



2011 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 2011 – Foundation Level

Section A – Christianity

1. (a)
 - Cousin (1)
 - Pregnant (1)
 - Jumped (1)3 KU

(b) *Why did Elizabeth say Mary was “blessed”?*

- She was going to give birth to Jesus (1) who was God’s son. (2)
- She trusted the message from God would come true. (2)
- She (Elizabeth) was filled with the Holy Spirit. (2)
- God had chosen Mary to be his servant. (2)
- Jesus would be God’s promised saviour/Messiah. (2)

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

2 KU

(c) *“It must have been hard for Mary to believe the Angel’s message.”
Do you agree?*

Yes

- She was a virgin, so how could she be pregnant? (2)
- She was a very ordinary person, so why would God choose her? (2)
- She may have thought she was imagining/seeing things. (2)

No

- As a Jew she would have believed that God spoke to people through angels. (2)
- She would have believed that God could perform miracles. (2)
- Elizabeth’s pregnancy was miraculous too, so proved the angel’s message. (2)

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

2 E

(d) *Elizabeth gave birth to a son.
What did Elizabeth name her son?*

John

1 KU

2. (a) *Is faith still important to Christians today?*

Yes

- You have to believe in God if you are a Christian. (2)
- Christianity is all about accepting the miracle of God becoming human. (2)
- Christians believe they can trust God to answer their prayers/look after them/perform miracles. (2)

No

- You can believe in and follow Jesus' teachings without believing in God/supernatural things. (2)
- Some modern Christians want evidence/proof for what they believe. (2)
- Some Christians don't believe that God performs miracles today. (2)

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

2 E

(b) *List four things Christians do in church to celebrate Easter.*

Accept anything that happens during Holy Week.

- A procession acting out Jesus' arrival in Jerusalem. (1)
- Churches are decorated with palm branches. (1)
- Crosses made of palm leaves are given out. (1)
- Palm crosses are blessed by the priest. (1)
- On Maundy Thursday priests wash parishoners' feet. (1)
- Lights switched off during final hymn on Good Friday/people leave church in darkness. (1)
- People walk past the stations of the cross. (1)
- Sermons based on Jesus' words from the cross. (1)
- RC Christians venerate the cross. (1)
- Churches decorated in purple, grey, black on Good Friday. (1)
- Churches decorated in green, white, yellow on Easter day. (1)
- Light candles. (1)
- Model garden with three crosses and empty tomb. (1)
- Bible readings/hymns/chants from Bible story. (1)
- People share communion/eucharist. (1)
- On Easter day clergy change black clothes for white. (1)
- Prayers of thanks for Jesus' sacrifice/resurrection. (1)
- In some churches eggs are rolled. (1)
- Orthodox Easter Vigil:
 - coffin decorated with flowers on view. (1)
 - Paschal candle lit at midnight on Easter eve. (1)
 - "Christ is risen!" "He is risen, indeed!". (1)
 - Church doors thrown open. (1)
 - Candles lit from person to person. (1)
 - "Christ our light. Thanks be to God!". (1)

1 mark for each statement.

4 KU

(c) *Do you think that an egg is a good symbol of **Easter**?*

Yes

- Symbolises new life – a reminder of resurrection. (2)
- Represents stone rolled away from the tomb. (2)

No

- It's a pagan fertility symbol – not Christian at all! (2)
- Chocolate eggs sold in shops make no mention of the Easter story. (2)

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

2 E

(d) *“Easter should just be for Christians. It should not be a national holiday.”
Do you agree?*

Yes

- It's about Christian belief, so meaningless to people who aren't followers. (2)
- Most British/Scottish people aren't religious, so it shouldn't be a national holiday. (2)
- Other religions don't have national holidays for festivals, so why should Christians? (2)

No

- Britain is a Christian country, so everyone should celebrate Easter. (2)
- The Easter message is for the world, not just Christians, so it should be a national holiday. (2)

Not Sure

- Candidates may offer arguments from both sides.

