



Rewarding Learning

**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2015**

Religious Studies

Paper 2

(B) The Christian Church with a Focus
on the Protestant Church

[GRS22]

MONDAY 11 MAY, MORNING

**MARK
SCHEME**

General Marking Instructions and Mark Grids

Introduction

Mark schemes are intended to ensure that the GCSE examination is marked consistently and fairly. The mark schemes provide markers with an indication of the nature and range of candidates' responses likely to be worthy of credit. They also set out the criteria that they should apply in allocating marks to candidates' responses. The mark schemes should be read in conjunction with these marking instructions.

Assessment objectives

Below are the assessment objectives for GCSE Religious Studies.

Candidates must:

- describe, explain and analyse, using knowledge and understanding (AO1); and
- use evidence and reasoned argument to express and evaluate personal responses, informed insights and differing viewpoints (AO2).

AO1 and AO2 are interrelated and connections must be made.

Quality of candidates' responses

In marking the examination papers, examiners should be looking for a quality response reflecting the level of maturity which may reasonably be expected of a 16-year-old which is the age at which the majority of candidates sit their GCSE examinations.

Flexibility in marking

Mark schemes are not intended to be totally prescriptive. No mark scheme can cover all the responses which candidates may produce. In the event of unanticipated answers, examiners are expected to use their professional judgement to assess the validity of answers. If an answer is particularly problematic, then examiners should seek the guidance of the Supervising Examiner.

Positive marking

Examiners must be positive in their marking, giving appropriate credit for description, explanation and analysis, using knowledge and understanding and for the appropriate use of evidence and reasoned argument to express and evaluate personal responses, informed insights and differing viewpoints. Examiners should make use of the whole of the available mark range of any particular question and be prepared to award full marks for a response which is as good as might reasonably be expected of a 16-year-old GCSE candidate.

Awarding zero marks

Marks should only be awarded for valid responses and no marks should be awarded for an answer which is completely incorrect or inappropriate.

Types of mark scheme

Mark schemes for questions which require candidates to respond in extended written form are marked on the basis of levels of response which take account of the quality of written communication.

Other questions which require only short answers are marked on a point for point basis with marks awarded for each valid piece of information provided.

Levels of response

Questions requiring candidates to respond in extended writing are marked in terms of levels of response. In deciding which level of response to award, examiners should look for the “best fit” bearing in mind that weakness in one area may be compensated for by strength in another. In deciding which mark within a particular level to award to any response, examiners are expected to use their professional judgement. The following guidance is provided to assist examiners.

- **Threshold performance:** Response which just merits inclusion in the level and should be awarded a mark at or near the bottom of the range.
- **Intermediate performance:** Response which clearly merits inclusion and should be awarded a mark at or near the middle of the range.
- **High performance:** Response which fully satisfies the level description and should be awarded a mark at or near the top of the range.

Quality of written communication

Quality of written communication is taken into account in assessing candidates’ responses to all tasks and questions that require them to respond in extended written form. These tasks and questions are marked on the basis of levels of response. The description for each level of response includes reference to the quality of written communication. Where the quality of content is not matched by the quality of written communication, marks awarded will not exceed maximum for Level 2.

For conciseness, quality of written communication is distinguished within levels of response as follows:

Level 1: Quality of written response is limited.

Level 2: Quality of written response is satisfactory.

Level 3: Quality of written response is of a high standard.

In interpreting these level descriptions, examiners should refer to the more detailed guidance provided below:

AO1: [5] marks

A [0] mark will be awarded if the answer is inappropriate.

Level 1 (Limited) ([1])

The candidate gives a basic answer with limited description, explanation and analysis using little knowledge and understanding. There is only a limited selection and use of an appropriate form and style of writing. The organisation of material may lack clarity and coherence. There is little use of specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar may be such that intended meaning is not clear.

Level 2 (Satisfactory) ([2]–[3])

The candidate gives a satisfactory answer with appropriate description, explanation and analysis using some knowledge and understanding. There is a reasonable selection and use of an appropriate form of style and writing. Relevant material is organised with some clarity and coherence. There is some use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently competent to make meaning clear.

Level 3 (High) ([4]–[5])

The candidate gives a competent answer with very good description, explanation and analysis using knowledge and understanding throughout. The candidate successfully selects and uses an appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with a high degree of clarity and coherence. There is widespread use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar are of a consistently high standard to make meaning clear.

