

NSW INDEPENDENT TRIAL EXAMS – 2010
STUDIES OF RELIGION I – YR 11 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
MARKING GUIDELINES

Section I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	C	A	B	A	D	B	B	D	C

Question 11

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a comprehensive comparison of immanent and transcendent religious worldviews Uses appropriate examples 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a comparison of immanent and transcendent religious worldviews 	3 – 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information about immanent and transcendent religious worldviews 	1 – 2

Answer may include: For example:

- Immanence* refers to the theory of a divine presence or essence manifested in and through all aspects of the material world. It suggests that the spiritual world permeates the non-spiritual.
- Transcendence* refers to a state of being that surpasses physical existence and may be independent of the physical world. It contrasts with the idea of God existing exclusively in the physical world (immanentism) or the idea that God or the absolute is inseparable from the physical world (pantheism).

Section II

Buddhism - Question 1(a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an accurate outline of the practice of puja in the home 	3 – 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1 – 2

Answer may include: Personal devotion involves making an offering to a sacred object (e.g. a statue or image of Buddha). The offering may be flowers or fruits. The offering is made while bowing and reciting traditional chants. This is followed by bowing or prostrating oneself to the triple gems. Kneeling with palms together held before the heart, one intones chants, paying homage to the Buddha, taking the three Refuges and undertaking the five Precepts.

Question 1(b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a comprehensive description of how the sacred texts of Buddhism demonstrate the principle beliefs of Buddhism Provides several appropriate examples 	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a description of how the sacred texts of Buddhism demonstrate the principle beliefs of Buddhism Provides some appropriate examples 	3 – 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some relevant information 	1 – 2

Answer may include:

- Tibetan Book of the Dead:
 - Bardo Thodol
 - Death and rebirth
- Lotus of the Good Law:
 - Buddha is an eternal entity, who achieved nirvana eons ago, but willingly chose to remain in the cycle of rebirth
 - Skillful means
 - The seventh paramita or perfection of a bodhisattva
- Tripitaka
- The Three Jewels
 - Buddha
 - Dharma
 - Sangha
- The Four Noble Truths

Question 1(c)

Criteria	Marks
● Provides a comprehensive discussion of the historical and cultural context in which Buddhism began	5 – 6
● Provides a discussion of the historical and cultural context in which Buddhism began	3 – 4
● Provides some relevant information	1 – 2

Answer may include:

- Roots in religious thoughts of ancient India
- In a period of Vedic Brahmanism
- Social and religious turmoil
- Shramanas
- Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha)
- Theravada – extended south and east
- Mahayana, which diffused first west, then north and later east throughout East Asia
- Janapadas Republics

Christianity**Question 2(a)**

Criteria	Marks
● Provides an accurate outline of personal prayer in Christianity	3 – 4
● Provides some relevant information	1 – 2

Answer may include:

- Reading/reciting the bible
- Liturgical prayers – Mass, seasonal prayer
- Prayers to saints
- Prayers for the dead
- Meditation
- Posture
- Tongues

Question 2(b)

Criteria	Marks
● Provides a comprehensive description of how the Bible demonstrates the principle beliefs of Christianity	5
● Provides several appropriate examples	
● Provides a description of how the Bible demonstrates the principle beliefs of Christianity	3 – 4
● Provides some appropriate examples	
● Provides some relevant information	1 – 2

Answer may include:

- Parables
- The divinity of Jesus
- The Beatitudes
- Jesus' commandment of love
- The Last Supper
- Crucifixion and death
- The Ten Commandments

Question 2(c)

Criteria	Marks
● Provides a comprehensive discussion of the historical and cultural context in which Christianity began	5 – 6
● Provides a discussion of the historical and cultural context in which Christianity began	3 – 4
● Provides some relevant information	1 – 2

Answer may include:

- Christianity began as a Jewish sect in the eastern Mediterranean in the mid-1st century
- Christianity's earliest development took place under the leadership of the Twelve Apostles, particularly Saint Peter and Paul the Apostle, followed by the early bishops, whom Christians considered the successors of the Apostles
- Christians were subject to persecution by some Jewish religious leaders, who disagreed with the apostles' teachings
- Belief in a resurrected Messiah
- Doctrines of Paul
- Apocalyptic Jewish sects
- Destruction of the 2nd temple in 70AD
- 2nd century Christianity established itself as a predominantly Gentile religion

