

**Paper 1: Multiple choice & Structured Question  
Marking Scheme**

**Sample Paper**

**2 hours**

**Marking Criteria**

Examiners must apply positive marking only. Do not deduct any marks for incorrect responses. Provide marks in line with this scheme only.

Response(s) must be in line with prescribed marking indicators shown below. Variation is permissible only with prior acknowledgment from Chief Examiner.

Text shown below, in the majority of instances, is a text perfect response. Learners do not have to provide a text perfect response in order to qualify for a mark; their response must be in line with the text shown within the response, but the wording can vary.

For single mark questions, learner response must meet the stated characteristics as indicated in this mark scheme. Where more than one option is shown, learners can deviate from the prescribed responses, as long as they meet the general theme of the response.

For multiple mark questions, learner responses must meet the stated characteristics as indicated in this mark scheme. However, where the examiner feels a learner has demonstrated more than a basic response, and which meets the minimum stated characteristics, additional marks may be awarded. Where this occurs, the examiner must flag this response for enhanced moderation by the Chief Examiner.

Whilst indicative responses are shown below, and particularly for multiple mark responses, where 2 or more marks are permissible (as shown for each question), where learner responses do not align with the suggested response, examiners can use best judgement. Where this occurs, the examiner must flag this response for enhanced moderation by the Chief Examiner.

**Section A**  
**Multiple Choice Questions (25 marks)**

1. Which of the following is one of the Four Noble Truths in Buddhism?

- A) The path to enlightenment
- B) The existence of suffering
- C) Rebirth as an animal
- D) The worship of idols

- Correct Answer: **B) The existence of suffering**

2. Which practice is central to Buddhism?

- E) Sacrifice
- F) Meditation
- G) Pilgrimage
- H) Fasting

- Correct Answer: **F) Meditation**

3. Which Buddhist festival celebrates the birth, enlightenment, and death of the Buddha?

- A) Diwali
- B) Vesak
- C) Parinirvana Day
- D) Ramadan

- Correct Answer: **B) Vesak**

4. The Trinity in Christianity refers to:

- A) Jesus, Mary, and Joseph
- B) Father, Son, and Holy Spirit
- C) The Bible, Church, and Prayer
- D) Heaven, Earth, and Hell

- Correct Answer: **B) Father, Son, and Holy Spirit**

5.Which sacrament in Christianity symbolises spiritual cleansing and rebirth?

- A) Marriage
- B) Eucharist
- C) Baptism
- D) Confession

- Correct Answer: **C) Baptism**

6.The resurrection of Jesus is celebrated on which day?

- A) Christmas
- B) Good Friday
- C) Easter Sunday
- D) Pentecost

- Correct Answer: **C) Easter Sunday**

7.Which of the following is a key belief in Catholic Christianity?

- A) The authority of the Pope
- B) The independence of each Church
- C) The rejection of saints
- D) The absence of sacraments

- Correct Answer: **A) The authority of the Pope**

8.Which practice is central to Catholic Christianity?

- A) Sunday service
- B) The Mass
- C) Praying five times a day
- D) Meditative prayer

- Correct Answer: **B) The Mass**

9.Which Catholic observance occurs before Easter and is marked by fasting?

- A) Advent
- B) Holy Week
- C) Lent
- D) All Saints' Day

- Correct Answer: **C) Lent**

10.Which of the following is one of the Five Pillars of Islam?

- A) Belief in karma
- B) Observing Lent
- C) Fasting during Ramadan
- D) Sacrificing animals

- Correct Answer: **C) Fasting during Ramadan**

11.The pilgrimage to Mecca, which every Muslim is expected to undertake, is called:

- A) Hajj
- B) Zakat
- C) Salah
- D) Jihad

- Correct Answer: **A) Hajj**

12.Eid al-Fitr marks the end of:

- A) Hajj
- B) Ramadan
- C) Muharram
- D) The pilgrimage to Mecca

- Correct Answer: **B) Ramadan**

13.Which concept in Hinduism refers to the moral law of cause and effect?