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

4 E

Section B – Hinduism

3. (a) • cycle
• Brahman
• different

3 KU

- (b) *There are **four** paths to **Moksha**.
Describe what Hindus do when they follow **one** of these paths to **Moksha**.*

Karma (1)

- Actions. (1)
- Try to perform good actions in order to generate good karma. (2)
- Good actions may be simple – feeding birds. (2)

Bhakti (1)

- The path of devotion. (1)
- Worship a personal god. (1)
- Perform puja in the home and in the temple. (2)
- Aim to perform daily puja. (2)
- Try to think of the deity at all times. (2)
- Hymn singing is an important aspect of bhakti. (2)
- Telling stories of the gods – important aspect of bhakti. (2)
- Celebrating religious festivals – important aspect of bhakti. (2)
- Pilgrimages – important aspect of bhakti. (2)

Jnana (1)

- The path of knowledge. (1)
- Receive guidance from a spiritual teacher/guru. (2)
- Read/gain understanding of the sacred scriptures. (2)

Yoga (1)

- The path of meditation. (1)
- Master postures – lotus position. (2)
- Practise self-control. (2)
- Practise non-violence. (2)
- Practise truthfulness. (2)
- Practise chastity. (2)
- Avoid greed. (2)
- Breathing exercises. (2)
- Focus on yantras. (2)
- Sing mantras. (2)

2 KU

- (c) *Vishnu appears on earth in ten different forms (avatars).
Which of the following is an avatar of Vishnu?*

- Rama (1)

1 KU

- (d) *"I don't want to be told what to do by my religion". Jael.
Do you agree with Jael?*

Yes

- Freedom of choice. (2)
- Freewill – God wanted humans to have freedom of choice. (2)
- Religious teachings are outdated in C21st society. (2)

No

- Religion is tried and tested – people can rest assured that if they follow religious teaching that they will be doing the right thing. (2)
- Divinity of religious teachings. (2)
- Support of the religious community. (2)

Any reasonable answer accepted.

2 E

- (e) *Hindus aim to achieve Moksha.
Is it good to have goals in life?*

Yes

- An ultimate goal gives a focus. (2)
- Focusing on an ultimate goal/having a clear focus structures life. (2)
- Sense of accomplishment. (2)
- Sense of being in control. (2)
- Feel closer to possibly achieving Moksha. (2)

No

- Everyone should be able to live in the present, without being preoccupied by that which may not exist. (2)
- Diminishes the value of the life we know we have. (2)
- Stressful – worry about consequences of bad karma. (2)

Any reasonable answer accepted.

2 E

4. (a) Describe **at least one** story linked with the festival of Holi.

Prahlad and Holika

- Young Prince Prahlad worshipped Vishnu. (2)
- The King said that no one should worship Vishnu. (2)
- Only the King himself should be worshipped. (2)
- Prahlad refused to obey the King. (2)
- The King was furious. (2)
- He ordered Prahlad should be tied to an iron pole and beaten. (2)
- Next, Prahlad was confined in a yard with a mad elephant. (2)
- When Prahlad recited the names of the gods, the elephant settled. (2)
- Next, Prahlad was thrown from a cliff into a deep pool. (2)
- Finally, the King asked his daughter, Holika, a sorceress to help. (2)
- Holika ordered a huge fire to be built. (2)
- When the flames peaked she seized Prahlad and jumped into the blaze with Prahlad. (2)
- However, Holika's power only worked when she was alone. (2)
- Prahlad prayed to Vishnu. (2)
- Prahlad walked from the fire unharmed. (2)
- Vishnu appeared as a lion. (2)
- The lion tore the King to pieces. (2)

Krishna and Radha

- Krishna's favourite milkmaid/gopi was Radha. (2)
- Krishna and Radha liked to play games. (2)
- Krishna and Radha liked to dance in the moonlight. (2)
- Krishna played his flute. (2)
- One evening Krishna appeared with pots of coloured powder. (2)
- Everyone began to throw the powder over each other. (2)

Kamadeva (the love God)

- A mischievous and thoughtless spirit roamed the woods. (2)
- Kama looked for victims. (2)
- He shot people in the heart with a bow of flowers. (2)
- This caused them to fall in love with the first person they met. (2)
- Kama attempted to draw his bow on Shiva. (2)
- Shiva reduced Kama to ashes with a stare. (2)
- Kama's widow, Rati, was distraught. (2)
- She begged Shiva to restore Kama to life. (2)
- Shiva relented. (2)
- However, only Rati could see her husband. (2)

Krishna and Kamsa

- As a baby Krishna was sent to defeat Kamsa. (2)
- Kamsa wanted to kill Krishna. (2)
- Kamsa sent an evil demoness Putana. (2)
- Putana was to kill all male babies. (2)
- She disguised herself as a wet nurse. (2)
- She smeared her nipples with poison. (2)
- She tried to kill Krishna but he sucked the life out of her. (2)

4 KU

- (b) *Do you think Hindu children should learn stories from their religion? Give **two reasons** for your answer.*

Yes

- The values espoused are unchanging and always pertinent. (2)
- The stories are accessible. (2)
- The stories are a fun way to learn important values. (2)

No

- The stories are obsolete. (2)
- The stories are too far-fetched to have meaning/import. (2)
- Religious stories force religion/religious values upon children. (2)

Not sure

- Candidates may offer arguments from both sides.

