).
Level 2	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected most of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Deconstructs religious information/issues which lead to a simplistic chain of reasoning (AO2). • Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made (AO2).
Level 3	7-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are carefully selected and used appropriately, accurately and sustained throughout (AO1). • Critically deconstructs religious information/issues leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning (AO2). • Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question (AO2).

Question number	Indicative content
4(a)	<p>8 marks AO1</p> <p>AO1 will be used by candidates to demonstrate knowledge, understanding and specialist language and terminology when responding to the question.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahayana Buddhism is seen to have developed in India somewhere between the second century BCE and the first century CE. • Mahayana Buddhism expands the concept of the historical Buddha to include it as a cosmic presence that influences the world. • Every being has a Buddha nature which means that they have a potential for Enlightenment. • The purpose of life is to become a bodhisattva, which is achieved through completing the ten stages by developing paramitas. • The Lotus Sutra is the most important scripture for some schools of Mahayana Buddhism.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrow range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected but are unlikely to be used appropriately or accurately (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding addresses a narrow range of key religious ideas and beliefs with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Provides a superficial understanding of key religious ideas and beliefs (AO1).
Level 2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected, most of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding addresses a narrow range of key religious ideas and beliefs (AO1). • Develops key religious ideas and beliefs to show a depth of understanding (AO1).
Level 3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are carefully selected and used appropriately, accurately and sustained throughout (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding addresses a broad range of key religious ideas and beliefs (AO1). • Comprehensively develops key religious ideas and beliefs to show a depth of understanding (AO1).

Question number	Indicative content
4(b)	<p>5 marks AO1, 15 marks AO2</p> <p>AO1 will be used by candidates to underpin their analysis and evaluation. Candidates will be required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding using specialist language and terminology when responding to the question, and in meeting AO2 descriptors described below.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following in relation to AO1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All schools of Buddhism accept the foundational role of Siddhartha Gautama. • In some forms of Mahayana Buddhism the Buddha is still active in the world and can be experienced in visions and through meditation. • Buddharupas of Siddhartha Gautama lie at the heart of most Buddhist forms of puja. <p>AO2 requires candidates to develop their answers showing analytical and evaluative skills to address the question. Such responses will be underpinned by their use of knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following in relation to AO2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As one of the three refuges the person of the Buddha Gautama is central in all schools of Buddhism as he provides an example of the path to Enlightenment. • Theravada Buddhists only accept the historical Buddha and teachings that can be historically linked to him, therefore anything that has not come from him is rejected. • The relics of the Buddha are especially revered through stupas and images which can serve as a reminder of him, and this might suggest his centrality as devotion to him creates 'merit' in the kammic balance. • The teacher in some schools has great importance, for example, Vajrayana Buddhism, as the guru (teacher) shows the student the path to Enlightenment and so it could be argued that the Buddha, while important, is not of immediate significance in the search for Enlightenment. • There are different bodhisattvas who are involved in setting examples and providing support and guidance, therefore it could be argued that Siddhartha Gautama does not have a unique place within Mahayana. <p>Candidates who show achievement only against AO1 will not be able to gain marks beyond the top of Level 1.</p>

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrow range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected but are unlikely to be used appropriately or accurately (AO1). • Information/issues may be selected (AO2). • Makes basic connections between a limited range of elements in the question (AO2). • Judgements are supported by generic arguments (AO2). • Judgements made with no attempt to appraise evidence (AO2).
Level 2	6–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A limited range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected, some of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Deconstructs religious information/issues (AO2). • Makes connections between a limited range of elements in the question (AO2). • Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made (AO2). • Judgements made with little or no attempt to appraise evidence (AO2).
Level 3	11–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected, most of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Deconstructs religious information/issues, which lead to a simple chain of reasoning (AO2). • Makes connections between many but not all of the elements in the question (AO2). • Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made (AO2). • Judgements are supported by an attempt to appraise evidence (AO2).
Level 4	16–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are carefully selected and used appropriately, accurately and sustained throughout (AO1). • Critically deconstructs religious information/issues leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning (AO2). • Makes connections between the full range of elements in the question (AO2). • Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question (AO2). • Reasoned judgements are fully supported by the comprehensive appraisal of evidence (AO2).