2008 Religious Studies

Standard Grade Foundation

Finalised Marking Instructions

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GENERAL RUBRIC:

The answers outlined are indicative but not exhaustive. Marks should be given for alternative correct information (KU) or valid supporting reasons (E).

Note: in Evaluation answers, marks are not given for the stating of opinion but for the reasons that support the opinion. At 'F' and 'G' in Evaluation, up to 2 marks for a valid reason. At 'C' an exceptionally well-argued point can gain 3 marks.

Religious Studies Standard Grade 2008 – Foundation Level

Section A − Christianity

1. **(a)**
- Jordan **(1)**
- Spirit **(1)**
- forty **(1)**

3 KU

(b) *Jesus faced three temptations. Describe **one** of them.*

- To turn stones into bread (or satisfy his hunger). **(2)**
- To worship the devil (or possess all the kingdoms of the world). **(2)**
- To throw himself from the highest point in the temple (or test God's promise to rescue his chosen one). **(2)**

2 marks for a clear description. **2 KU**

(c) *Who do you agree with?*

Graham

- Jesus was God in a body, so he could survive a forty day fast. **(2)**
- Luke says he wants to tell the truth about Jesus, so we should trust his account. **(2)**

Alan

- Too far fetched. **(1)**
- A person couldn't survive forty days without food and drink. **(2)**
- Elements like the devil appearing seem magical and unrealistic. **(2)**

Candidates may argue for a **middle** view which sees it as a story with a meaning, eg.

- Made up to show Jesus was stronger than evil. **(2)**
- A way of showing that Jesus was making a choice about whether to follow God or the devil. **(2)**
- The devil might stand for the temptation within Jesus. **(2)**

2 marks for a clear reason. **2 EV**

(d) *Do you agree with Derek?*

Yes

- Gives Christians strength/hope that they can face their own temptations. **(2)**
- Makes belief stronger. **(1)**
- Makes it easier to believe in Incarnation/Jesus was God in a body. **(2)**
- People can relate because they are also tempted by power/fame/material things/ to test God. **(2)**

No

- Many no longer believe in a personal devil like the one in the story. **(2)**
- About Jesus proving he was God's Son, so not relevant to ordinary humans. **(2)**

2 EV

2. **(a)** *How was Jesus killed?*

- nailed to a cross **(1)** **1 KU**

(b) *The day that Jesus was killed is called Good Friday. Do you think this is a good name for it?*

Yes

- Some believe Jesus death saves them from their sins. **(2)**
- God was showing he loved the world by sacrificing Jesus. **(2)**
- It meant the resurrection could happen on Easter Sunday. **(2)**
- He had to die to show he could beat death. **(2)**

No

- He was killed horribly even though he was innocent. **(2)**
- Most of his friends (and God?) abandoned him. **(2)**

2 marks for a clear reason. **2 EV**

(c) *Describe **four** things that happened next.*

- found stone rolled away **(1)**
- entered empty tomb **(1)**
- stood puzzling about it **(1)**
- two men in shining clothes appeared **(1)**
- bowed to the two men **(1)**
- "why are you looking for the living among the dead", etc.
  (1 for each part of the angels' message to max of 2).
- went to tell the eleven disciples **(1)**

1 mark for each thing described. **4 KU**

(d) *Do you agree with Jay **or** Chris **or** both?*

Jay

- Rising from the dead proved who he was/that he was telling the truth. **(2)**
- The resurrection is what gives Christians hope that they will rise one day too. **(2)**
- Without the resurrection there would be no Christianity today. **(2)**

Chris

- Christianity isn't just about beliefs – it's about following Jesus' teaching. **(2)**
- Jesus taught people how to live to bring about the Kingdom. **(2)**

Both

- His words matter because of who he was and the resurrection proves his identity. **(2)**

Candidates may also offer one argument for each side.

2 marks for each reason. **4 EV**

Section B − Hinduism

3. **(a)**

- evil
- noble
- Vishnu

3 KU

(b) *What was Rama's dharma (duty)?*

- Was to obey his father and go into exile. **(2)**
- To be a loyal husband and rescue Sita **(2)**, protect Sita. **(1)**
- To be the best warrior he could be and defeat the evil demon Ravana. **(2)**
- To be a fair and worthy ruler upon his return from exile. **(2)**

2 KU

(c) *Do you think Rama is a good example for Hindus to follow?*

Yes

- He was brave/courageous. **(1)**
- He was determined/unrelenting in his quest to rescue Sita. **(2)**
- He defeated Ravana – the triumph of good over evil. **(2)**
- He was a fair and just ruler. **(2)**
- He was a good husband. **(1)**

No

- These stories are too far fetched to have any value in society today. **(2)**
- Rama doubted Sita's faithfulness, she therefore felt compelled to walk through a circle of fire to prove her chastity. **(2)**

4 EV

Any reasonable answer accepted.

