



**2011 Religious Studies**

**Standard Grade General**

**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 – General Level**

**Section A – Christianity**

1. (a) *What happened after Jesus was brought before Pilate?*

- The group began to accuse Jesus of misleading the people. (2)
- The group accused Jesus of encouraging the people not to pay taxes. (2)
- The group accused Jesus of claiming to be the Messiah, a King. (2)
- Pilate asked Jesus, “Are you the King of the Jews?” (2)
- “So you say,” answered Jesus. (1)
- Pilate found no reason to condemn Jesus. (1)
- The crowd insisted more strongly. (1)
- Jesus was sent to Herod. (1)
- Herod was pleased to see Jesus because he had heard all about him. (2)
- Herod hoped to see Jesus perform some kind of miracle. (2)
- Herod asked Jesus many questions, but Jesus made no answer. (2)
- The chief priests and teachers of the Law made strong accusations against Jesus. (2)
- Herod and his soldiers mocked Jesus and treated him with contempt. (2)
- They put a fine robe on him. (1)
- Jesus subsequently sentenced to death. (1)

**4 KU**

(b) *Christians believe Jesus was resurrected. What does the Resurrection of Jesus mean?*

- When Jesus is believed to have risen from the dead. (2)
- Jesus died and then was alive once more. (2)
- The return to bodily life three days after his death by crucifixion. (2)
- The resurrection is an essential part of Christianity. (2)
- The resurrection of the body – the body of the risen Christ was the same body as before. (2)
- The spiritual resurrection – Jesus is alive and present today, what matters is that Jesus was and is present. (2)

**4 KU**

(c) *Do you think believing in the Resurrection is helpful to Christians today? Give **two** reasons for your answer.*

**Yes**

- The resurrection shows that Jesus is the Son of God. (2)
- The resurrection shows that there is hope of life after death. (2)
- The resurrection offers hope that good can overcome evil. (2)
- The resurrection shows that miracles can happen. (2)
- Christians rely on Jesus’ promise that he will always be with them. (2)
- The resurrection means that Christians can pray to God at any time believing that Jesus is with them, and that his death made it possible for them to speak to God. (3)
- Christians believe that wherever they are or whatever they are doing Jesus is with them. (2)

**No**

- The resurrection cannot be proven and cannot be taken seriously. (2)
- Christians do not need to believe in the resurrection to trust Jesus. (2)
- Christians are able to read biblical stories literally and still derive meaning/purpose. (2)

**Any reasonable answer accepted.**

**4 E**

2. (a) *Do you think Jesus is a good role model for Christians? Give **two** reasons for your answer.*

**Yes**

- Jesus was selfless – ultimate sacrifice for others. **(2)**
- Jesus was compassionate – outcasts. **(2)**
- Jesus was inclusive – outcasts. **(2)**
- Jesus was proactive, fought for social betterment. **(2)**
- Jesus was powerful – miracles. **(2)**

**No**

- Jesus was too passive – turn the other cheek. **(2)**
- Jesus was humiliated – lack of pride/dignity. **(2)**
- Jesus was crucified – unable to save himself from pain. **(2)**

**Any reasonable answer accepted.**

**4 E**

- (b) *Describe the work of **one** Christian organisation that helps those less fortunate in society.*

Candidates may describe the work of any Christian charitable organisation.

- Christian Aid.
- CAFOD.
- Tearfund.
- Salvation Army.
- SCIAF.
- Samaritans, etc.
- No marks for just naming organisation. Name organisation not specifically needed to get marks.