Hinduism**Question 3(a)**

Criteria	Marks
● Provides an accurate outline of the practice of puja in the home	3 – 4
● Provides some relevant information	1 – 2

Answer may include:

- Hindu homes may have a personal shrine consisting of pictures of murtis of various deities
- Daily puja dedicated to the kuldevta and ishta-devata
- Daily puja – worship of offerings e.g. offering of light, water and incense, and/or fruit
- Aarti – lamp ritual
- Puja thali – plate – consists of diyaa (lamp), haldi or kumkum, sweetmeats or fruits, water, bell and incense

Question 3(b)

Criteria	Marks
● Provides a comprehensive description of how the sacred texts of Hinduism demonstrate the principle beliefs of Hinduism	5
● Provides several appropriate examples	
● Provides a description of how the sacred texts of Hinduism demonstrate the principle beliefs of Hinduism	3 – 4
● Provides some appropriate examples	
● Provides some relevant information	1 – 2

Answer may include: The Vedas and Upanishads; The Ramayana and Mahabharata, including the Bhagavad Gita.

E.g. The Vedas:

1. The Rigveda, containing hymns to be recited by the hot (Vedic priest in charge of reciting invocations and litanies)
 2. The Yajurveda, containing formulas to be recited by the adhvaryu (Vedic priest in charge of the physical details of the sacrifice)
 3. The Samaveda, containing formulas to be sung by the udgāt (Vedic priest in charge of chanting hymns set to melodies (sāman) drawn from the sāmaveda)
 4. The Atharvaveda, a collection of spells and incantations, apotropaic charms and speculative hymns
- E.g. rigveda – Hymns dedicated to various deities

Question 3(c)

Criteria	Marks
● Provides a comprehensive discussion of the early civilisations of the Indus valley	5 – 6
● Provides a discussion of the early civilisations of the Indus valley	3 – 4
● Provides some relevant information	1 – 2

Answer may include:

- The Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC) was a Bronze Age civilisation 3300–1300 BCE
- Sophisticated and technologically advanced urban culture
- Advanced science, art, culture, transport and planning (i.e. city planning, sewage and drainage systems) for the time
- Earliest evidence for elements of Hinduism are present before and during the early Harappan period
- Elements of Hinduism such as baths (assumed to serve a ritual purpose) and symbols
- Swastika signs

Islam**Question 4(a)**

Criteria	Marks
● Provides an accurate outline of salah	3 – 4
● Provides some relevant information	1 – 2

Answer may include:

- Ritual prayer that has prescribed conditions, a prescribed procedure, and prescribed times
- Adult Muslims must perform salah
- Must be in a state of purity to perform salah; purity achieved by ritual ablution
- Salah – repetition of prescribed actions and words
- A complete sequence is called a rak'ah
- The number of sequences required varies with the time of day or other circumstances
- Extra prayer can be performed but are not required
- Salah must be performed at five times of the day governed by the sun
- The five times are near dawn, just after noon, in the afternoon, just after sunset and at nightfall

Question 4(b)

Criteria	Marks
● Provides a comprehensive description of how the sacred texts demonstrate the principle beliefs of Islam	5
● Provides several appropriate examples	
● Provides a description of how the sacred texts demonstrate the principle beliefs of Islam	3 – 4
● Provides some appropriate examples	
● Provides some relevant information	1 – 2

Answer may include:

- Qur'an:
 - Muslims believe the Qur'an to be the book of divine guidance and direction for humanity and consider the text in its original Arabic to be the literal word of God, revealed to Muhammad through the angel Gabriel
 - Right and wrong and the nature of revelation
 - Historical events are related to outline general moral lessons
- Hadith:
 - Narrations of the words and deeds of the Islamic prophet Muhammad
 - Muslims consider hadith to be essential supplements to and clarifications of the Qur'an
 - It clarifies issues pertaining to Islamic jurisprudence

Question 4(c)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a comprehensive discussion of the development of Islam after the death of Muhammad	5 – 6
• Provides a discussion of the development of Islam after the death of Muhammad	3 – 4
• Provides some relevant information	1 – 2

Answer may include:

