



2010 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 2010 – Foundation Level

Section A – Christianity

1. (a) • Disciples (1)
• Passover (1)
• Judas (1) 3 KU

(b) *Is sharing food helpful for Christians?*

Yes

- Gives a sense of community/fellowship. (2)
- Breaks down social barriers. (2)
- Gives a shared identity. (2)

Need to discuss if direct reference to Last Supper gains marks eg

- Reminds Christians of the Last Supper. (1)
- Reminds Christians that Jesus gave his body and blood. (2)
- Reminds Christians of Jesus' death and Resurrection. (2)

No

- Other things are more helpful (1) (with example eg prayer). (2)
- May not be frequent enough to have meaning. (2)
- May become an empty ritual. (2) 2 E

(c) *After the Last Supper Jesus and his disciples went to the garden of Gethsemane. What happened there?*

- Jesus prayed. (1)
- Prayed that the cup of suffering would be taken away. (2)
- Disciples went to sleep. (1)
- Betrayed by Judas. (1)
- Identified with a kiss from Judas. (2)
- One of the disciples cut off the ear. (1)
- Jesus arrested. (1) 2 KU

(d) *“The death of Jesus is more important to Christians.” (Gail)*
“The Resurrection of Jesus is more important to Christians.” (Anne)
Who do you agree with?

Gail

- Sacrifice – gave up his life for others. (2)
- So that sins of humanity may be forgiven. (2)
- Atonement. (2)
- Suffering of Christ gives hope to others who may be suffering. (2)
- Shows that Jesus was human. (2)

Anne

- Proof of victory of good over evil. (2)
- Proof that Jesus was the Son of God. (2)
- Proof of the power of Jesus – life over death. (2)
- Lessens the fear of death – promise of heaven. (2)
- Gives hope no matter what suffering may befall them. (2)

Both

- Crucifixion and Resurrection integrally linked – one without the other would not have the same effect/impact. (2)
- Christians should embrace whole of the teachings. (2) 4 E

2. (a) (i) *What did the Angels say?*
- Do not be afraid. (1)
 - I am here with good news. (1)
 - Today your saviour was born. (2)
 - You will find a baby wrapped in strips of cloth and lying in a manger. (1)
 - Praised God (1/2 with detail).
- (ii) *What did the Shepherds do?*
- Went to Bethlehem. (1)
 - Found Mary and Joseph and saw the baby lying in a manger. (2)
 - Told them what the angel had said about the baby. (1) 4 KU
- (b) *What is a carol?*
- Religious song associated with Christmas (1)
 - Example of a carol (1) 1 KU
- (c) *“People have forgotten the real meaning of Christmas.”
Do you agree?*
- Yes**
- Christmas too commercialised/materialistic. (2)
 - Christmas about parties/presents/family/holiday not the birth of Christ. (2)
 - Many people celebrate Christmas but do not go to church. (2)
 - People from other religions celebrate Christmas. (1)
- No**
- People may make a special effort to go to church. (2)
 - Increase in giving charity indicates that the message of Christmas still important. (2)
 - Message of joy, peace and harmony increasingly important in today’s world. (2)
 - People are aware of what is happening. (1) 2 E
- (d) *“Christmas is only once a year. It is more important to be a good Christian every day.”
Do you agree?*
- Yes**
- Christianity a life-long commitment. Not just for a day. (2)
 - To be a Christian more than participating in festivals. (2)
 - Prayer/worship/acts of charity important to being a good Christian. (2)
- No**
- Special time in the Christian calendar – important to mark the birth of Christ. (2)
 - Integral to whole Christian message – peace, joy. (2)
 - Incarnation essential to understanding the relationship between God and humanity. (2) 2 E

Section B – Hinduism

3. (a) • Cycle (1)
• Life (1)
• Reincarnation (1) 3 KU

- (b) *What part of a person is reborn?*
• Atman or soul. (1) 1 KU

- (c) *Explain why Hindus should not mourn.*
• The soul is reborn. (2)
• Moves into a new body. (2)
• New life. (2)
• May be a better life or caste. (2)

Any reasonable answer accepted. 2 KU

- (d) *Do you think belief in reincarnation helps Hindus in their everyday lives?*

Yes

- The belief that you may be able to secure a better rebirth/caste is very inspiring. (2)
- Belief in reincarnation might help Hindus cope with death and loss. (2)

No

- Hindus might simply seek liberation from the continuous cycle of birth, death and rebirth and long for Moksha (union with Brahman). (2)
- Hindus might believe that they have been reincarnated because they have not accumulated enough good karma in previous lives. (2)

Any reasonable answer accepted. 4 E

4. (a) *The eldest son leads Hindu funerals.*
List four other things that happen during a Hindu funeral ceremony.