**4 KU**

- (c) *“People only help others to make themselves feel good.”  
Do you agree?  
Give **two** reasons for your answer.*

**Yes**

- People may feel guilt over the relative deprivation of others. **(2)**
- People may feel that they will be rewarded for helping others. **(2)**

**No**

- People genuinely want to help those in need. **(2)**
- People feel a sense of global community and care for others. **(2)**
- People may wish to follow the teachings and actions of Jesus. **(2)**

**Any reasonable answer accepted.**

**4 E**

## Section B – Hinduism

3. (a) *Brahman takes three main forms. They are Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. Choose **two** of these gods. Explain what Hindus believe about them.*

- Trimurti mentioned. (1)
- An aspect of Brahman. (1)
- Brahma – the Creator God. (1)
- Creator of the universe. (2)
- Has four heads to see in all directions at once. (2)
- Often riding a goose. (2)
  
- Vishnu – the preserver (1) and maintainer of life. (1)
- Only god to have avatars. (2)
- Two best loved/widely known avatars are Rama and Krishna. (2)
  
- Shiva – the god of life, death and rebirth. (2)
- Shiva – the destroyer god. (1)
- Shiva destroys things in order to make way for new growth and new life. (2)
- Commonly portrayed as Lord of the Dance, whose energy keeps the universe going. (2)
- Shiva dances on the back of the demon of ignorance. (2)

4 KU

(b) *Krishna is loved for his bravery. Describe **one** story that shows his bravery.*

Detailed below is only a selection of the many stories celebrating Krishna's bravery.

### **Krishna and the angry bull**

- An angry bull was terrorising the villagers. (2)
- Krishna declared that he would tame the bull. (2)
- The bull charged, but Krishna was too quick and mounted the charging animal. (2)
- The bull became calm and tame. (2)

### **Krishna and Kaliya**

- A naga (serpent) had been occupying the river Yamuna. (2)
- It had poisoned the waters and dried the nearby forests. (2)
- Krishna jumped into the water to kill the serpent. (2)
- Kaliya coiled around Krishna and submerged. (2)
- Krishna was presumed drowned, but drew upon his divine powers and uncoiled himself from the serpent. (2)
- Together they emerged, Krishna dancing on the head of the serpent. (2)
- Krishna wanted to kill the naga, but on imploration from the wives of Kaliya, relented and banished Kaliya. (2)

### **Krishna and Bakasura**

- Bakasura took the form of a giant bird. (2)
- Bakasura terrorised the gopis of Gokul. (2)
- Krishna entered the beak of the bird and closed the vicious beak. (2)
- Krishna wriggled around so Bakasura vomited and died. (2)

### **Krishna and the storm**

- The villagers were preparing to worship Indra. **(2)**
- They worshipped Indra out of fear not love. **(2)**
- Krishna said that they should worship out of love. **(2)**
- Thunder claps were heard and it began to rain heavily. **(2)**
- The villagers followed Krishna when there was a rumbling sound. **(2)**
- The mountain had begun to move. **(2)**
- Krishna was holding the mountain on his pinkie. **(2)**
- For seven days the villagers sheltered under the raised mountain. **(2)**

### **Krishna and the forest fire**

- The cows were in peril due to a raging forest fire. **(2)**
- Krishna sucked the flames into his lungs and extinguished the fire. **(2)**
- General comments re saving village/town/cows. **(1)**
- Many stories could be interpreted by pupils for this answer. **4 KU**

- (c)** *Hindus often choose a favourite god or goddess.  
Do you think it is a good idea to be able to choose a favourite god or goddess?  
Give **two** reasons for your answer.*

### **Yes**

- The individual may choose a god/goddess that holds greater significance to their life/circumstances. **(2)**
- Freedom of choice. **(2)**
- Freedom of self expression. **(2)**
- Religion may seem less prescriptive. **(2)**
- Chosen deity – ista devata significant in private puja. **(2)**

### **No**

- Leads to confusion. **(2)**
- Hinduism is a monotheistic religion. **(2)**
- The religion becomes fragmented. **(2)**

**4 E**

4. (a) List **four** things that take place **during** a Hindu marriage **ceremony**.

