Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

samsara: the cycle of birth, death and rebirth; karma: the principle that intentional actions have results that shape future experience and lives

2.2

$1699 - 1469 =$ **230** years; purpose, e.g. a community of committed (initiated) Sikhs ready to defend justice and the faith; with a visible identity, the five Ks, that shows equality and commitment

2.3

the langar is a free community kitchen in every gurdwara, open to all; everyone sits together on the floor and eats the same food; it expresses the equality of all people, whatever caste, religion or wealth; and service (seva) as a way to God

2.4

atman: an eternal, true self in each being; many Hindus teach atman is one with Brahman; anatta: no fixed, unchanging self; a person is a changing process; in Buddhism what continues in rebirth is a stream of causes, not a soul; similarity: both are linked to liberation from samsara; a clear statement of the key difference

3.1

the Four Noble Truths named; dukkha: life involves suffering or dissatisfaction; samudaya: suffering arises from craving (tanha); nirodha: suffering can end (nirvana); magga: the way is the Noble Eightfold Path; groups of the path: wisdom, ethics, meditation; accurate terms used

3.2

Hinduism: moksha, release from samsara; several paths, e.g. knowledge, devotion, action; Sikhism: mukti, union with God; by remembering God's name (nam simran), honest work and sharing; God's grace; similarity: both seek release from rebirth; difference: Sikhism rejects renouncing the world; it values family life; a clear comparative conclusion