



University Learning in Schools

RE

Buddhists in the World

Exam Marking Scheme

Marking Scheme for Exam: Buddhists in the World

a) Siddhartha Gotama - Siddhārtha Gautama, or Śākyamuni, a spiritual teacher from South Asia on whose teachings Buddhism is based. (Can have one mark for details of Siddhartha's life leading up to his Enlightenment)

b) 2 marks for each of 3 points made. Only 1 mark given for a point which is only half-understood.

Examples of material:

1. Fourth Noble Truth - need to follow eightfold path in order to stop craving, which is key to ending suffering.
2. TRAINING THE MIND - leads to cessation of suffering (cross ref parable of the Arrow?)
3. Any of eightfold path fully explained with detailed evidence of how it helps to stop craving

c) 2 marks given for each developed point, to max of 8 marks. One mark given for each undeveloped point, to max. of 4 points.

1. used for calming, anti-depression, self-affirming, empowering, stress relief – as well as for religious purposes
2. Training the mind - focusing (Samatha meditation) on objects, and thereby protecting the mind
3. Secular reasons along with other meditating groups - health benefits, anti-depression, anti-stress
4. key to following 8fold path - which is key to realising the four noble truths and bringing an end to suffering by cutting attachment.
5. developing compassion for others (Betta Bhahavana
6. to prevent them being distracted
7. to gain Enlightenment
8. following the example of the Buddha - is taught in the Dhamma

9. to gain insights into the nature of reality (to see things as they really are) -
Vipassana meditation

d) 1 mark for each developed idea, to max of 3 on each side = total possible, 6 marks.

Examples of possible responses:

lonely because still attached - and aware that impermanence can mean they may not meet again in future life - that 'individual person' is gone.

Are told by Buddha not to honour his remains - to cut attachment to the earthly figure -

But - that awareness that life is impermanent is long part of mental attitude, so are to extent prepared.

Understanding is part of cycle of samsara

Some death rituals can bring comfort - e.g. sky burial - very visual re-enactment of impermanence on one hand, on other, reinforcing cycle of life through generosity

e) Max 4 marks for one sided; Max 6 with no conclusion

2 points on each side + conclusion = 8

AGREE – part of community, where everyone agreed on importance of meditation, following teachings of Buddha etc.

story of tiger who came down from mountain - if you leave the Sangha, will be likely to abandon the practices

story of king's elephant- importance of the company we keep

important - part of daily life that follow 5/10 precepts (lay/monastic)

monastic Sangha give to the laity - e.g. education, counselling etc

lay Sangha give to the monastic Sangha - alms, toiletries, negotiate for stones for building etc.

DISAGREE – Lay Buddhists come together as community rarely - live lives in community, working etc for most of the time