- The priest casts horoscopes. (1)
- The bride bathes in water scented with roses. (1)
- The bride has oil and turmeric powder rubbed on her skin. (1)
- The bride wears jewels, ornaments of gold and ivory. (1)
- Red henna is painted on her hands. (1)
- Bride leaves her handprints on the wall of her childhood home. (1)
- The bridegroom may arrive on a horse. (1)
- The bridegroom may have his face covered. (1)
- Weddings often take place at night. (1)
- The pole star is identified. (1)
- The promises are made because like the star, they will never change (vows). (1)
- Garlands of flowers are worn. (1)
- The wedding may take place on a stage. (1)
- The couple may sit on the floor. (1)
- The bride offers the groom a mixture of honey and yogurt. (1)
- The bride may present new clothing for the groom. (1)
- Money is thrown and collected off the floor for the couple. (1)
- Seven steps are taken round a sacred fire. (1)
- Step one symbolises food. (1)
- Step two symbolises energy. (1)
- Step three symbolises wealth. (1)
- Step four symbolises happiness. (1)
- Step five symbolises children. (1)
- Step six symbolises seasons. (1)
- Step seven symbolises friendship. (1)
- A scarf is tied – joining of lives in marriage. (1)
- Rice grains are sprinkled – fertility. (1)
- The bride may stand on a stone. (1)
- Tying the knot ritual – necklace fastened around the bride's neck. (1)
- Tilak/marriage mark made on forehead. (1)
- Woman's consent needed to start. (1)
- Rings of gold given. (1)
- Brother-in-law twists grooms ear. (1)
- Married in the eyes of God. (1)

4 KU

(b) *Some Hindus have arranged marriages. Should marriages be arranged? Give **two** reasons for your answer.*

**Yes**

- Keeps religion strong. (2)
- Maintains customs. (2)
- Arranged marriages are enduring because they are not based on transient emotions. (2)
- Arranged marriages strengthen family bonds. (2)

**No**

- Freedom of choice. (2)
- You can't help who you fall in love with. (2)
- You may be gay – no scope to express your sexuality. (2)

**Any reasonable answer accepted.**

4 E

- (c) *Hindus believe that marriage should be a lifelong commitment.*  
*Do you think this is reasonable?*  
Give **two** reasons for your answer.

**Yes**

- Marriages involve children. Children should be offered long term stability. **(2)**
- Marriage involves good and bad times – people have to take/accept the good and the bad. **(2)**

**No**

- Divorce is acceptable in C21st society – no need to stay in an unhappy situation. **(2)**
- We live only once, it is therefore necessary to maximise our happiness on earth. **(2)**

**Any reasonable answer accepted.**

**4 E**



## Section C – Islam

5. (a) Explain **two** ways in which a Muslim can practise submission.

- By following the Five Pillars **(1)** with list. **(2 max)**
  - Submission definition – to freely submit to the Will of Allah. **(1)**
  - Identified individual Pillar(s) with explanation of how it helps a Muslim submit. **(1)+(2)**
  - Reading of the Qur'an **(1)** with explanation of how it helps a Muslim submit. **(2)**
  - Following the guidelines of the Qur'an **(1)** with example. **(2)**
  - Carrying out Islamic Rite of Passage **(1)** with example. **(2)**
- Maximum of 2 marks if list is given.

4 KU

(b) *“It is too hard for any human being to completely submit to God.”*  
*Do you agree?*  
*Give **two** reasons for your answer.*

### Yes

- Human beings are flawed **(1)** unable to exert that level of self discipline. **(2)**
- Complete submission demands total commitment **(1)** impossible to do that in the modern world. **(2)**
- Complete submission may be at a cost – health, family, financial. **(2)**
- Submission based upon the teachings of the Qur'an – not viable in the modern world. **(2)**
- Ill health, personal circumstances etc may mean it is impossible to completely submit. **(2)**

### No

- To be Muslim is to Submit to the will of God – essence of Islam. **(2)**
- It is not supposed to be easy – sacrifice is expected. **(2)**
- Quranic teachings allow for exceptions **(1)** with example (eg Ill health allowed as reason not to make Hajj). **(2)**
- Example of Muhammed – the perfect man given to show how to Submit. **(2)**
- Guidance in the Quran given – no need to not know what to do to Submit. **(2)**
- Submission enables a Muslim to overcome suffering – Muslims anticipate submission to be difficult. **(2)**
- Life is a test – submission is that test and should be embraced. **(2)**

