



2012 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 2012 – Foundation Level

Section A – Christianity

1. (a)
 - live (1)
 - kind (1)
 - Jesus' (1)**3 KU**
- (b) *There were 12 disciples.
What is a disciple?*
- Someone who followed Jesus (1)
 - Someone who followed/follows the teaching of Jesus (1)
 - Pupil of Jesus (1)**1 KU**
- (c) *Is Jesus asking too much of Christians?*
- Yes**
- family most important (2)
 - should not set demands/ask for love (2)
- No**
- Jesus is God incarnate therefore can ask/demand (2)
 - people should make sacrifices for their beliefs (2)
- Not sure**
- any combination of above
- Any reasonable answer accepted** **4 EV**

2. (a) Describe what happened in the parable of the Lost Son.

- A man with two sons (1)
- Younger son asks for share of the property (2)
- Younger son sells his share (1)
- Younger son leaves home with money (1)
- Younger son wastes money (1)
- On reckless living (1)
- Severe famine strikes (1)
- Younger son is left penniless (1)
- Younger son goes to work for a citizen of the country (2)
- Tends pigs (1)
- Wishes he could eat bean pods fed to the pigs (2)
- Younger son comes to his senses (1)
- Decides to go to Father (1) To ask for employment as a hired worker(2)
- Father embraced son on return (1)
- Robe (1) Ring on finger (1) Shoes on feet (1)
- Kill prize calf (2)
- Elder brother angry (1) Elder son challenges Father (2)
- Father responds etc (1+)

4 KU

(b) In the parable of the Lost Son do you think that father did the right thing?

Yes

- forgiveness (2)
- second chance (2)

No

- need to punish (2)
- need to learn from mistakes (2)

Not sure

- any combination of above (2)

Any reasonable answer accepted

2 EV

(c) State **two religious** things that happen at a **Christian** wedding ceremony.

- Exchange marriage vows (1)
- Exchange rings (1)
- Hymns about love sung (1)
- Readings from Bible about love (1)
- Sermon preached by minister/priest (1)
- Prayers for the couple in their married life (1)
- Receive God's blessing (1)
- Vail – letting

2 KU

(d) 'A Christian marriage has a better chance of success than a marriage that is not religious.'

Do you agree?

Yes

- God's blessing. (2)
- Emphasis on the sanctity of marriage (2)

No

- pressure to make marriage work may have opposite effect. (2)
- people simply stop loving each other (2)

Not sure

- any combination of the above

Any reasonable answer accepted

4 EV

Section B – Hinduism

3. (a) • Dharma (1)
• stage (1)
• caste (1) 3 KU
- (b) *What is the highest goal in a Hindu's life?*
- Moksha/union with Brahman/freedom from rebirth (1)
 - Earthly goals (1)
 - Complete their Dharma (1) 1 KU
- (c) *Is it good to have goals in life?*
- Yes**
- Provides focus (2)
 - Provides structure (2)
 - An incentive (2)
- No**
- Restrictive (2)
 - Potentially demoralizing (2) 2 EV
- Any reasonable answer accepted**
- (d) *“Dharma is about helping myself.” (Gita)*
“Dharma is about helping others” (Sanjay)
- Who do you agree with?*
- Gita**
- Dharma is about working towards Moksha (2)
 - Dharma helps individuals achieve liberation (2)
 - Dharma improves life in the present (2)
- Sanjay**
- Dharma is about duty – social (2) moral (2) and religious (2) and requires a Hindu to help others (2) 2 EV
- Any reasonable answer accepted**
- (e) *At Divali Hindus pray to Lakshmi for wealth and good fortune.*
Do you think it is right to ask for wealth?
- Yes**
- wealth makes life easier and better (2)
 - being wealthy enables you to support others (2)
 - nothing morally wrong with desiring wealth (2)
- No**
- Overly materialistic (2)
 - There are more important things than wealth (2) eg health 2 EV
- Any reasonable answer accepted**

- 4 (a) *Hindus believe that life is a journey and that it is important to celebrate special events, like birth.*
*Name **two other** religious ceremonies(Rites of Passage) that happen at special times in the life of Hindus.*

- Sacred thread (1)
- Marriage (1)
- Death (1)

2 KU

- (b) *State **four religious** things that happen **during** Hindu birth ceremonies.*

The first 5 take place before and after the birth of a baby and therefore should be accepted as part of a programme of ceremonies surrounding the birth of a child.