AO2: [5] marks

A [0] mark will be awarded if the answer is inappropriate.

Level 1 (Limited) ([1])

The candidate uses a basic selection of evidence and gives limited reasoned arguments to express and evaluate personal responses, informed insights and differing viewpoints. There is a limited selection and use of an appropriate form and style of writing. The organisation of material may lack clarity and coherence. There is little use of specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar may be such that intended meaning is not clear.

Level 2 (Satisfactory) ([2]–[3])

The candidate uses a satisfactory selection of evidence and gives good reasoned arguments to express and evaluate personal responses, informed insights and differing viewpoints. There is a reasonable selection and use of an appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with some clarity and coherence. There is some use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently competent to make meaning clear.

Level 3 (High) ([4]–[5])

The candidate uses a very good selection of evidence and gives well formed and reasoned arguments to express and evaluate personal responses, informed insights and differing viewpoints. The candidate successfully selects and uses an appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with a high degree of clarity and coherence. There is widespread use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar are of a consistently high standard to make meaning clear.

AO2: [10] marks

A [0] mark will be awarded if the answer is inappropriate.

Level 1 (Limited) ([1]–[3])

The candidate uses a basic selection of evidence and gives limited reasoned arguments to express and evaluate personal responses, informed insights and differing viewpoints. There is a limited selection and use of an appropriate form and style of writing. The organisation of material may lack clarity and coherence. There is little use of specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar may be such that intended meaning is not clear.

Level 2 (Satisfactory) ([4]–[7])

The candidate uses a satisfactory selection of evidence and gives good reasoned arguments to express and evaluate personal responses, informed insights and differing viewpoints. There is a reasonable selection and use of an appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with some clarity and coherence. There is some use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently competent to make meaning clear.

Level 3 (High) ([8]–[10])

The candidate uses a very good selection of evidence and gives well formed and reasoned arguments to express and evaluate personal responses, informed insights and differing viewpoints. The candidate successfully selects and uses an appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with a high degree of clarity and coherence. There is widespread use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar are of a consistently high standard to make meaning clear.

Section A

Answer all questions.

AVAILABLE
MARKS**1 The Birth of the Christian Church and the Emergence of Protestantism****(a) (i)** Answers may include:Pentecost
(AO1)

[1]

(ii) Answers may include any two of the following:Wisdom, knowledge, faith, healing, miraculous powers, prophecy,
ability to distinguish between spirits, speaking in tongues, interpret
tongues.Accept valid alternatives
(AO1)

[2]

(iii) Answers may include any two of the following:Community, miracles, prayer, breaking bread, preaching, teaching,
hymn singing, sharing.Accept valid alternatives
(AO1)

[2]

(b) Answers may include:

- The church is the people rather than a building.
- When the word church is used in the Bible it is referring to people as they did not have a building.
- The human body has different parts, all of which are needed for the body to function.
- The church has different people; all people are needed in the church in order for it to function properly. They have different gifts which is of benefit to the Church as a whole.
- All parts of the church are unique and special just like the human body.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- The Reformation led to a major division in the church whereas Luther wanted to bring about reform and changes.
- This has set a trend for further divisions and the growth of more denominations.
- It resulted in criticism being made of the church and that can be a negative thing.

On the other hand:

- It challenged the unfair use of indulgences.
- It challenged people to read the Bible for themselves, arguing that scripture alone and not the teaching of the church was the word of God.
- It led to the Bible being translated into other languages and so people who did not understand Latin could understand the teachings of God.
- It challenged the power the Pope had and challenged some of the teachings of the church.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

15

2 St Patrick

- | | | AVAILABLE MARKS |
|---------|--|-----------------|
| (a) (i) | 17th March
(AO1) | [1] |
| (ii) | 16 years old
(AO1) | [1] |
| (iii) | Answers may include:
The Confession/Confessio
Letter to Coroticus
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1) | [1] |
| (iv) | To teach pagans about the Holy Trinity/God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1) | [1] |
| (v) | Through dreams or visions
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1) | [1] |
| (b) | Answers may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St Patrick was a man of faith and prayer – he showed total reliance on God, he repaid God by devoting his life to converting the people of Ireland. • Patrick was very honest, admits his failings and strives to please God. Seeking forgiveness and shows a willingness to forgive others. • Patrick spoke out against injustice. Patrick shows the importance of loving your neighbour. • Patrick was very humble and selfless. Always putting the needs of others first. <p>On the other hand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The life and teaching of Jesus is the best example of Christian living. • St Paul is the best example for Christian living as he wrote letters instructing Christians on how to live better Christian lives. • There are modern Christian figures that are inspirational and set good examples on how to live a Christ like life, e.g. Mother Theresa, Martin Luther King. Accept valid alternatives
Mark in levels
(AO2) | [10] |
| | | 15 |