- Bodies are cremated. (1)
- Only holy men and babies are buried. (1)
- Bodies are covered under pyres, often sandalwood. (1)
- The body is washed and dressed by relatives. (1)
- The body is carried to the cremation ground on a stretcher. (1)
- The body is covered by a simple cloth. (1)
- The eldest son walks around the pyre three times. (1)
- The son pours holy water over the body then puts a flame to the wood. (1)
- Readings from the bhagavad gita. (1)
- Ghee is thrown of the flames to sustain the fire. (1).
- Sugar canes are squeezed between the splints of wood. (1)
- On the day after the funeral the body is collected. (1)
- Ashes are scattered over the nearest river. (1)
- Offerings of rice and milk are made for the soul. (1)
- Relatives visit the family and give presents. (1)
- A final meeting of sympathy, a kriya, marks the time when the soul becomes free to pass into another body. (1)
- Sati may happen even though it is illegal. (1)

4 KU

- (b) *Do you think it is fair that only males can lead the funeral ceremony?*

Yes

- Appropriate position of responsibility. (2)
- Traditional. (2)
- Shows respect to deceased and to traditions. (2)

No

- Everyone should be able to express grief as they wish. (2)
- Others might have been closer to the deceased. (2)
- The family may not have any males left. (2)

Any reasonable answer accepted.

2 E

- (c) *Do you think other cities should let this happen?*

Any reasonable answer accepted.

2 E

- (d) *Do you think funerals should be religious?*
Give one reason for your answer.

Yes

- Some religious rituals help prepare the person for the next life. (2)
- Important to thank God for the person's life. (2)
- Prayers and blessings bring comfort to mourners. (2)
- Recognises that death is part of God's plan. (2)
- Should reflect what the person believed in life. (2)

No

- Being together to remember the person is what matters – you don't need to bring religion into it. (2)
- Not meaningful if the person wasn't religious. (2)
- Should reflect what the person believed in life. (2)
- Humanist funerals are a good way to say goodbye to a person in a non-religious way. (2)

2 marks for each reason given.

2 E

Section C – Islam

5. (a) *What is Submission?*

- Giving freely to the **will** of Allah. **2 KU**

(b) *Name **one** of the Five Pillars.*

- Shahadah – Declaration of Faith.
- Zakat – Alms giving.
- Saum – Fasting.
- Hajj – Pilgrimage.
- Salat – prayer.

(will take either Arabic/English).

1 KU

(c) *Is it difficult for a Muslim to submit to Allah all the time?
Give two reasons for your answer.*

Yes

- Modern life provides many distractions eg success, wealth, material objects. **(2)**
- Impossible to manage day to day requirements of life if completely submitting to Allah. **(2)**
- Jobs/schools and family life may get in the way. **(2)**

No

- Dedicate all action to God so that even the mundane is an act of worship. **(2)**
- Self control is a key part of submission. **(2)**

Not Sure

- Intention as important as action – as long as you try. **(2)**

4 E

(d) • Muhammad. **(1)**
• Prophet. **(1)**
• Never. **(1)**

3 KU

(e) *“Muhammad is a good role model for Muslims.”
Do you agree?
Give one reason for your answer.*

Yes

- Allows Muslims to relate to a real human being. **(2)**
- Faces the same problems/difficulties as they do. **(2)**
- Al Ahsan – the perfect man. **(2)**

No

- Lived too long ago – no relevance to modern society. **(2)**
- Need to find more modern role models. **(2)**
- Relationship with Allah a personal thing – choose your own path. **(2)**

2 E

6. (a) List **four** things that happen **during** a Muslim funeral ceremony.

- Body is cleaned and dressed. (1)
- Usually men only attend the funeral. (1)
- Body taken to mosque/cemetery. (1)
- Iman prays over the body/asking for forgiveness. (1/2)
- Body laid in grave with head turned to right side (facing Makkah). (1/2)
- Grave filled with handfuls of dirt by attendees. (1)
- Verses from Qur'an recited. (1)
- Mourners walk away from grave saying Shahadah. (2)

4 KU

(b) *Muslims are not encouraged to mourn for a long time.
Do you think this is a good idea?
Give one reason for your answer.*

Any reasonable answer accepted.