- When the baby is born, the parents tell the priest (1)
- The priest finds out the positions of the planets at the exact time of birth (1)
- The priest then prepares a horoscope for the baby (1)
- The priest uses a horoscope to tell the parents which letter the baby's name should begin with (1)
- Pray for the baby to have a good life (1)
- Pray for the health of the baby (1)
- Pray for a calm baby (1)
- The child is washed (1) then the sacred syllable, Om, is written on the tongue (1) using a golden pen (1) dipped in honey (1)
- The baby receives its name (1)
- The baby can be given two names (1)
- A public name (1)
- And a secret name (1) to be used on special religious occasions. (1)
- The father whispers in the baby's ear (1)
- Your name is...' (1)
- Mantras (1)
- Mantras ask that strength (1) wisdom (1) understanding (1) should be granted to the child
- The father also seeks protection (1)
- This may take place in the mandir (1)
- or at home (1)
- Women are given a handful of pulses/food (1)
- Presents (1)
- Washing (1)

1 mark for each point given

4 KU

- (c) *Do you think there should be religious ceremonies for new babies?*

Yes

- important to mark important rites of passage (2)
- opportunity to celebrate (2)
- have fun in religion (2)
- new life/new beginnings (2)

No

- rebirth means Hindus have not achieved Moksha (2)
- already many Hindu samskaras and festivals (2)

4 EV

Section C – Islam

- 5 (a) • submit (1)
• will (1)
• Five (1) 3 KU
- (b) *'I give to charity, I do not need to give Zakat.'*
Would a Muslim agree with this statement?
- Yes**
• Zakat and charity can be the same thing eg Pakistan flood appeal (2)
- No**
• Zakat is one of the Five Pillars of Islam (2)
• Charity is optional, Zakat is not (2)
• Zakat is a religious duty (2)
- Not sure**
• To give to charity or make Zakat both have the same results – helping others (2) 2 EV
- (c) *Prayer is another of the Pillars.*
Do you think prayer can bring Muslims closer to God?
- Yes**
• Allows you to communicate with God (2)
• Creates a special time to be with God five times a day (2)
• Allows for a personal relationship with God (2)
- No**
• Too frequent to have much meaning (2)
• Other ways to be close to God (1) with example (2)
- Not sure**
• It may do but depends on how strongly the person is praying (2) 2 EV
- (d) *One Muslim name given to God is Judge.*
*Give **one other** name for God.*
- Lord of the Worlds, Compassionate, Merciful
 - Alone
 - Creator
 - All-knowing
 - Immanent
 - Any of the 99 names of God 1 KU
- (e) *'Being judged helps me to be a better person.'*
Do you agree?
- Yes**
• accountable for your actions (2)
• will behave better for fear of Judgement (2)
• promise of heaven an incentive (2)
• threat of hell an incentive (2)
- No**
• difficult to be aware of judgement at all times (2)
• not genuine in actions as only acting out of fear/hope (2)
- Not Sure**
• may still have evil thoughts even if not carrying out evil action (2) 2 EV

6. (a) *Muslims have a special ceremony when a baby is born. Name **two other** religious ceremonies (Rites of Passage) which happen at special times in the lives of Muslims.*

- Marriage
- Funeral

2 KU

- (b) *State **four religious** things that happen **during** a Muslim birth ceremony.*

- adhan(call to prayer) whispered into baby's ear (1)
- something sweet rubbed on baby's gums (1)
- naming ceremony (1)
- circumcision (1)
- sacrifice of sheep (1)
- distribution of meat (1)
- Sharing of baby's hair (1)

4 KU

- (c) *Do you think there should be religious ceremonies for new babies?*

Yes

- welcomes child into the religion (2)
- child blessed in the eyes of God (2)
- welcomes child into the family (2)
- sets the tone of a religious life (2)

No

- child too young to understand the ceremony (2)
- child has no choice in joining the religion (2)

Not sure

- difficult to know whether child will feel this is an imposition or a blessing in later life (2)

Any other reasonable answer accepted

4 EV

Section D – Judaism

- 7 (a) • Hebrew (1)
• touched (1)
• yad (1) 3 KU

(b) *What is the name given to the holy book containing God's commands?*

- The Torah (1) 1 KU

(c) *The holy book tells Jews to talk about God's commands.
Do you think this is helpful for Jews?*

Yes

- Talking about them keeps them alive in people's minds (2)
- It helps if religious teachers are able to explain the rules to people (2)
- Talking about rules that they share will strengthen Jews' sense of belonging to the community (2)
- They are central to the covenant with God, so important for Jews to remind themselves of them (2)

No

- Talking about commands is meaningless – you need to follow them.(2)
- They might be more likely to challenge the rules if they are allowed to discuss them (2)

2 marks available for each reason given. A simple point which is not developed may attract 1 mark.

2 EV

(d) *"I like to work out what I believe for myself." (Eve)
"I think we need religious leaders to help us." (Amy)
Who do you agree with?*

Eve

- Faith is a personal thing, so no-one else should tell you what to believe (2)
- You're more likely to be confident about beliefs you have worked out for yourself (2)
- God gave Holy Scriptures to everyone to read and interpret (2)

Amy

- Religious leaders are considered wise and able to give good guidance (2)
- Religious leaders have devoted their life to the religion so they will be closer to God than ordinary people (2)
- Religion is about shared belief – if everyone does their own thing religions won't be united and might fall apart (2)

2 marks available for each reason given. A simple point which is not developed may attract 1 mark.

2 EV

- 7 (e) *“Breaking God’s rules doesn’t matter if you say you are sorry.”*
Do you agree?