3 Worship in the Protestant Tradition

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

- The singing of hymns, songs, Psalms and canticles.
- Music is used to glorify and praise God.
- The words of the songs contain important Biblical truths and as a result are a means of passing on the Christian message.
- A range of musical instruments can be used from organs to praise bands.
- When the congregation joins in singing it creates a sense of community and fellowship.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- All Christians believe that the Bible is the Word of God and contains important teachings for believers.
- Some believe that everything in the Bible is literally true. The Virgin Birth, the miracles of Jesus and the Resurrection are all historical facts. They believe that the creation story is a literal account of the start of the universe and of human life. The Bible is the exact word of God and has no errors.
- Some argue that some of the writings can be explained symbolically rather than factually. It is their meaning that is important. The writings were inspired by God.
- Some do not believe that the Bible is the literal Word of God. It is subject to the human error of writers and translators. It may contain truth and the teachings of the Bible are a valuable guide for life today.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- The Bible stories and teachings are set in a very different culture to the one Christians live in today.
- Some of the older translations are written in language which is harder to understand.
- The Bible does not deal directly with some of the moral issues which Christians have to cope with today.
- The Bible is not set out in chronological historical order.

On the other hand:

- There are plenty of modern translations of the Bible.
- There is a wide range of Bible commentaries and daily Bible reading notes which explain difficult passages and how they can apply to living the Christian faith.
- Sermons are a way to grasp the teaching of the Scriptures.
- Sunday schools are there to explain the stories found in the Bible.
- House groups allow discussion of the teachings in the Bible.
- Religious Education lessons focus on the Bible.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

15

4 The Role of the Church in Contemporary Society

(a) Answers may include:

- The Church can be at the heart of the local community.
- The Church can provide outreach and support to all people in its local area.
- Most Churches provide youth work – to encourage young people to get involved in the life of the church, e.g. youth clubs, girl guides, scouts, brownies, football clubs, drop in centres.
- Some Churches run different clubs or activities to bring people together, e.g. bingo, dancing, bowling, painting, arts & crafts, coffee mornings and parent toddler groups.
- Some offer support in the forms of counselling, bereavement, family planning and AA meetings.
- Church services every Sunday brings community together in fellowship to worship God.
- Church also offers projects to support the needy and lonely.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- The Church today does have a right to tell people how to live their lives because Church leaders have been inspired by God to proclaim his Word.
- Churches and church leaders often give practical guidance on how to live like Christ. Christians who attend Church do so in order to worship God and to learn how to become a better Christian.
- Church leaders base their sermon/preaching on the Bible. They interpret the scripture and put it into modern day context. They receive inspiration from the Holy Spirit.
- Christ commissioned the apostles to go out into the world and to proclaim the good news. Church leaders today are continuing this command.
- Many of the moral issues which we face today are not mentioned directly in the bible and so we need Church leaders to interpret this for us, so we know how to make the right moral decision.

On the other hand:

- The Church today is corrupt with many Church leaders leading immoral lives.
- Church leaders are humans and therefore not perfect.
- Only God/The Bible can inform Christians on how to live.
- The Church is old fashioned and out of date and needs to move with the times.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

15

Section A

60

Section B

AVAILABLE
MARKS**Assessment of Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar**

If the answer does not address the question then no SPaG marks are available. If the candidate has attempted to answer the question but produced nothing of credit, SPaG marks may still be awarded.

Threshold performance [1]

Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.

Intermediate performance [2]–[3]

Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.

High performance [4]–[5]

Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.

