3.7 Corrupted Scriptures: Muslim Views on the Torah, Psalms and Gospel: Test Pack

AQA 8062 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Give three ways practising Muslims today might treat parts of the Torah, Psalms or Gospel.

(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)

2 Explain two Muslim beliefs about why the Torah, Psalms and Gospel are still honoured despite claims they were corrupted.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

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3 Explain two consequences for Muslim beliefs or practice that follow from the idea that earlier scriptures were corrupted.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

4 Explain two ways the Qur'an is understood as different from the Torah, Psalms and Gospel. Refer to a sacred writing in your answer.

(Total for Question 4 is 5 marks)

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Mark scheme · 3.7 Corrupted Scriptures: Muslim Views on the Torah, Psalms and Gospel: Test Pack

Question 1

use parts that agree with the Qur'an as supporting moral guidance, oe **B1**

refer to them when discussing shared prophetic teachings about morality and worship, oe **B1**

respect the prophets associated with those books while relying primarily on the Qur'an for law and doctrine, oe **B1**

Answer: Any three: use agreeing parts as moral support; refer to them for shared prophetic teachings; respect prophets but rely mainly on the Qur'an.

Question 2

point 1: Muslims believe these books were originally revealed by Allah, so they retain a sacred origin, oe **B1**

development: this means teachings in them that agree with the Qur'an or sound moral guidance can still be respected and followed, oe **B1**

point 2: Muslims may accept parts of earlier scriptures that match Islamic teaching, oe **B1**

development: scholars and believers distinguish between original revelation and later human additions, so honour the original prophets and revealed guidance, oe **B1**

Answer: E.g. original revelation by Allah gives them a sacred origin, so truthful parts are still respected; Muslims distinguish original revelation from later human additions and follow what agrees with Islamic teaching.

Question 3

point 1: Muslims treat the Qur'an as the primary authority for law and belief, not earlier scriptures, oe **B1**

development: this affects legal rulings, ethics and daily practice, where the Qur'an and Hadith are the main sources, oe **B1**

point 2: Muslims may be cautious about accepting doctrines or details found only in later versions of other scriptures, oe **B1**

development: this leads to privileging Qur'anic teaching over isolated texts in the Torah or Gospel that conflict with Islam, oe **B1**

Answer: E.g. prioritising the Qur'an and Hadith for law and practice; being cautious about doctrines that appear only in later versions of other scriptures.

Question 4

point 1: Muslims believe the Qur'an is the final revelation and complete, whereas earlier books were earlier revelations that were not the final message, oe **B1**

development: supported by Qur'an 5:48 which presents the Qur'an as a criterion and final law, oe **B1**

point 2: Muslims believe the Qur'an has been divinely protected from corruption, while earlier scriptures were altered, oe **B1**

development: supported by Qur'an 15:9, 'We have, without doubt, sent down the Message; and We will assuredly guard it', oe **B1**

accurate reference to a sacred writing made, ie Qur'an 5:48 or Qur'an 15:9, oe **B1**

Answer: E.g. the Qur'an is final revelation (see Qur'an 5:48) and it is protected from corruption (see Qur'an 15:9).

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