**Any other reasonable answers acceptable.**

4 E

(c) *God is called by 99 names. One of them is “**Creator**”. Describe what this means.*

- God, alone **(1)**, Created the universe **(1)** and the Heavens. **(1)**
- God created all things in the Universe **(1)**, provided all plants/animals **(1)** light and water **(1)** so that humans could flourish. **(1)**
- God created human beings. **(1)**
- God, as Creator, is in control of all things **(1)** and all that happens. **(2)**
- As Creator – nothing happens unless God wills it. **(2)**
- God, as Creator, gives life and death. **(2)**
- God has appointed each individual a time span on earth. **(2)**
- God, as Creator, is immanent and knows all our thoughts, desires and actions. **(2)**

**4 KU**

6. (a) List **four** things that take place **during** a Muslim marriage **ceremony**.

- Marriage ceremony takes place at the home or mosque (not in worship hall). **(1)**
- Imam usually officiates marriage ceremony. **(1)**
- Bride and groom must agree to contract of marriage. **(1)**
- Contract is signed by bride and groom. **(1)**
- Contract is signed by 2 witnesses. **(1)**
- Father/male relative and groom say words of contract out loud. **(1)**
- After the contracts are signed the Imam asks groom and the bride if they take each other as husband and wife. **(1)**
- The Imam asks this three times. **(1)**
- The groom and the bride are announced husband and wife. **(1)**
- Rings are exchanged. **(1)**
- Prayers asking for God's blessing on the marriage are spoken. **(1)**
- Vows are made. **(1)**
- Readings from the Qur'an. **(1)**
- Sermon said. **(1)**
- Bride might not be present. **(1)**
- Married in the eyes of God. **(1)**

4 KU

(b) *Some Muslims have arranged marriages. Should marriages be arranged? Give **two** reasons for your answer.*

**Yes**

- In Islam marriage unites the 2 families as well as the couple. Families hence should have a say over prospective partners. **(2)**
- Arranged marriages based on compatibility and shared values not necessarily on (ephemeral) love and emotions are more realistic. **(2)**
- Principal of arranged marriage is that the couple grow to love each other within an Islamic context – part of Submission. **(2)**
- Wisdom of parents held in high regard – important that decisions are thought out carefully and objectively and parents can help. **(2)**
- Some statistics indicate that arranged marriages are more long lasting. **(2)**
- In Islam, women have the right to turn down prospective partners – arranged marriages should not be automatically seen as forced marriages. **(2)**

**No**

- Arranged marriages may override the wishes and rights of the individual. **(2)**
- Pressure to agree to an arranged marriage can be quite intense. **(2)**
- Difference between an arranged marriage and a forced marriage may be quite slim. **(2)**
- A marriage that is not based on love may not work. **(2)**
- Arranged marriages may be based on financial/familial obligations and room for error or selfish motives may exist. **(3)**
- Balance of freedom to choose prospective partners in reality lies with the males of the families. Women may be disadvantaged. **(3)**
- Arranged marriages out of date – independent Muslim women in 21<sup>st</sup> century may find this process in conflict with their modern lives. **(3)**

**Any other reasonable answers acceptable.**

4 E

- (c) *Muslims believe that marriage should be a lifelong commitment. Do you think this is reasonable? Give **two** reasons for your answer.*

**Yes**

- One of the purposes of marriage in Islam is to have children. **(1)**
- Family life is paramount – need to have a lifelong commitment in order to allow children to flourish. **(2)**
- Too easy to get divorced in the modern world – life long commitment encourages couple to work through their differences. **(2)**
- Life long commitment is the very essence of marriage – without this the marriage would be meaningless. **(2)**