Any reasonable answer accepted.

4 E

- (c) *Do you think it is more important for Hindus living in Scotland to celebrate Holi than it is for Hindus living in India?*

Yes

- It helps deepen their understanding of their religion. (2)
- It gives them a closer link to Hindus in India. (2)
- It helps them to remember 'who' they are. (2)

No

- It's the same for all Hindus, it's a Hindu festival. (2)
- Most of what goes on is linked to Indian ideas so 'alien' to Hindus living in Scotland. (2)

2 E

Section C – Islam

5. (a) • wash
• five
• Salat

3 KU

- (b) *Muslims can either pray at the mosque or in the home.*
*List **four** benefits of praying at the mosque **or** in the home.*

Benefits of praying at the mosque

- Praying collectively strengthens prayer. (1)
- Praying with like-minded individuals reduces isolation. (1)
- Feeling of being part of the Ummah. (1)
- Social aspect – meeting up with friends and family. (1)
- Holy building may make worshipper feel closer to God. (1)
- Teachings may be part of prayer in mosque. (1)

Any other reasonable answer acceptable.

Benefits of praying at home

- Prayer in familiar surroundings may be of more benefit. (1)
- Old, infirm and sick can still complete prayer. (1)
- Praying at home unites family members. (1)
- Convenience of not having to travel. (1)
- No worries about childcare. (1)
- Brings prayer firmly into daily routine. (1)

Any other reasonable answer acceptable.

4 KU

- (c) *“I try to pray at the set times, but sometimes it’s impossible”*
Do you think a Muslim should have to pray at set times?

Yes

- Shows commitment (1) with explanation. (2)
- Written in the Qur’an (1) the holy book. (2)
- Follows the example of the Prophet Muhammad. (2)
- Allows prayer to ‘seep’ into everyday life. (2)

Any other reasonable answer acceptable.

No

- Only human (1) – sometimes conditions make it impossible to pray. (2)
- As above with example eg surgeon. (2)
- Unreasonable demand (1) not suited to a modern life. (2)
- Other ways of being a good Muslim. (2)

Any other reasonable answer acceptable.

2 E

- (d) *“Zakat is more useful than prayer.”*
Do you agree?

Yes

- Practical act (1) with visible results. (2)
- Example of above. (2)
- Financial commitment may be more of sacrifice. (2)
- Assists the Ummah. (2)
- Assists those less fortunate. (2)
- Actions speaks louder than words. (2)
- Prayer may become routine and not mean anything. (2)

Any other reasonable answer acceptable.

No

- Only an annual duty – has little effect on daily life. (2)
- Only an annual duty – has little spiritual impact. (2)
- Easy for the wealthy to carry out. (2)
- May cause unnecessary hardship for the poor. (2)
- May be done to gain kudos/for the selfish reasons. (2)
- Daily prayer demonstrates a stronger commitment to God. (2)

Any other reasonable answer acceptable.

2 E

6. (a) Mount Hira 1 KU
- (b) *Describe how the Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad.*
- Muhammad went to the mountain to pray. (1)
 - Angel (Gabriel) appeared. (1)
 - Angel told Muhammad to read. (1)
 - Muhammad could not read. (1)
 - Angel squeezed Muhammad. (1)
 - Instructed Muhammad to recite. (1)
 - Muhammad came down the mountain and recited the words of God to his followers. (1)
 - Took 27 years. (1)
 - God the source of Revelation. (1) 2 KU
- (c) *In the Qur'an God is described as "alone". Why is this important to Muslims?*
- Previously in Arabia worship was of many Gods – false idols. (2)
 - Worship of 'false idols' directly against the Qur'an. (2)
 - Ensures that Muslims understand the greatness/omnipotence of God. (2)
 - Ensures that Muslims understand God as sole creator of the universe. (2)
 - Allows no confusion in mind of worshipper. (2)
- Any other reasonable answer acceptable.** 2 E
- (d) *"The Revelation is the most important event in Islam." Do you agree?*
- Yes**
- Receiving of the words of the Qur'an (1) the source of Islam. (2)
 - Recognition of Muhammad a prophet. (2)
 - Enabled Muhammad identified as role model for all Muslims. (2)
 - Revealing of God's will – source of all guidance. (2)
 - Muslims clear about what is expected of them – guidelines for life. (2)
 - Without the Revelation of Qur'an – Islam would not 'exist'. (2)
- No**
- Religion does not rest on an event – more important to practise. (2)
 - Spread of Islam crucial otherwise no one would know. (2)
- Not Sure**
- Important to have the holy book but faith and action as valuable. (2)
 - Establishment of the Ummah as important. (2)
- Any other reasonable answers acceptable.** 4 E