- A) Dharma
- B) Karma
- C) Moksha
- D) Samsara

- Correct Answer: **B) Karma**

14.Which Hindu festival is known as the Festival of Lights?

- A) Holi
- B) Diwali
- C) Navaratri
- D) Raksha Bandhan

- Correct Answer: **B) Diwali**

15.The ultimate goal of Moksha in Hinduism is:

- A) Eternal rebirth
- B) Wealth accumulation
- C) Liberation from the cycle of rebirth
- D) Uniting with family

- Correct Answer: **C) Liberation from the cycle of rebirth**

16.The covenant in Judaism is primarily between:

- A) Moses and Pharaoh
- B) The Jews and the Egyptians
- C) God and the Jewish people
- D) David and Goliath

- Correct Answer: **C) God and the Jewish people**

17.Which Jewish festival commemorates the Exodus from Egypt?

- A) Yom Kippur
- B) Passover
- C) Hanukkah
- D) Rosh Hashanah

- Correct Answer: **B) Passover**

18.Which practice involves resting from work from Friday evening to Saturday evening in Judaism?

- A) Passover
- B) Shabbat
- C) Rosh Hashanah
- D) Yom Kippur

- Correct Answer: **B) Shabbat**

19.Which of the following is a core belief in Sikhism?

- A) Worship of multiple gods
- B) The importance of the five Ks
- C) Daily fasting
- D) Meditation only on Sundays

- Correct Answer: **B) The importance of the Five Ks**

20.The Sikh practice of community service is known as:

- A) Seva
- B) Langar
- C) Sangat
- D) Pilgrimage

- Correct Answer: **A) Seva**

21.Which Sikh festival marks the beginning of the Sikh New Year?

- A) Diwali
- B) Vaisakhi
- C) Holi
- D) Christmas

- Correct Answer: **B) Vaisakhi**

22.Which philosophical argument for the existence of God is based on the idea of a “first cause”?

- A) Teleological
- B) Cosmological
- C) Ontological
- D) Moral

- Correct Answer: **B) Cosmological**

23.Utilitarianism is an ethical theory that suggests:

- A) Acting according to one’s duty
- B) The greatest good for the greatest number
- C) Following religious laws
- D) Seeking virtue in all actions

- Correct Answer: **B) The greatest good for the greatest number**

24.Which ethical theory is most concerned with the morality of actions rather than consequences?

- A) Utilitarianism
- B) Deontology
- C) Virtue Ethics
- D) Natural Law

- Correct Answer: **B) Deontology**

25. The concept of 'secularism' in ethics refers to:

- A) The integration of religious ethics into governance
- B) The separation of religion from state affairs
- C) The dominance of religious laws
- D) The enforcement of religious practices

- Correct Answer: **B) The separation of religion from state affairs**

### **Section B**

**Answer any 5 (five) questions from this section**

1. Discuss the role of the sacraments in Christian life, focusing on how they contribute to the spiritual development of believers.

#### **Suggested Answer**

The sacraments play a crucial role in Christian life by providing a means of grace and enhancing spiritual development. Key points include:

- **Means of Grace:** Sacraments such as Baptism and Eucharist are viewed as channels through which God's grace is received, deepening the believer's relationship with God.
- **Spiritual Growth:** Through sacraments, believers experience spiritual milestones, such as Baptism marking the initiation into the Christian community and Confirmation strengthening their faith.
- **Community and Tradition:** Sacraments reinforce a sense of belonging to the Christian community and adherence to tradition, fostering spiritual unity and continuity.
- **Moral and Ethical Formation:** The sacraments often involve commitments to live according to Christian values, thus contributing to moral and ethical development.