**No**

- All marriages, irrespective of the religious faith of the couple, may be destroyed by infidelity, violence, addiction etc. **(2)**
- Unhealthy to demand a couple to continue with a marriage that has broken down. **(2)**
- If one partner/children are in danger because of domestic abuse – irresponsible to demand they stay with violent partner. **(2)**
- Life/people change – difficult to restrict individuals to a lifelong commitment if no longer compatible. **(2)**

**Any other reasonable answers acceptable.**

**4 E**

## Section D – Judaism

7. (a) *What part does Moses play in the story of the **escape** from Egypt?*

- Chosen by God as his spokesman to the Israelites. (2)
- Returned to Egypt from exile to lead the people. (2)
- Demanded that Pharaoh should release the Jews from slavery. (2)
- Warned Pharaoh of the plagues when he refused to let the people go. (2)
- Pharaoh refused to let them go. (1)
- Instructed the people on how to prepare for the Passover. (2)
- Told people to trust God when they doubted as they saw Pharaoh's army approaching. (2)
- Held his staff over the Red Sea to part the water. (2)

**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) *Explain what the story of the escape from Egypt teaches Jews about God.*

- God is powerful (1) – shown by inflicting plagues on Egypt and parting the Red Sea. (+1)
- God is a warrior – defeating Pharaoh's army. (2)
- God is a deliverer/saviour because he led the Jews to freedom from slavery. (2)
- He protects those who are faithful, shown through the instructions for surviving the passover. (2)
- God is involved in the world – not distant and remote. (2)
- He keeps his promises because the exodus fulfils his promises to Abraham. (2)

**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**

(c) *"It's too hard for any human being to completely rely on God."  
Would Jews agree with this statement?  
Give **two** reasons for your answer.*

### **Agree**

- Bad things happen to religious people, so sometimes hard to believe that God is involved. (2)
- Human nature means it's hard not be anxious when things go wrong. (2)
- History shows that God wasn't there when the Jews needed him most, eg the holocaust, persecution past and present. (2)
- Because you can't see God, it takes a great deal of faith to trust that he is there. (2)

### **Disagree**

- As the supreme being and creator of everything God is in control, even when things seem to be going wrong. (2)
- There are examples of people in Jewish history who have depended on God, so it is possible. (2)
- God's faithfulness is guaranteed when Jews keep the Covenant. (2)
- If bad things happen it doesn't mean God has given up on people – he may be punishing their unfaithfulness. (2)

**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**

8. (a) List **four** things that take place **during** a Jewish marriage **ceremony**.

- Groom waits for bride under the chuppa. (1)
- Rabbi recites Blessings. (1)
- Rabbi passes cup of wine to the couple. (1)
- Rabbi or groom reads Ketubah (marriage contract). (1)
- Groom gives bride a plain gold ring. (1)
- Cantor sings blessings to the couple. (1)
- Bride and groom sip wine from a cup. (1)
- Groom stamps on a wine glass. (1)
- Guests shout "Mazaltov!" (1)
- Rabbi recites Aaronic Blessing. (1)
- Vows are made. (1)
- Married in the eyes of God idea. (1)

**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) *Some Jews have arranged marriages. Should marriages be arranged? Give **two** reasons for your answer.*

**Yes**

- Marriage isn't just about the couple. It brings families together, so the families should be involved. (2)
- The parents/matchmaker will be able to consider suitability of a couple more objectively than young people who are in love. (2)
- It's wrong to confuse arranged marriage with forced marriage – the couple should agree with the match. (2)
- It can help to keep religion at the heart of the marriage – important for the community/potential children. (2)
- There is lots of evidence that arranged marriages are happy and successful. (2)

**No**

- It's only the business of the couple – no-one else should have a say. (2)
- The man or woman may feel pressure to go along with a match they don't really want. (2)
- Marriage should only be about love, and love can't be "arranged".

**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) *Jews believe that marriages should be a lifelong commitment. Do you think this is reasonable?*  
Give **two** reasons for your answer.