(d) *"All Hindu girls should want to be like Rama's wife, Sita". Do you agree?*

Yes

- Sita is the ideal wife – loyal/obedient/she supported Rama when he was forced into exile. **(2)**
- Sita is beautiful and kind. **(2)**

No

- Sita is an outdated, idealized view of femininity – passive/subservient. **(2)**
- Sita should not have walked through fire – she should have stood up to Rama. **(2)**
- Women should be able to make their own choices/mould their own lives. **(2)**

Any reasonable answer accepted. **2 EV**

4. **(a)** *What is Karma?*

- Actions – good and bad. **(1)**
- The total effect of a person's actions. **(1)**
- The universal law of cause and effect. **(1)**
- The law of Karma determines a person's destiny/rebirth. **(1)** **1 KU**

(b) *"It's a waste of time trying to gain good Karma." Do you agree?*

Yes

- Karma is nothing more than a religious fabrication – it is impossible to prove the cosmic law of Karma. **(2)**
- The law of Karma underpins the caste system – this is morally reprehensible **(2)**
- Systematic attempts to accumulate good Karma may be negated by one particularly bad action. **(2)**
- What happens happens – it has nothing to do with Karma. **(2)**

No

- In endeavoring to gain good Karma, people and society benefit. **(2)**
- Hindus believe that they will secure a better rebirth. **(2)**
- Hindus believe that this will take them closer to their ultimate goal, Moksha or union with the Universal Supreme Spirit. **(2)** **2 EV**

(c) *Describe **two** things that happen during a Hindu marriage ceremony.*

- The wedding ceremony is performed by a Brahmin priest. **(2)**
- A sacred fire symbolizes the presence and blessing of god. **(2)**
- The priest keeps the fire going by pouring ghee onto the flames. **(2)**
- The priest throws rice and spices onto the fire to represent fertility. **(2)**
- The bride's parents give her to the groom by placing her hand in his. **(2)**
- A cord is placed around the groom's neck and then attached to the bride's sari. **(2)**
- Together the couple takes seven steps around the sacred fire. **(2)**
  The steps represent:
  1. The provision of food
  2. The need for physical strength
  3. The acquisition of wealth
  4. The need for good fortune
  5. The hope of having children
  6. The regularity of the seasons
  7. A lasting friendship
- Prayers are said from the Bhagavad Gita. **(2)** **4 KU**

(d) *A Hindu should only marry a Hindu. Do you agree?*

Yes

- Maintains culture/religion/tradition. **(2)**
- Easier to bring up children if both parents are of the same faith. **(2)**
- Shows respect for tradition/culture/elders. **(2)**

No

- People should be able to choose their partners. **(2)**
- People can't help who they fall in love with. **(2)**
- Parents with mixed backgrounds/beliefs will be able to give their children a broad minded and diverse upbringing. **(2)**

Any reasonable answer accepted. **2 EV**

Section C − Islam

5. **(a)**
- last **(1)**
- most **(1)**
- Qur'an **(1)** **3 KU**

(b) *Is it easy for Muslims in Britain to be like Muhammed?*

Yes

- Muhammed a human being…not hard to follow his example. **(2)**
- Plenty of teachings giving examples about his life. **(2)**

No

- Different challenges face Muslims today. **(2)**
- As above but with example only. **(2)**
- Standards of Muhammed too high for ordinary humans. **(2)**
- Not easy for Muslims in a non Muslim country. **(2)** **2 EV**

(c) *What does Submission mean to a Muslim?*

- To submit to the WILL of Allah. **(1)**
- To put Allah before everything else. **(1)** **1 KU**

(d) *List **two other** ways a Muslim can show Submission.*

- To follow the Five Pillars of Islam. **(1)**
- Examples of the Five Pillars; Name only **(1)**
  Zakat – almsgiving **(1)**
  Hajj – Pilgrimage **(1)**
  Shahadah – Declaration of faith **(1)**
  Saum – fasting **(1)**
  Salat – prayer **(1)**

