This assessment is based on a now-expired version of the achievement standard and may not accurately reflect the content and practice of external assessments developed for 2024 onwards. No part of the candidate's evidence in this exemplar material may be presented in an external assessment for the purpose of gaining an NZQA qualification or award.



# Level 1 Religious Studies RAS 2023

# 91918 Demonstrate understanding of a characteristic of religious or spiritual traditions

# EXEMPLAR



## Page 1 – Pilot Assessment

#### INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ONE of the questions below. Space for planning your answer is provided below.

#### QUESTIONS (Choose ONE)

- 1. Learning about religious and spiritual beliefs helps us to develop understanding. How do the key beliefs of two different religious or spiritual traditions influence behaviour in daily life?
- 2. Some religious and spiritual traditions use material expression, such as art and icons. Compare views about material expression in two different religious or spiritual practices.
- 3. Narratives of religious and spiritual traditions often contain a message of hope. How do narratives from two different religious or spiritual traditions offer ways of helping people to get through life's challenges?

#### SELECTED QUESTION

Copy and paste the question you have chosen into the space below.

1. Learning about religious and spiritual beliefs helps us to develop understanding. How do the key beliefs of two different religious or spiritual traditions influence behaviour in daily life?

#### PLANNING

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religious and spiritual belief: explain how key beliefs influence behaviour in daily life:

structure: What, how, evidence and wider context (seen in daily life)

catholic

- Trinity: Made up of God the Father, Son and the Holy Spirit

- Son of God Jesus Christ is God in the flesh who saved the world from their sins

- John 13:6 "For God so loved the world that He sent His Only Begotten Son, that whosoever shall believeth in Him, shall not perish, but have everlasting life"

- Seen when catholics pray each day, ending each prayer in His Holy name, jesus christ as it was Him who said that "No one shall come unto the Father but through Me" "For I am the way, the truth and the light".

Islam:

- One God = Allah
- Muhammed is Allah's final prophet

- Shadah: prayer 5x a day facing Mecca, the place where the prophet Muhammed recieved the divine revelation of the Koran from Allah. spiritually unites muslims across the world each day.(wider context)

#### EXTENDED RESPONSE

Type your extended response in the space below. You should aim to write a concise answer of up to 800 words. You must answer using paragraphs. The quality of your writing is more important than the length of your answer. (The counter will change colour when you reach the recommended word count.)

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The religious and spiritual beliefs of many religious communities across the world provide a deeper understanding of some of life's biggest questions such as the purpose and direction of life of mortal life. The Roman Catholic stemming from Christianity, and the Islamic faith are predominantly the world's leading religious communities with significantly unique spiritual beliefs that influence the daily life of those involved. This report will examine the most key beliefs of both the Catholic and Islamic faith, most notably the difference of the God that is worshipped and how the belief in God in each religion influences the behaviour of believers each day.

The Roman Catholic Church have the spiritual belief of one God in the Trinity which is shown in the religious practices of the catholic community in their daily behaviour. The Trinity is made up of the 3 spiritual beings which

make one God: God the Father, God the Son (Jesus Christ) and God the Holy Spirit. Each spiritual being in the Trinity is of equal importance and power, in which they all work together under the same purpose, because they are one God with different roles. Catholics pray to God in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, better yet known as the the sign of the Cross which is done before and after prayer, as it is said that "for no one shall come unto the Father, but through me, for I am the way, the truth and the light" (John 14). This passage shows the key belief in the Trinity in the Catholic faith in which they profess by doing the sign of the Cross and ending each prayer professing the Trinity. Another way that this key belief in the Trinity can be seen is in the main religious narrative of the Catholic faith, the Bible, in John 13:6 which states, "For God so loved the world, that He gave His Only Begotten Son, that whosoever shall believe in Him shall not perish, but have everlasting life." This passage demonstrates this key belief of Catholicism in the Trinity as they believe that God the Father sent His Son Jesus Christ down to Earth to save the world from their sins, as Jesus Christ was God in the flesh, and mankind can only be saved by God, who is perfect. Therefore, Catholics pray to God the Father in His Son Jesus Christ's name, in which they will feel His Spirit through the power of the Holy Spirit, which is with us. This key religious and spiritual belief influences the behaviour of Catholics as they can be seen doing the sign of the cross each time they pray as well as audibly professing the name of the Trinity as they pray at home, individually, at school or at church. This key belief is unique to Catholics, who are a part of the Christian faith as they truly believe in the three spiritual beings which work together to make one true God.

The Islamic religion have the key spiritual belief in the one and only true God, Allah which is shown in the religious practices and behaviour of the Muslim community in their daily lives. The Islamic belief in the one and only true God Allah influences the behaviour of Muslims in their daily lives which is most notably shown in the practice of the shahadah (prayer) which is one of the five pillars of the Islamic faith. The shahadah is the practice in which Muslims pray, kneeling in prayer five times a day (can be more) to Allah, facing the direction of Mecca, the significant place in which it is believed that the prophet Muhammad received the divine revelation of the Koran from Allah. This spiritual and religious belief of the Islamic faith spiritually unites Muslims across the world each day as they kneel in prayer five times a day to worship Allah, facing Mecca. Another example that demonstrates this key belief is the practice in which the words, "Allah is the one and only true God, and Muhammad is His prophet" are the first and words whispered in the ear of a newborn baby when it enters the world or a person who has passed. This practice demonstrates the belief in one God, Allah, who Muslims worship and the final prophet, Muhammad in which they follow. This key religious and spiritual belief in one God, Allah and His prophet Muhammad influences the behaviour of Muslims daily as it can be seen where Muslims take time out of their day every single day to pray to Allah. In predominantly Muslims countries in the Middle East, this key belief is often incorporated into the law in which certain times of the day are reserved for the whole country to pray collectively to Allah.

In conclusion, the Catholic and Islamic religious community both have key beliefs in the God in which they worship, which influences how they behave throughout their daily lives. These key beliefs are interesting and important to note as it demonstrates how different communities across the world have found purpose and meaning in the life we live.

856 WORDS / 800 RECOMMENDED



If you need help during this assessment, please contact the supervisor.

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Help guide

# Merit

## Subject: Religious Studies

Standard: 91918

### Total score: 06

Q	Grade score	Marker commentary
One	M6	The candidate has explained in detail, and with clear and balanced evidence, an application of a characteristic found in Islam and Catholicism. To reach Excellence level, the candidate would need to examine the connections between the characteristic and application found in the two religious traditions.