2 E

(c) *Do you think funerals should be religious?*

Yes

- Some religious rituals help prepare the person for the next life. (2)
- Important to thank God for the person's life. (2)
- Prayers and blessings bring comfort to mourners. (2)
- Recognises that death is part of God's plan. (2)
- Should reflect what the person believed in life. (2)

No

- Being together to remember the person is what matters – you don't need to bring religion into it. (2)
- Not meaningful if the person wasn't religious. (2)
- Should reflect what the person believed in life. (2)
- Humanist funerals are a good way to say goodbye to a person in a non-religious way. (2)

2 marks for each reason given.

2 E

Section D – Judaism

7. (a) • Egypt. (1)
• Growing. (1)
• Slaves. (1) 3 KU

(b) *What was the name of the mountain?*

- Sinai. (1) 1 KU

(c) *When Moses was looking after the sheep and goats, God spoke to him. Describe what happened.*

- Angel appeared as a flame in a bush. (2)
- Bush wasn't consumed, so Moses approached, curious to see why. (2)
- God said, "Moses, Moses!" (1)
- Moses said, "Here I am." (1)
- God said, "Don't come closer." (1)
- God asked Moses to remove his shoes as he was on holy ground. (2)
- God said, "I am the God of your father, of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob." (2)
- Moses covered his face in fear. (2)
- God said he had seen the cruel treatment/suffering of the Israelites. (2)
- God said he was sending Moses to the King of Egypt. (2)
- God said he had heard the cries of his people for help/rescue. (2)
- God said he had come to take them out of Egypt (1) to a rich, fertile land. (1) 2 KU

(d) *I'm nobody! How can I go to the king and bring the Israelites out of Egypt? Do you think Moses was a good choice to lead the Israelites?*

Yes

- He had been raised in the Royal household so would know how to talk to the King. (2)
- His lack of confidence would make him rely on God more. (2)
- He was God's choice, and God would have known best. (2)
- He succeeded, didn't he! (2)

No

- Moses said he was not a good speaker/slow and hesitant. (2)
- He didn't want the job, so might not do his best. (2)
- People wanted him dead for killing an Egyptian. (2)

2 marks for a clear reason.

2 E

- (e) *“The Exodus happened a long time ago. Jewish people should look to the future, not the past.”*
Do you agree?

Yes

- Not relevant to the life of/problems faced by modern Jews. (2)
- Jews have their own land and are no longer slaves, so no longer meaningful. (2)
- Looking back can tie people to the past and stop them progressing or adapting. (2)

No

- As an obedient servant of God Moses sets a pattern Jews can still follow today. (2)
- Remembering it connects modern Jews to their history/origins. (2)
- It teaches what God is like, eg loving, faithful, a strong deliverer etc. (2)
- God doesn't change, so what it showed then must be just as true today. (2)
- The Exodus has come to symbolise God's ongoing deliverance from the day-to-day things which “enslave” people. (2)

Not Sure

- Candidates may draw from arguments for both sides.

2 marks for each reason given.

4 E

8. (a) List **four** things that happen **during** a Jewish funeral ceremony.

- Ideally burial is within 24 hours. (1)
- Shemira (guarding, watching) – body is never left alone. (1)
- Onan (immediate mourners) forbidden to drink wine, eat meat, indulge in luxury. (1)
- Onan exempt from positive commandments (to focus completely on deceased). (1)
- Chevra Kaddisha (burial society) prepare the body. (1)
- Body is washed (ideally in Mikveh – men wash men, women wash women). (1)
- Tachrichim – body dressed in white shroud (linen or wool). (1)
- If male, tallit placed over head and shoulders. (1)
- One fringe is cut off tallit. (1)
- Body is placed in plain pine box. (1)
- Flowers are discouraged. (1)
- No decoration on coffin, eg brass handles, padding. (1)
- Rabbi officiates. (1)
- Traditionally only male mourners attend synagogue service. (1)
- Service starts with kaddish (usually recited by son of deceased). (1)
- Body is buried (cremation generally forbidden) – only accept cremation if linked to Reformed tradition. (1)
- Body is buried in a Jewish cemetery. (1)
- Body is buried with head facing Jerusalem. (1)
- At graveside prayers thank God for giving life and taking it away. (1)
- Rabbi says short speech about the person/eulogy. (1)
- Mourners make a tear in their clothes – eg pocket, collar (sometimes done by Rabbi). (1)
- Reformed Jews wear torn black ribbon. (1)
- Psalms are read (or sung by cantor). (1)
- Mourners follow coffin as it is carried out. (1)
- 23rd Psalm recited as coffin is carried out. (1)
- Pall bearers stop seven times as they approach the grave (1) and recite Psalm 91. (1)
- Sephardim walk round coffin 7 times at gravesite. (1)
- Prayers for angels of mercy to accompany the soul. (1)
- Rabbi recites blessing (Blessed is the one true Judge). (1)
- Memorial prayer is recited (El Maleh Rachamim). (1)
- Mourners wash their hands before leaving the cemetery. (1)
- Traditional condolence recited as family leave the graveside (by 2 lines of non-family mourners). (1)
- Dirt is thrown onto the coffin by mourners (sometimes three times). (1)
- Jewish law requires a tombstone (usually in Hebrew with Jewish symbols). (1)

Don't accept open casket, embalming or use of cosmetics as these are forbidden.