- Reading the Hadith. **(1)**
- Belief in Akhira – afterlife. **(1)** **2 KU**

(e) *Do you agree with Abdul?*

Yes

- World in turmoil – principles of justice and peace needed. **(2)**
- World in turmoil – moral framework needed. **(2)**
- Qur'an – provides guidelines for life today. **(2)**

No

- Make our own decisions using reason. **(2)**
- Qur'an out of date. **(2)**
- Qur'an out of context. **(2)**

Not Sure

(open to reasoned argument)
- Difficult but possible to apply religious text to modern day life. **(2)** **4 EV**

6. **(a)** *Describe **two** things which happen during a Muslim marriage ceremony.*

- Agreement about the dowry made – paid by bridegroom to bride. **(2)**
- Agreement about delayed dowry in case of divorce. **(2)**
- Local imam may officiate. **(2)**
- Contract signed by bride, groom and two witnesses. **(2)**
- Prayers said to ask for Allah's blessing. **(2)**
- Passages from the Qur'an recited. **(2)**
- Celebration – marriage feast. **(1)** **4 KU**

(b) *A Muslim should only marry a Muslim. Do you agree?*

Yes

- Shared religious values. **(2)**
- Shared religious practices. **(2)**
- Shared religious beliefs. **(2)**
- Easier integration into family. **(2)**
- Agreed upbringing of children. **(2)**

No

- Love will conquer all. **(2)**
- Shared values of humanity irrespective of religion. **(2)**
- Intermarriage proved to work. **(2)** **2 EV**

(c) *"Marriage ceremonies should always be religious." Would a Muslim agree?*

Yes

- A marriage blessed before Allah more meaningful. **(2)**
- Marriage as a sacred union. **(2)**
- Following Islamic tradition. **(2)**
- Following example set by Muhammed. **(2)**

No

- Marriage before family/friends – public union more important. **(2)**
- Love marriages becoming more common – religious element not so important. **(2)** **2 EV**

Section D – Judaism

7. **(a)**

- Moses **(1)**
- Israelites **(1)**
- chosen **(1)**

3 KU

(b) *What does Covenant mean to a Jewish person?*

- An agreement with God. **(1)**
- Being God's special/chosen people. **(1)**
- Laws to follow. **(1)**

Must have religious meaning to get the mark. **1 KU**

(c) *Do you agree with David?*

Yes

- Lots of distractions in modern life so need to be reminded. **(2)**
- Jews live all over the world but the covenant binds them together. **(2)**
- Persecution (past and present) means Jews need to remember their identity as God's chosen people. **(2)**

No

- Its importance hasn't changed – should be as important today as it was in the past. **(2)**
- Some of the rules aren't practical in the modern world. **(2)**

Not Sure

- Some Jews aren't religious, so it will depend on the religious beliefs of the individual. **(2)**

2 marks for each reason given. **4 EV**

(d) *State **two** things that happen at Shabbat.*

Candidates may refer to Shabbat at home or in the synagogue. Possible answers include:

- People set aside work/ordinary duties. **(1)**
- People greet each other with "Shabbat Shalom!" (A peaceful Shabbat to you). **(1)**
- Woman lights two candles **(1)** and beckons with her arms to welcome Shabbat. **(1)**
- Sometimes girls will light a candle. **(1)**
- Men go to the synagogue in the evening. **(1)**
- Psalms read in synagogue service. **(1)**
- Kiddush prayer in synagogue by Rabbi. **(1)**
- Kiddush prayer at home by father. **(1)**
- Wine is blessed and drunk. **(1)**
- Challot (plaited bread) is blessed. **(1)**
- Man blesses wife and/or children. **(1)**
- Ritual washing of hands. **(1)**
- Challot dipped in salt and shared. **(1)**
- Songs sung between courses in evening meal. **(1)**
- Synagogue service on Saturday morning. **(1)**
- Readings from Torah/Psalms/Prophets. **(1)**
- Sermon and blessings at service. **(1)**
- Midday meal on Saturday. **(1)**
- In afternoon sometimes prayers/bible studies at the synagogue/walking or visiting friends. **(1)**
- Havdallah candle lit **(1)** and extinguished with wine. **(1)**
- Spice box displayed. **(1)**

1 mark for each statement. **2 KU**

(e) *"Celebrating Shabbat helps me to be a better Jewish person." Do you agree?*

Yes

- A reminder of faith and a chance to show gratitude to God. **(2)**
- Helps Jews to keep the covenant as it is a commandment. **(2)**
- Helps build sense of belonging in the Jewish community. **(2)**
- Blessings, songs, readings etc strengthen faith. **(2)**

