

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2018

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	Assessment Code :	H573
Candidate No :	Component Code :	06
Candidate Name :		

Total Marks :

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Question Part

1	<p>Buddha had an extraordinary life in which each stage was unique and ^{sometimes} even unheard of. There were 6 main stages to him becoming Buddha and some Buddhists may find these stages to be important because they may see these stages to be helpful and like teachings to help them reach enlightenment, which is very important for Buddhist as this is their goal. This relates to the life of Siddhartha and how he became the Buddha. I think that Buddha's life is partially important to a Buddhist because it shows them how they can reach enlightenment a life good lives which can bring them good Karma, however, I think that it can be unuseful as well because it has some parts to it that may be too extreme or false especially as it was written 400 years after his death and not mentioned in the Pali Canon.</p> <p>The first stage of Buddha's life was his birth and hedonistic</p>
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Question Part

upbringing. This involved his mother giving birth to him on a full moon from the side of her body and Siddhartha taking 7 steps as soon as he was born and stating that he was going to be enlightened. Siddhartha's hedonistic upbringing was about how he was raised by his ~~uncle~~ aunt (as his mother passed away) and was sheltered from all types of suffering, he was also married at the age of 16. This first stage of Buddha's life may be important to Buddhists because it shows them how ~~extra~~ unique and gifted Siddhartha was and that's why he reached enlightenment, however it may be seen as unimportant to some Buddhists because it sounds to fake to be true and it doesn't really affect them as it doesn't make them a better person or doesn't teach us ~~to~~ how we can become enlightened. Also the fact that he was sheltered from suffering for that long would be impossible as something could have made him



Question Part

super, such as his mother's death or an illness. I think that the first stage of Buddha's life is not important to Buddhists because it sounds unrealistic and doesn't ~~the~~ affect anyone.

The second stage of ~~Buddha's~~ Buddha's life was the 4 passing sights, this is when Buddha finally left his house and saw different types of suffering ~~85~~ and the 4 passing sights which were a hairy man, a corpse, a homeless man and a diseased man. This showed Buddha suffering for the first time. This stage of Buddha's life may be important because it shows us how suffering is all around us whereas others would argue that it isn't important because it would be unrealistic to see all of these 4 things all at once. I think that this stage of Buddha's life is partially important because it is about suffering and how we all suffer (dukkha).



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The third stage of Buddha's life is Renunciation. This is when he gives up all his belongings, leaves his wife and son and exchanges his expensive clothes for a robe to go and find a cure for suffering. This stage of Buddha's life is important to Buddhists because it shows Buddha's compassion and how he gave up the things he loves to help stop suffering especially as ~~to~~ stopping suffering in Buddhism is very important. However, some people could argue that ~~he~~ he is causing suffering ~~to~~ to his wife and son for leaving ~~at~~ them. I think that this stage of Buddha's life is important to Buddhists because it shows us how we can give up things in our life to end suffering.

The fourth stage in Buddha's life is Asceticism. This is when Buddha and other wandering souls live in a forest and



Question Part

practise extreme techniques such as extreme starvation, sleeping on a bed of thorns and eating his own poop to practise things like self control and avoiding desire. He did this for 5 years until he accepted a bowl of rice and his followers left him. Some Buddhists would find this helpful because it shows us how hardworking and determined Buddha was when to find the cure of suffering and how Buddhists can end their suffering if they work hard enough too. I think that the fourth stage sounds a bit too extreme but does show us how hard Buddha worked.

The fifth stage of Buddha's life was enlightenment. This is when Buddha meditated for a long period of time and was able to avoid temptations by Mara, who tried to tempt Siddhartha with his daughters and violence, but this didn't



Question Part

work and after a while, Siddhartha finally became enlightened. This stage is probably the most important for Buddhists because it shows us how to avoid temptation in life and the importance of Meditation because it is very important in Buddhism. I think that this stage is very important to Buddhists because it shows them how after Siddhartha's hard work he finally became the Buddha and enlightened.

The final stage of the Buddha's life was his teaching career (945 years); this is when he spent many years teaching others how to become enlightened and was also rejoined by his old wandering souls from ~~the~~ his asceticism stage. This would be important to Buddhists because it shows us how Buddha was compassionate enough to share his gift to help others become enlightened.



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Overall, I think that Buddha's life is partially important to Buddhists because it shows us how he gave up so much of his life to others to eventually stop suffering and reach enlightenment.

4. Engaged Buddhism is a type of Buddhism that was created by Thích Nhất Hạnh who wanted to create it so people can develop mindfulness and compassion. It relates to social activism because it is about how we should help each other become better people and improve our surroundings. Social Activism is about spreading important news, making people aware of things that news around the world and fighting (peacefully) for what's right, therefore we can argue that is an important part of Buddhism practice as it would be good for Buddhists to help others by spreading important and relevant news and doing helpful



Question Part

jobs such as volunteering. Sometimes always doing good can be difficult, especially if you are trying to follow the 5 precepts, therefore, Thich Nhat Hanh has created a modern version of the 5 precepts. These include having sexual relationships that do not affect others, drinking alcohol moderately, practising social justice, performing non-violent acts and not speaking badly. These help people who live modern lives practice the 5 precepts without having to break any of the precepts.

Thich Nhat Hanh also created 14 precepts to help people improve themselves and their lives. Some of these 14 precepts included Openness, being openminded and right mindfulness.

Overall, we can see how social activism is an important part of Buddhist practice because it shows us how Buddhists can work to make the world a better place and



Question Part

	still follow rules like the 5 precepts whilst living a modern lifestyle.
2	<p>Nibbana is one of the 4 Noble truths. The 4 noble truths are about how we suffer and what causes us to suffer off as well as how we can be free released from the cycle of suffering. Nibbana is about reaching enlightenment and can sometimes not be explained because not everyone has reached it and because when someone has reached become enlightened they don't brag or show off about it, rather, they keep it to themselves.</p> <p>The first Noble truth is about Dukka Dukkha and is about suffering and how suffering is all around us. There are 3 types of suffering which are 'dukkha dukkha' which is about ordinary suffering such as an illness, 'viparinama dukkha' which is about suffering from change - such as buying a new house and 'Sankhara dukkha' which is about suffering from angst.</p>



Question Part

The Second Noble Truth is about Tanha, which relates to desire. There are 3 types of things we desire according to Buddhism. These are materialistic items (e.g. phone) the desire to live forever (e.g. plastic surgery) and the desire to end existence (e.g. suicide). Desire leads to suffering.

^{third}
The ~~fourth~~ noble truth is Nibbana, which explains to us that we need to let go of our desires which will lead to the end of our suffering and then lead us to enlightenment. ~~what you cannot~~

The ~~second~~ ~~fourth~~ fourth noble truth is Magga and ~~links~~ links to the noble eightfold path which is 8 ways we can end suffering. These include Right View, Right Thought, Right Speech, Right Action, Right Livelihood, Right Mindfulness, Right concentration and Right Effort.