Yes

- People can change, so everyone deserves a second chance to do better **(2)**
- The history of the Jews shows that when people turn back to God he is willing to forgive **(2)**
- If you are truly sorry and make up with those you have hurt, you can be forgiven and feel clean again (Candidates might refer to Yom Kippur) **(2)**

No

- People might just take advantage of God’s forgiveness and keep on breaking the rules **(2)**
- Jewish history shows that even if God forgives you, breaking the rules will have bad consequences or lead to suffering **(2)**
- For Jews, breaking the rules damages the covenant relationship with God, even if you are sorry **(2)**
- Saying you’re sorry isn’t enough. You need to mean it in your heart and change how you behave **(2)**

2 marks available for each reason given. A simple point which is not developed may attract 1 mark

2 EV

- 8 (a) *Jews have a special ceremony when a baby is born.*
*Name **two other** religious ceremonies (Rites of Passage) which happen at special times in the lives of Jews.*

- Bar Mitzvah/Bat Mitzvah **(1)**
- Marriage **(1)**
- Funeral **(1)**
- Death **(1)**

2KU

8 (b) State **four religious** things that happen **during** a Jewish birth ceremony.

Boys

- Friends and relatives gather at home, synagogue or hospital. (1)
- Father wears tallit (1) and tefillin (1)
- A woman takes the child from the mother (1)
- Child is carried him on a cushion (1)
- Child is taken to a room where the men are waiting (1)
Woman hands the child to her husband (1) who hands him to the mohel (1)
- Child is briefly placed on an empty chair/chair of Elijah. (1)
- Child placed in lap of a man chosen to be Sandek (godfather) (1)
- Sandek holds child's legs while operation takes place. (1)
- Mohel performs circumcision/removal of foreskin. (1)
- Father recites blessing (1) marking the child's entry into the covenant (1)
- Mohel blesses the child (1)
- Child's Hebrew name is announced (1)
- Child is returned to the mother for feeding (1)
- Baby becomes part of the Jewish community (1)

Girls

- Blessed and given Hebrew name (1) at Synagogue on first Sabbath after birth (1)
- Father reads from the Torah (1)
- Rabbi prays for welfare of the mother and child (1)
- In some places Simchat Bat - a more elaborate ceremony for girls. (No fixed pattern but often includes ref. to important Jewish women in history) (1)

1 mark for each point given

4 KU

(c) *Do you think there should be religious ceremonies for new babies?*

Yes

- A chance for the baby to be part of the community and to belong from the start of their life (2)
- For Jews it's essential because children are included in the covenant (2)
- The ceremony gives the family a chance to thank God for the safe arrival of the baby (2)

No

- Could be resented later by children who feel they had no choice (2)
- Children should be able to explore different religious and world views (2)
- Children should be allowed to form their own beliefs as they grow up (2)
- Babies are too young to understand what's going on, so the ceremony is meaningless (2)

Not sure

- Candidates may offer arguments from both sides

2 marks available for each reason given. A simple point which is not developed may attract 1 mark, 3 marks for a well developed reason

4 EV

Section E – Issues of Belief and Morality

9. (a) Choose **one** religion you have studied.
Name it and write down **one** thing it teaches about life after death.

For example:

- Christianity – heaven/hell (2)
- Judaism – little emphasis on life after death (2)
- Islam – day of judgment (2)
- Hinduism – samsara/moksha (2)

Has to be specific to the religion to get full marks.

2 KU

- (b) 'There is life after death.'
Do you agree?

Yes

- So many people believe this suggests there must be some truth (2)
- NDEs (2)
- Jesus' resurrection (2)
- Gives comfort (2)

No

- insufficient evidence for life after death (2)
- science counters belief in life after death (2)

Not sure

- any combination of above

Any reasonable answer accepted

4 EV

- (c) "Life **now** is most important." (Kirsty)
"Life **after** death is most important" (Stuart)
Who do you agree with?

Kirsty –

- live life for the moment (2)
- why focus on something you can't be sure exists (2)

Stuart

- life after death is with God (2)
- life after death is a reward (2)

Not sure

- any combination of above

Any reasonable answer accepted

2 EV

10. (a) Give **two** reasons why wars start.
- Land (2)
 - Greed (2)
 - Dictatorships (2)
 - Oil (2)
 - Power (2)
 - Acts of terrorism (2)
- Any reasonable answer accepted**
1 mark if only the word is stated – need to expand to get 2 marks
Max 2 for a list. **4 KU**
- (b) Why might a person refuse to fight in a war?
- Religion (2)
 - Conscience (2)
 - Selfish (2)
- Any reasonable answer accepted** **2 KU**
- (c) 'War Is necessary.' (David)
Do you agree?
- Yes**
- to defeat evil (2)
 - to save innocents (2)
- No**
- killing is murder (2)
 - violates teachings of Jesus (2)
- Not sure**
- any combination of above
- Any reasonable answer accepted** **4 EV**
- (d) What do religions say about the taking of life?
- Most religions are against the taking of life with some exceptions.
 - Christianity – ten commandments/ (2) teachings of Jesus (2)
 - Hinduism – ahimsa (2)
 - Hinduism – dharma as a warrior (2)
 - Martyrdom (2)
 - Suffering (2)
- 2 KU**

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]