4 KU

- (b) *After the funeral Jewish people have 30 days of mourning.
Do you think this is a good idea?*

Yes

- It allows time to adjust fully to life without a loved one. (2)
- It recognises the importance of the person who has died/shows respect. (2)
- Relieves people of the need to “put on a brave face”. (2)
- A special time for people to be together to comfort each other. (2)

No

- Life goes on - people should get on with their lives. (2)
- Dwelling on death and loss for so long would be depressing/negative. (2)
- Everyone is different – some cope best by returning to a normal routine. (2)
- A very individual thing so should not be prescribed. (2)

2 marks for each reason given.

2 E

- (c) *Do you think funerals should be religious?*

Yes

- Some religious rituals help prepare the person for the next life. (2)
- Important to thank God for the person’s life. (2)
- Prayers and blessings bring comfort to mourners. (2)
- Recognises that death is part of God’s plan. (2)
- Should reflect what the person believed in life. (2)

No

- Being together to remember the person is what matters – you don’t need to bring religion into it. (2)
- Not meaningful if the person wasn’t religious. (2)
- Should reflect what the person believed in life. (2)
- Humanist funerals are a good way to say goodbye to a person in a non-religious way. (2)

2 marks for each reason given.

2 E

Section E – Issues of Belief and Morality

- 9 (a) “Breaking a mirror gives 7 years bad luck.”
This is a superstitious belief.
*Name **two other** types of belief and give **one** example of each.*

1 mark for each type – eg religious, political
1 mark for **matching example**

4 KU

- (b) *It is better to **know** something than to **believe** it.*
Do you agree?
*Give **one** reason for your answer.*

Yes

- More reliable to know something. (2)
- Knowledge supported by evidence. (2)
- Body of knowledge tested/shared by others. (2)

No

- Helps us address the bigger questions about the meaning of life etc. (2)
- Some things can never be proven. (2)
- Belief can offer comfort. (2)
- Allows for individual, personal experiences to be understood. (2)

2 E

- (c) *How might **nature** prove the existence of God?*

- Organisation of nature proves there must have been a creator. (2)
- Beauty of nature proves there must have been a creator. (2)
- Complexity of nature proves there must have been a creator. (2)
- Purpose of nature proves there must have been a creator. (2)

2 KU

- (d) *“There is no need to prove that God exists”.*
Do you agree?
*Give **one** reason for your answer.*

Yes

- Faith an important element of belief in God. (2)
- God outwith realm of human understanding. (2)
- Traditionally no need of proof needed. (2)

No

- Science/secular society demands that proof of God be provided if religion is to flourish. (2)

2 E

10. (a) *What is Euthanasia?*

- Deliberate ending of a person's life for compassionate reasons. (2)
- Gentle/careful death. (2)
- Voluntary/Involuntary euthanasia. (2)

2 KU

(b) *"Euthanasia is an act of kindness".*

Do you agree?

Give two reasons for your answer.

Yes

- Provides dignified relief. (2)
- Allows patient to make decision. (2)
- Ends inevitable/unnecessary suffering. (2)

No

- May be open to abuse. (2)
- May be against patients' wishes who is unable to express them. (2)
- Kindness may be misjudged/self serving. (2)

Not Sure

- Impossible to know potential if patient kept alive. (2)

4 E

(c) *"Euthanasia should remain illegal in Britain". (Chris)*

"Euthanasia should be made legal in Britain". (Tom)

Who do you agree with?

Give one reason for your answer.

Chris

- Would affect the fabric of society re treatment/attitude of the aged/terminally ill. (2)
- No need to change laws that have served society well. (2)
- Provides a protection for the vulnerable and incapacitated. (2)

Tom

- Other European countries endorse euthanasia. (2)
- Test cases of doctors and carers increasing indicating a need for the law to change. (2)
- Euthanasia exists in one form already (passive). (2)
- Empowers and gives dignity to the patient – basic human right. (2)

2 E

(d) *Religious people believe life should be respected.*

Why do they believe this?

Any reasonable answer accepted.

2 KU

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]