Section D – Judaism

7. (a) • Sinai (1)
• leave (1)
• rules (1) 3 KU

(b) *What does covenant mean?*

- Agreement (1) 1 KU

(c) *Does having a special relationship with God help Jews?*

Yes

- God gave them the Torah which gives them guidance on the best way to live. (2)
- They believe God provides for their needs. (2)
- They feel unique/special/loved. (2)

No

- Other people may resent the special relationship and make life difficult for Jews. (2)
- They could be tempted to feel superior to others. (2)
- It brings responsibilities which are demanding (eg light to the nations, keeping covenant). (2)

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

2 E

(d) *“Keeping the covenant puts too much pressure on Jews in the modern world.”
Do you agree?*

Yes

- It needs lots of self-discipline and commitment. (2)
- Modern life is very busy with lots of distractions/peer pressure. (2)
- The world is more secular so people don't want to have religious constraints. (2)
- It's all or nothing. You can't just keep the bits you like/want. (2)

No

- No different to the ancient world, so no harder or easier. (2)
- You have the support of fellow Jews who are doing it too. (2)
- Yes, it's difficult, but worth it because it brings Jews closer to God. (2)

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

2 E

8. (a) *What are Jews celebrating on Shabbat?*

- God creating the world (1) and resting on the 7th day. (1) (Ex 20:11)
- Being set free from slavery in Egypt. (2) (Deut. 5:15)

2 marks for a correct point. A simple point which is not developed may attract 1 mark.

2 KU

(b) *Do you think it is helpful for Jews to have a day of rest every week?*

Yes

- It ensures that busy people make time for God and family. (2)
- People are more productive in their work if they have a proper rest. (2)
- A chance to take stock of the week gone by. (2)
- Coming together for worship is easier if people are off work at the same time. (2)
- It is seen as a gift from God, so a reminder that God cares for them. (2)

No

- People should feel free to work, rest and play when they want to. (2)
- It isn't practical for everyone, eg emergency services. (2)
- Too many restrictions/prescriptions on how Jews rest. (2)

Not Sure

- Candidates may offer arguments from both sides.

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

4 E

(c) *Choose **two** of the objects shown and explain how they are used at the Shabbat table.*

Candles

- Lit by mother to show the start of the Sabbath. (2)
- Mother beckons over the flames with her arms as a sign of welcome. (2)
- Light up the room (1) – connection to no electricity. (2)

Challot

- Father thanks God for providing bread. (1)
- Pieces dipped in salt and passed around. (2)
- Reminder of manna in desert. (2)

Spice Box

- Everyone smells the sweet spices at the end of Shabbat (Havdalah). (2)
- Sweet smell is like the effect of Shabbat in the week to come. (2)

Cup of Wine

- Father recites Kiddush blessing over the cup. (2)
- Filled with wine until it overflows onto a plate below. (2)
It symbolises the good of Shabbat flowing into the week to come/that the family are well enough off to waste a little. (2)
- Wine is lifted up and a blessing is said. (2)
- Used to put out the plaited candle at the end of Shabbat (Havdalah). (2)

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

4 KU

(d) *Is Shabbat the most important Jewish celebration?*

Yes

- Shabbat is the only celebration mentioned in the ten commandments. **(2)**
- It's part of the Covenant with God. **(2)**
- It was the first celebration given to the Jews by God. **(1)**
- The Torah describes Shabbat as a special gift from God to his chosen people. **(2)**
- It's a sign to the world of God's relationship with the Jews. **(2)**
- The Torah is read more on Shabbat than at other celebrations. **(2)**
- A weekly celebration does more to help keep faith alive than one that happens once a year. **(2)**
- "All days of the week are blessed by Shabbat." **(2)**
- God himself observed it when he finished creating the universe. **(2)**

No

- All of the celebrations are commanded by God, so they are of equal importance. **(2)**
- Shabbat is part of every normal week, so not as special as celebrations which come around just once a year. **(2)**
- Candidates may argue that another celebration is more important, eg Yom Kippur because it seals the fate of Jews for the coming year. **(2)**
- Rights of Passage argument. **(2)**

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

2 E

Section E – Issues of Belief and Morality

9 (a) *What does science say about how the world began?*

- Universe all contained within a dense particle (singularity). (2)
- Particle explodes with great force (1) – the Big Bang (1)
- Matter and energy is blasted out in all directions. (2)
- Time and space are created from the explosion. (2)
- Matter comes together in clumps to make stars. (2)
- Inside stars Hydrogen and Helium fuse to make heavier elements. (2)
- Star explodes (supernova) and debris comes together to form planets inc. earth. (2)
- Earth is pulled into gravity of neighbouring star – the sun. (2)

Award marks for the origin of the world, not life.