- 100 years after the death of Muhammad, an Islamic empire extended from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to Central Asia in the east.
- The subsequent empires of the Umayyads, Abbasids, the Fatimids, the Mughals, the Safavids, and Ottomans were among the largest and most powerful in the world.
- The Islamic civilisation gave rise to many centres of culture and science and produced notable scientists, astronomers, mathematicians, doctors, nurses and philosophers during the Golden Age of Islam.
- After Muhammad died, a series of Caliphs governed the Islamic State: Abu Bakr Siddique, Umar, Uthman and Ali.
- These first Caliphs are popularly known as the "Rashidun" or "rightly-guided" Caliphs in Sunni Islam.
- After the Rashidun, a series of Caliphates were established.
- Each Caliphate developed its own unique laws based on the sharia.
- There were, at times, competing claims to the Sunni caliphate, and the Imams of Ismaili Shi'a Islam, descended from Ali and Muhammad through his daughter Hazrat Fatimah, set up their own Caliphate which ruled the Fatimid Empire.

Judaism**Question 5(a)**

Criteria	Marks
• Provides an accurate outline of the importance of Shabbat	3 – 4
• Provides some relevant information	1 – 2

Answer may include:

- According to the Tanach and siddur Shabbat has three purposes – firstly to commemorate the Israelites' redemption from slavery in Egypt, secondly to commemorate God's creation of the universe; on the seventh day God rested; the third purpose is a taste of loam haba.
- Shabbat is a joyous holy day. In Jewish law it is the most important holy day in the Jewish calendar.
- It is the first holy day mentioned in the Bible, and observed by God with the cessation of creation.
- The sefer torah is read during the torah reading as part of the Shabbat morning service.
- A traditional belief is that the Jewish messiah will come if every Jew properly observes two consecutive shabbats.
- The ancient punishment for desecrating Shabbat is stoning.

Question 5(b)

Criteria	Marks
• Provides a comprehensive description of how the sacred texts demonstrate the principle beliefs of Judaism	5
• Provides several appropriate examples	
• Provides a description of how the sacred texts demonstrate the principle beliefs of Judaism	3 – 4
• Provides some appropriate examples	
• Provides some relevant information	1 – 2

Answer may include:

- Torah – Moses' five books e.g. Genesis and creation, Exodus – Moses leads the Jews out of Egypt and Yahweh, through Moses, gives the Hebrews their laws and enters into a covenant with them
- Nevi'im
- Ketuvim
- The Commandments of the Torah
- The Book of Proverbs – wisdom, righteousness, purity
- Deals with the religion, politics, and culture of the ancient Hebrew people of Israel
- Classical approach is religious study of the Bible, where it is assumed that the Bible has a divine origin

Question 5(c)

Criteria	Marks
Provides a comprehensive discussion of the story of the Exodus and the giving of the law at Sinai	5 – 6
Provides a discussion of the story of the Exodus and the giving of the law at Sinai	3 – 4
Provides some relevant information	1 – 2

Answer may include:

Moses leads the Israelites out of Egypt and through the wilderness to Mount Sinai, where Yahweh reveals himself and offers them a Covenant: they are to keep his torah (i.e. law, instruction), and in return he will be their God and give them the land of Canaan.

- The revelation at Sinai
- The giving of the Tablets of Law
- The incident of the golden calf
- The gift of manna in the desert
- The miracle of the rock of Meribah
- The treachery of the Amalekites
- Balaam and his talking donkey
- The story of the scouting of Canaan

Section III

Buddhism

Question 1

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provides an accurate outline of the core ethical teachings ● Provides a comprehensive description of the importance in the lives of adherents ● Provides many relevant examples 	16 – 20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outlines the core ethical teachings ● Provides a description of the importance in the lives of adherents ● Provides several relevant examples 	11 – 15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provides a limited outline of the core ethical teachings ● Provides a basic description of the importance in the lives of adherents ● Provides some relevant examples 	6 – 10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provides some information about the importance of ethics in the lives of adherents ● May use an example 	1 – 5

Answer may include:

- The Five Precepts:
 - Abstain from taking life
 - Abstain from taking what is not given
 - Abstain from sexual misconduct
 - Abstain from false speech
 - Abstain from fermented drink that causes heedlessness
- How the five precepts impact on the lives of Buddhist adherents
- The Vinaya – the code of conduct and rules that apply to Buddhist monastics

Christianity

Question 2

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provides an accurate outline of the core ethical teachingsProvides a comprehensive description of the importance in the lives of adherentsProvides many relevant examples	16 – 20
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Outlines the core ethical teachingsProvides a description of the importance in the lives of adherentsProvides several relevant examples	11 – 15
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provides a limited outline of the core ethical teachingsProvides a basic description of the importance in the lives of adherentsProvides some relevant examples	6 – 10
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provides some information about the importance of ethics in the lives of adherentsMay use an example	1 – 5