No

- Strict rules may be hard to follow and lead to frustration/resentment. **(2)**
- Not on its own. You have to mean it in your heart too. **(2)**

2 marks for a clear reason. **2 EV**

8. **(a)** *Describe **two** things that happen during a Jewish marriage ceremony.*

- Groom waits for bride under the chuppah/canopy. **(2)**
- Bride and groom stand under the Chuppah. **(2)**
- Rabbi recites blessings. **(1)**
- Rabbi passes a cup of wine to the couple. **(2)**
- The Rabbi or groom reads the ketubah (marriage contract). **(2)**
- Groom gives the bride a plain gold ring. **(2)**
- Cantor sings blessings to the couple. **(2)**
- The bride and groom sip wine from a cup held out by the Rabbi. **(2)**
- Groom stamps on a wine glass. **(2)**
- When the glass breaks everyone shouts "Mazaltov!" **(2)**
- Rabbi recites the Aaronic blessing. **(2)**

2 marks for each description. **4 KU**

(b) *A Jewish person should only marry a Jewish person. Do you agree?*

Yes

- Important for the wife to be Jewish so that then any children will be Jewish. **(2)**
- If both partners aren't Jewish it might be hard to decide how to raise children. **(2)**
- The couple can encourage and support each other in following the religion. **(2)**

No

- Belief is personal. Your partner doesn't have to agree. **(2)**
- It might be hard to find a husband/wife who is also Jewish. **(2)**
- A husband doesn't have to be Jewish for children to be Jewish. **(2)**
- "Mixed marriages" can be very successful. **(2)**

2 marks for a clear reason. **2 EV**

(c) *"Marriage ceremonies should always be religious." Would a Jewish person agree?*

Yes

- Important to have the chance to ask God's blessing on the marriage. **(2)**
- Marriage strengthens the Jewish community, so it's right that it's religious. **(2)**
- Getting married includes taking on new religious duties. **(2)**

No

- It's a legal thing, so no need to bring religion into it. **(2)**
- You don't need a religious ceremony for God to bless a marriage. **(2)**

2 marks for a clear reason. **2 EV**

Section E – Issues of Belief and Morality

9 **(a)** *State **two** other things that may influence Elaine's beliefs.*

- Peers **(1)**
- Friends **(1)**
- Religion **(1)**
- Media **(1)**
- Personal experience **(1)**
- Reflection **(1)**
- School/education/teachers **(1)**
- Role models/idols **(1)**

1 mark for each influence stated. **2 KU**

(b) *"Beliefs don't need proof." Do you agree?*

Yes

- If it has proof it's not belief – it's knowledge. **(2)**
- Belief is often about things you can't prove/test/measure. **(2)**
- It should be about faith/trust **(1)** even if you don't have proof. **(1)**

No

- It's foolish/lazy? to believe something without evidence. **(2)**
- You risk believing things that aren't true. **(2)**
- Belief should be based on experience – "seeing is believing". **(2)**

2 marks for a clear reason. **2 EV**

(c) *Many people believe in life after death. Choose **one** religion you have studied (**not Christianity**). What does this religion teach about life after death?*

Example:

Hinduism

- Your soul/atman returns for another life. **(2)**
- You come back as a new baby, person or animal. **(2)**
- Your soul keeps returning for many lives. **(2)**
- If you have good Karma you come back for a better life. **(2)**
- If you have bad Karma you come back for a worse life. **(2)**
- If your soul is pure/you have lots of good Karma, you achieve Moksha/ escape from Samsara/join up with God/Brahaman. **(2)**

Sikhism and **Buddhism** accept the main elements of the Hindu belief in Karma – Samsara, however there are a few differences which candidates might know about, eg

- In Buddhism there is no soul or atman to reincarnate. One life just sparks off the next. **(2)**
- Buddhists seek liberation to Nirvana (which is extinction). There is no God. **(2)**
- Sikhs also depend on God's grace for liberation. **(2)**
- If a Sikh is "Gurmukh"/God-filled/devoted to God they can join God at liberation. **(2)**

Islam

- You are resurrected on judgment day (in your own body). **(2)**
- Angels read record of deeds during life. **(2)**
- Allah judges who is rewarded and who is punished. **(2)**
- Good rewarded with Paradise (Jannah)/evil are punished with hell (Jahannam). **(2)**
- "Life in the Grave" after burial (either blissful or painful). **(2)**