**Yes**

- If it isn't seen as a lifelong commitment people may not make the effort to stick together "for better, for worse". **(2)**
- Religious reasons – it's how God intended marriage to be. **(2)**
- If it isn't the promises made by the bride and groom are meaningless. **(2)**
- If there are children they will suffer from the break-up of the marriage. **(2)**
- Lifelong commitment makes people feel secure in their marriage – gives confidence. **(2)**

**No**

- OK when life expectancy was short, but people live a long time now and it may be too much to expect them to stick with the same partner. **(2)**
- People change. If there is no longer love in a marriage it should end. **(2)**
- People may find themselves in an abusive relationship and shouldn't feel pressure to stay with their partner. **(2)**
- Children might suffer if people stay together in a relationship that has gone bad. **(2)**

**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 E – Issues of Belief and Morality

9. (a) *Explain what is meant by human evil and natural evil.*

### Human evil

- When humans deliberately cause harm or destruction. **(2)**
- Satan personifies evil in Abrahamic religions. **(2)**
- Specified examples of human evil. **(1)**

### Natural evil

- Evil in the world that arises from natural events. **(2)**
- Things that result from the way the world/nature operates. **(2)**
- Specified examples – of natural evil. **(1)**
- Human and natural evil creates a problem for us in how we think about God. **(2)**
- Specific examples of either **(1)**, maximum of 2 marks.

**4 KU**

(b) *Does the existence of evil prove that God does not exist?  
Give **two** reasons for your answer.*

- If God is good then why does he allow/cause bad things to happen in the world? **(2)**
- If God is all-powerful/omnipotent, then why does he allow/cause bad things to happen in the world? **(2)**
- If God is all knowing/omniscient, then why does he not prevent bad things happening in the world? **(2)**
- The existence of evil is part of God's divine plan. **(2)**
- In order to know good there must also be evil. **(2)**
- Freewill – God did not want humans to be automatons, so gave the gift of freewill. **(2)**

**4 E**

(c) *'Religion is the root of all evil'.  
Do you agree with Richard's view?  
Give **two** reasons for your answer.*

### Yes

- Religion can be divisive – encourages people to think and behave differently. **(2)**
- Religions can be dogmatic – encourages intolerance. **(2)**
- Religion can be manipulated and corrupted to justify unacceptable actions. **(2)**

### No

- Religions all share the Golden Rule + examples. **(2/3)**
- Religious founders and leaders promoted love/tolerance/acceptance + examples. **(2/3)**
- Some people are innately evil – such people choose to do evil independent of any external agency/force. **(2)**

**Any reasonable answer accepted.**

**4 E**



10. (a) *Young people today feel pressure to have sex. What are some of these pressures?*

- Peer pressure. (explained) (1/2)
- Media pressure. (explained) (1/2)
- Pressure from partners. (explained) (1/2)
- Pressure to be adult. (explained) (1/2)
- Physical pressure. (explained) (1/2)
- Economic pressure. (explained) (1/2)
- Fashion pressure. (explained) (1/2)
- Alcohol/drug pressure. (explained) (1/2)

**Any reasonable example accepted.**

**4 KU**

(b) *Most religions believe that sex should take place within marriage. Choose a religion you have studied. Name it and explain why it states sex should take place within marriage.*

Depends on religion studied – could include the following.

- Sex is a gift from God. (2)
- Sex is not to be exploited/misused. (2)
- Sex is the ultimate expression of love. (2)

**examples**

- In Hinduism there are four main aims in life; kama is to enjoy the good things in life. (2)
- The dharma of a householder is to marry and create a family. (2)

**Any reasonable answer accepted.**

**4 KU**

(c) *In Britain there are laws about sex. Should there be laws about sex? Give **two** reasons for your answer.*

**Yes**

- Laws protect the young/vulnerable from exploitation. (2)
- Laws protect innocence. (2)
- Laws mean that people can mature physically before beginning sexual relationships. (2)

**No**

- Freedom of choice. (2)
- People at different rates – some people better able to cope at a young age with sexual relationships. (2)

**Any reasonable answer accepted.**

**4 E**

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]