

Achievement Standard

Subject Reference Religious Studies 3.1

Title Analyse the meanings in a sacred text within a religious tradition

Level 3 **Credits** 6 **Assessment** Internal

Subfield Religious Studies

Domain Understanding Religion

Status Registered **Status date** 12 December 2013

Planned review date 31 December 2016 **Date version published** 12 December 2013

This achievement standard involves analysing the meanings in a sacred text within a religious tradition.

Achievement Criteria

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse the meanings in a sacred text within a religious tradition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse in depth the meanings in a sacred text within a religious tradition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse, with perception, the meanings in a sacred text within a religious tradition.

Explanatory Notes

1 This achievement standard aligns with Level 8 of *The New Zealand Curriculum*, Learning Media, Ministry of Education, 2007.

2 *Analyse the meanings* involves:

- applying two methods of interpretation to derive meaning from the sacred text
- explaining the interpretative methods used
- drawing conclusions about the derived meanings, supported by evidence from within the text and from recognised sources.

Analyse in depth the meanings involves:

- discussing how differences in meaning may arise from the methods of interpretation used
- discussing the significance of the meanings within the religious tradition
- drawing conclusions supported by a range of evidence.

Analyse, with perception, the meanings involves:

- critically evaluating the methods of interpretation used
- drawing conclusions that address the wider implications arising from the analysis.

- 3 *Religious tradition* means a world religion, or a division of a world religion, or an indigenous religion.
- 4 A world religion is a religious belief system that is generally recognised as having independent status from any other religion. Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, and Judaism are examples of world religions.
- 5 Wider implications may be social, historical, geographical, political, or personal.
- 6 Evidence, where it relates specifically to beliefs or principles of a religious tradition, is obtained from authoritative sources within the religious tradition.
- 7 A *sacred text* arises from historical events, visual representation, oral traditions and/or original experience. Examples of sacred texts include the Bible, the Qur'an, the Pali Canon, the Vedas, the Torah, the New Testament, and indigenous oral traditions, as recognised by the religious tradition.
- 8 If a selection from a sacred text is used, it must be of sufficient significance and length to support a critical examination of the interpretative methods used and an analysis of the derived meanings. Examples of a selection from a sacred text include the exploits of Krishna, the Book of Job, the Diamond Sutra, the Hadith.
- 9 Methods of interpretation may include:
- epistemological
 - ethnographic
 - historical-critical
 - literal
 - narrative
 - feminist.
- 10 Conditions of Assessment related to this achievement standard can be found at www.tki.org.nz/e/community/ncea/conditions-assessment.php.
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Replacement Information

This achievement standard replaced AS90824.

Quality Assurance

- 1 Providers and Industry Training Organisations must have been granted consent to assess by NZQA before they can register credits from assessment against achievement standards.
- 2 Organisations with consent to assess and Industry Training Organisations assessing against achievement standards must engage with the moderation system that applies to those achievement standards.

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference

0233