Judaism

- Jews believe in life after death, but it isn't clearly defined. **(2)**
- Some kind of reward or cleansing (no eternal hell). **(2)**
- Reward is heaven or nearness to God. **(2)**
- Some say resurrection when the Messiah comes. **(2)**
- Some believe in reincarnation. **(1)**
- Some say wicked souls are destroyed after death. **(2)**

2 marks for a clear explanation. **2 KU**

(d) *"Death is the end – there is no life after death." Do you agree?*

Yes

- People are just made of stuff that rots back into earth. **(2)**
- No scientific evidence for an afterlife. **(2)**
- It's just fear of dying that makes people believe in an afterlife. **(2)**
- Because my religion says so. **(1)**

No

- Some people have memories of past lives. **(2)**
- If there's an eternal part to a person/soul it has to live on somewhere after death. **(2)**
- Life wouldn't make sense otherwise. **(1)** because ….
  (reason needed for extra mark)
- there needs to be a chance for people to be punished/rewarded. **(2)**

Not sure

- No-one has come back to tell us. **(2)**
- It's a mystery that science isn't able to answer. **(2)**
- People have different views, hard to know what to believe. **(2)**

2 marks for each reason given. **4 EV**

10. **(a)** *All religions teach about morality. What is morality?*

- Our sense of right and wrong. **(2)**
- The ability to tell right from wrong. **(2)**

2 marks for a clear definition. **2 KU**

(b) *Choose **one** religion you have studied. Explain what this religion teaches you about abortion.*

Buddhism

- Buddhism teaches against abortion. **(1)**
- Wrong because the new life starts at conception. **(2)**
- Makes exceptions, eg in case of severe disability. **(2)**
- Wrong because Buddhists are supposed to refrain from destroying living things. **(2)**

Christianity

- Christians have different views. **(1)**
- Wrong for some (inc. Roman Catholics) because seen as ending a life/life starts at conception. **(2)**
- Some Christians make exceptions, eg severe disability. **(2)**

Hinduism

- Hinduism teaches against abortion. **(1)**
- Wrong because the new life starts at conception. **(2)**
- Goes against ahimsa (non-harming). **(2)**
- OK if it is to save the mother's life. **(2)**

Islam

- Islam teaches against abortion. **(1)**
- Only lawful if it is to save the mother's life. **(2)**
- Wrong because it is seen as killing. **(2)**
- Muslims believe only Allah can choose. **(2)**

Judaism

- Some see it as murder because it is ending a life. **(2)**
- Allowed where the mother's life is in danger. **(2)**
- Should take place before 40 days. **(2)**
- Allowed in case of rape or incest (Reformed). **(2)**

Sikhism

- Sikhism teaches against abortion. **(1)**
- Wrong because the new life starts at conception. **(2)**
- It interferes with God's work. **(2)**
- Acceptable in the case of rape. **(2)**
- Not acceptable in case of disability. **(2)**

2 marks for an explanation. **2 KU**

(c) Correct answers

- Two doctors must agree for the abortion to happen.
- Abortions are usually performed before 24 weeks.

1 mark for each correctly identified answer.
Max 1 mark if candidates tick 3 boxes.
No marks if all four boxes are ticked. **2 KU**

(d) *"Abortion is always wrong." Do you agree with Mona?*

Yes

- Life starts at conception so it is killing/murder. **(2)**
- It's taking way a baby's chance for/right to a life. **(2)**
- It's against my religion. **(1)**
- God forbids it in the Qur'an/Bible, etc. **(2)**
- It's interfering with a natural process. **(2)**

No

- It might save the mother's life. **(2)**
- If the mother was raped it would be very traumatic to have the baby. **(2)**
- The mother might be too young/poor/sick to care for the baby. **(2)**
- It's the woman's body, so it's her choice. **(2)**

2 marks for a clear reason. **2 EV**

(e) *A girl is under 16 and wants an abortion. Should her age make any difference to whether she gets the abortion?*

Yes

- She's still a child herself – too young to handle the responsibility of a baby. **(2)**
- It could ruin her chances in education/career, etc. **(2)**
- She won't be in a position to provide for the baby. **(2)**
- Unfair to burden her family because of her mistake. **(2)**

No

- People want to adopt babies, so she wouldn't need to keep it. **(2)**
- She needs to live with the consequences of her actions. **(2)**
- Killing is killing. It doesn't make a difference what age the mum is. **(2)**

2 marks for a clear reason. **2 EV**

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]