2. Explain the significance of the Eightfold Path in the practice of Buddhism.

**Suggested Answer**

The Eightfold Path is central to Buddhist practice and represents a guide for ethical and mental development leading to enlightenment. Its significance includes:

- Path to Enlightenment: It provides a systematic approach to overcoming suffering and achieving Nirvana, the ultimate goal of Buddhism.
- Holistic Approach: It covers various aspects of life, including right understanding, right intention, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, and right concentration.
- Moral and Ethical Guidelines: It emphasizes ethical conduct, mental discipline, and wisdom, helping practitioners develop compassion, wisdom, and self-control.
- Practical Application: It serves as a practical framework for daily living, guiding individuals on how to live a balanced and virtuous life.

3. Outline the Five Pillars of Islam in shaping the daily lives of Muslims.

**Suggested Answer**

The Five Pillars of Islam are fundamental practices that shape the daily lives of Muslims. They include:

- Shahada (Faith): The declaration of faith that there is no god but Allah and Muhammad is His prophet, reinforcing belief and commitment.
- Salah (Prayer): The practice of performing five daily prayers at prescribed times, promoting discipline, spiritual focus, and connection with God.
- Zakat (Charity): The obligation to give a portion of one's wealth to those in need, fostering a sense of social responsibility and generosity.
- Sawm (Fasting): Observing fasting during the month of Ramadan, which cultivates self-control, empathy for the less fortunate, and spiritual reflection.
- Hajj (Pilgrimage): The pilgrimage to Mecca, which must be undertaken at least once in a lifetime if possible, symbolizing unity and submission to God.

4. Summarise the role of dharma in the moral decision-making process in Hinduism.

**Suggested Answer**

Dharma plays a central role in Hindu moral decision-making by providing a framework for ethical conduct and duty. Key aspects include:

- **Moral Duty:** Dharma represents the moral and ethical duties that one must follow according to their role in society (Varna) and stage of life (Ashrama).
- **Guidance for Actions:** It helps individuals make decisions that align with righteousness, justice, and social responsibilities, based on the context of their life situation.
- **Harmony and Order:** Following dharma contributes to personal and societal harmony, ensuring that actions are in line with cosmic order and the well-being of all.
- **Personal and Social Balance:** Dharma balances personal desires with social obligations, guiding individuals in their interactions and life choices.

5. Compare and contrast the characteristics of Shabbat and Yom Kippur in Jewish religious practice.

**Suggested Answer**

Shabbat:

**Weekly Observance:** Shabbat is observed every week from Friday evening to Saturday evening.

**Purpose:** It is a day of rest and spiritual rejuvenation, commemorating the creation of the world and God's rest on the seventh day.

**Practices:** Includes lighting candles, attending synagogue services, and having festive meals. Work is prohibited to maintain the sanctity of the day.

Yom Kippur:

**Annual Observance:** Yom Kippur is observed once a year on the tenth day of Tishrei.

**Purpose:** It is the Day of Atonement, dedicated to repentance, prayer, and seeking forgiveness for sins.

**Practices:** Involves fasting, intensive prayer, and reflection. It is marked by a serious and solemn tone, distinct from the celebratory nature of Shabbat.

6. Outline the characteristics of Five Ks in Sikhism.

**Suggested Answer**

The Five Ks, or "Five Articles of Faith," are essential symbols worn by Sikhs, reflecting their commitment to Sikh principles. They include:

- Kesh (Uncut Hair): Symbolizes spirituality and respect for God's creation, representing the natural state of the human body.
- Kanga (Wooden Comb): Represents cleanliness and order, and is used to keep the hair tidy.
- Kara (Steel Bracelet): A circular steel bracelet symbolizing unity and the eternal nature of God, serving as a reminder of ethical behavior.
- Kachera (Cotton Underwear): Signifies modesty and self-control, as well as the commitment to purity and chastity.
- Kirpan (Ceremonial Sword): Represents the duty to protect the weak and uphold justice, and signifies the Sikh commitment to defending righteousness.