Solutions

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

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

2.1

anicca: impermanence; dukkha: suffering / dissatisfaction; anatta: no fixed self

2.2

$3/8 = \mathbf{37.5}\,\%$; ethical conduct calms the mind and removes harmful habits; a calm, honest life is the basis for concentration and insight in meditation

2.3

old age, sickness and death showed him that all beings suffer and change; the holy man showed a way of life devoted to finding an answer; so he left his palace to seek the end of suffering

2.4

arhat: a person who has gained nirvana by their own practice (Theravada); bodhisattva: a being who seeks enlightenment and vows to help all beings to it (Mahayana); compassion (karuna) central for the bodhisattva; similarity: both aim at freedom from suffering; difference: individual path vs saving all beings; example, e.g. Avalokiteshvara (Guanyin)

3.1

Mark with the markbands: [13-15] clearly focused on the question, accurate knowledge of beliefs, practices and texts, different views within the tradition, academic (not devotional) analysis, well-developed critical analysis, different perspectives evaluated, a reasoned conclusion; [10-12] focused, mostly accurate knowledge, analysis with some evaluation; [7-9] some focus, relevant knowledge, mostly narrative or description with limited analysis; [4-6] little focus, limited knowledge, mostly narrative; [1-3] little understanding of the question. Points that may be included: the image of the Buddha as a doctor explained; truth 1 as the symptom: dukkha; truth 2 as the cause: craving; truth 3 as the prognosis: nirvana is possible; truth 4 as the treatment: the Eightfold Path; strengths of the description: practical, testable in experience; limits: nirvana is not only a "cure" but a state beyond description; the role of faith, devotion and ritual, especially in Mahayana; diversity of Buddhist understanding; a reasoned conclusion

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