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

4 KU

(b) *Choose a religion you have studied.*

Name it and write down what it teaches about how the world began.

Christianity/Judaism

- God made the world (1) in 6 days. (1)
- Light, land and sea, plants, creatures & humans. (2)
- Some believe God is the first cause and accept the scientific story. (2)

Islam

- God says “Be” and it becomes. (2)
- God made everything – heavens, earth, angels, creatures, humans. (2)

Hinduism

- World has existed many times – it is born, lives and dies. (2)
- When universe dies, vast ocean is left. Brahma floats on the ocean, resting on Ananta, the great snake. Brahma splits himself to create humans and all life. (2)
- Lots of different stories (1), plus explanation. (2)

Buddhism

- It is unimportant – one of the 14 unanswerable questions. (2)
- Pointless to ask – like asking about the origin of the arrow you were shot with instead of focusing on removing it. (2)
- Most Buddhists accept current scientific theories. (2)
- Everything, including the universe, is generated by the mind. (2)
- Buddha spoke about a contracting and expanding universe (fits with oscillating universe model). (2)

Sikhism

- Universe and all life created by Waheguru (God). (2)
- Created by a single word. (2)
- Creator and Creation like an ocean and its individual drops. (2)
- Only God knows how and when the universe was made. (2)

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

2 KU

- (c) *“We don’t need religion. Science can tell us all we need to know.”
Do you agree with Louise?*

Yes

- Everything is made of physical stuff, so the laws of physics are all we need to understand everything. **(2)**
- Morality, emotions etc have physical causes/can be explained by evolutionary theory. **(2)**
- Religion keeps people stuck in the past – it stops us progressing. **(2)**

No

- If science had all the answers it wouldn’t still be exploring the world. **(2)**
- Science is no good at answering the Big Questions. **(2)**
- We need religion for hope/comfort/help with moral decisions. **(2)**

Not Sure

- Candidates may offer arguments from both sides.

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

4 E

- (d) *Does it matter how the world began?*

Yes

- If it’s just a result of chance we’re just lucky to be here – unimportant. **(2)**
- The universe doesn’t care about people like a creator God. **(2)**
- If it needs a creator to exist, you have an argument for the existence of God. **(2)**

No

- Doesn’t affect our situation now, so unimportant. **(2)**
- There are more important things to think about, like curing diseases, being better people. **(2)**

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

2 E

10. (a) *What is a “moral decision”?*

- A decision about whether something is right (or wrong) to do. (2) 2 KU
- The best decision (utilitarian ideas). (2)
- Any specific example. (1)

(b) *List two things which help religious people make moral decisions.*

- Teaching in holy scriptures. (1)
- Example of teachers/leaders. (1)
- Advice from Minister/Guru/Rabbi/Imam etc. (1)
- Principles like the Golden Rule, Utilitarianism etc. (1)
- Discussing with fellow believers. (1)

1 mark for each item.

2 KU

(c) *“People should make their own moral decisions. We don’t need religion to help us.”*

Do you agree?

Yes

- People have to take responsibility for their own choices. (2)
- There isn’t one right or wrong – you need to look at the situation. (2)
- Religion has been used to support some immoral things – slavery, inequality, war etc. (2)

No

- If people could make their own decisions we wouldn’t have so much disagreement about right and wrong. (2)
- God made people and the world, so he knows best. (2)
- You risk God’s judgement/bad reincarnation if you don’t let religion guide you. (2)

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

2 E

(d) *Most religions are against the taking of life.*

*Do you think it is **ever** right to take a life?*

Yes

- It may be to end pain or suffering (euthanasia). (2)
- It may be to protect self or others. (2)
- Candidates may offer reasons why abortion can be seen as morally right. (2)
- In war it may be to stop/prevent greater evil or suffering. (2)

No

- Life is sacred and should always be treasured/protected. (2)
- Only God (or nature) should be allowed to end a life. (2)
- Religious rules/laws forbid it. (2)

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

2 E

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]