Answer may include:

- The Ten Commandments given to Moses on Mt Sinai:
 - I am the LORD your God. You shall worship the Lord your God and Him only shall you serve.
 - You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain.
 - Remember to keep holy the Sabbath day.
 - Honour your father and your mother.
 - You shall not kill.
 - You shall not commit adultery.
 - You shall not steal.
 - You shall not bear false witness against your neighbour.
 - You shall not covet your neighbour's wife.
 - You shall not covet your neighbour's goods.
- The Beatitudes
- Jesus' commandment of love – love thy enemy, love one and other as I have loved you.

Hinduism

Question 3

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provides an accurate outline of the core ethical teachingsProvides a comprehensive description of the importance in the lives of adherentsProvides many relevant examples	16 – 20
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Outlines the core ethical teachingsProvides a description of the importance in the lives of adherentsProvides several relevant examples	11 – 15
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provides a limited outline of the core ethical teachingsProvides a basic description of the importance in the lives of adherentsProvides some relevant examples	6 – 10
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provides some information about the importance of ethics in the lives of adherentsMay use an example	1 – 5

Answer may include:

- The four varnas or Chatur varna as they are mentioned in ancient texts:
 - The brahmins: scholars and clergy
 - The kshatriyas: warriors and administrators
 - The shudras: labourers
 - The vaishyas: agriculturists, artisans and merchants
- A Dharmashastra text reflecting the laws and society of Maurya period India
- 'The four orders of society were created by Me [Krishna] classifying them according to the mode of Prakrti predominant in each and apportioning corresponding duties to them; though the author of this creation, know Me, the immortal Lord, to be a non-doer.'
- Ashramas or stages of life

Islam

Question 4

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an accurate outline of the core ethical teachings Provides a comprehensive description of the importance in the lives of adherents Provides many relevant examples 	16 – 20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines the core ethical teachings Provides a description of the importance in the lives of adherents Provides several relevant examples 	11 – 15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a limited outline of the core ethical teachings Provides a basic description of the importance in the lives of adherents Provides some relevant examples 	6 – 10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information about the importance of ethics in the lives of adherents May use an example 	1 – 5

Answer may include: Islamic jurisprudence:

- The Qur'an
- The Sunna and Hadith
- Ijma' – consensus among religious leaders
- Qiyas – comparison with teachings of the Qur'an or Hadith
- Halal
- Haraam

Judaism

Question 5

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides an accurate outline of the core ethical teachings Provides a comprehensive description of the importance in the lives of adherents Provides many relevant examples 	16 – 20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines the core ethical teachings Provides a description of the importance in the lives of adherents Provides several relevant examples 	11 – 15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a limited outline of the core ethical teachings Provides a basic description of the importance in the lives of adherents Provides some relevant examples. 	6 – 10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides some information about the importance of ethics in the lives of adherents May use an example 	1 – 5

Answer may include:

- The Commandments of the Torah:
 - I am the lord your God who has taken you out of the land of Egypt.
 - You shall have no other gods but me.
 - You shall not take the name of the lord your god in vain.
 - You shall remember the Sabbath and keep it holy.
 - Honor your mother and father.
 - You shall not murder.
 - You shall not commit adultery.
 - You shall not steal.
 - You shall not bear false witness.
 - You shall not covet anything that belongs to your neighbour.
- The Prophetic Vision, including social justice and Tikkun Olam – the repair of the world
- The Book of Proverbs – wisdom, righteousness, purity and generosity of spirit

NSW INDEPENDENT TRIAL EXAMS – 2010
STUDIES OF RELIGION I – YR 11 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
MAPPING GRID

Question	Marks	Outcomes Assessed
1	1	P1, P2
2	1	P1
3	1	P1, P4, P5
4	1	P3, P4
5	1	P1, P2, P3, P4, P5
6	1	P1, P3, P4
7	1	P1, P2, P3, P4, P5,
8	1	P3, P4, P8
9	1	P1, P2, P4, P8
10	1	P1, P5, P8
11	5	P2, P3, P4, P6
Section II	15	P1, P3, P4, P5, P6, P9
Section III	20	P1, P3, P4, P5, P8, P9