5 Church Government**(a) Answers may include:**

- Anglican tradition is an episcopal structure. Archbishop, bishop in control of a diocese, minister in charge of a parish. Structure of deacons, priests and bishops. At parish level there is a Select Vestry involving members of the congregation.
- Presbyterian tradition is a democratic structure. Moderator appointed on a yearly basis. There is a general assembly, synods and churches are divided into presbyteries. Individual churches are run by a kirk session. Elders assist the ordained ministers. Ministers lead worship.
- Baptist in which each church regards itself as independent. There is the Association of Baptist Churches in Ireland which is overseen by a Church Council. Leadership in each church is provided by a group of elders who help to organise and lead worship. Pastor has a leadership role.
- The main decision making body is the Methodist Conference and a president is elected annually. There are 8 districts and each synod is also responsible for the management of church property. Each individual church is called a society. A minister's duties include preaching and teaching, pastoral work, work in community.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- Unable to devote themselves fully, time and commitment.
- Unable to make sacrifice.
- Recent scandals in the Church.
- Finance, not well paid. Over worked and underpaid.
- Too many distractions in the modern world.
- Child protection, health and safety issues.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Galatians teaches that people should not be treated differently because of their gender.
- In some churches women hold places of leadership, e.g. Church of Ireland appointed a woman bishop; there had been a Methodist woman moderator; more women are being ordained to lead individual Churches.
- Jesus had a radical attitude to women and treated them with respect and dignity.
- The Church believes in the priesthood of all believers, in that everyone is involved in a leadership role.
- There were female leaders in the Bible, e.g. Deborah led Israel; Phoebe was a female deacon.
- Women hold positions of leadership in secular work, and the Church should do the same.

On the other hand:

- Jesus chose all men to be his disciples and to lead the early Church and the Church should follow this tradition.
- Some argue that only an ordained man truly represents Christ in the role of a Church leader.
- Some Christians apply the teaching of Paul in which women are to keep quiet in worship and should not speak at a Church meeting.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

AVAILABLE
MARKS

6 Baptism

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

Candidates will outline the ceremony of infant or adult baptism in any of the Christian denominations

- The use of water and other symbols or signs.
- Testimonies or vows to affirm faith to Jesus.
- Scripture readings.
- Sign of welcoming/admission to the Christian Church.
- Role of parents and god parents.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- To become a member of the Christian Church.
- To begin a new life with God – cleansed from sin.
- To make a new start and begin a journey of Christian life.
- To receive the other sacraments.
- To be protected against evil and sin.
- To receive the grace and fullness of God's Holy Spirit.
- To become a member of God's family.
- To make a personal commitment of their faith.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Some only get baptised because it is a tradition in the family.
- Some spend more time organising an after party and they don't put time or thought into the celebration of the sacrament.
- Some get baptised and then don't fully commit to the Christian way of life.
- Communal baptisms tend to lose focus on the religious significance of baptism as people may become easily distracted with a greater number of people in attendance.

On the other hand:

- Lots of Christians take the Sacrament of Baptism very seriously and commit to Christian living.
- Parents of infants and candidates who are ready for adult baptism tend to go on a course prior to baptism to ensure they fully understand the commitment they are about to make.
- Private baptisms tend to be less social and more intimate with a great emphasis placed on God's grace and Holy Spirit.
- Communal baptism is less social as people are gathered to welcome and celebrate the new Christian entering into God's family.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

7 FestivalsAVAILABLE
MARKS**(a)** Answers may include:

- Advent means coming – it's a time to prepare for the coming of Jesus.
- Christians prepare themselves during advent for the second coming through Sunday worship: bible focuses on the coming of the Messiah.
- Christians prepare by reflecting on their lives through prayer.
- Christians seek forgiveness during the month of Advent.
- The liturgical colour for advent is purple a symbol of reflection and royalty.
- Christians prepare by singing carols and giving to those in need.
- The advent wreath symbolises the 4 weeks of advent.
- The Jesse tree allows Christians to remember the ancestry of Jesus.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- To give thanksgiving to God for the food people eat and for all that God provides.
- Services also give a chance for Christians to think about those who do not have enough food.
- A chance to decorate Churches with flowers, fruit and vegetables which are then given to the needy in the community.
- Some Churches organise a range of events over the harvest weekend and this creates a community spirit and increases fellowship.
- During the worship, the Bible readings and the sermon could make reference to the harvest of souls.
- To give thanks for the harvest and that God has fulfilled his promise that seed time and harvest will not fail.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Churches could do more by encouraging members to take part in the advent services in the lead up to Christmas.
- Churches through bible study should try to focus Christians on the coming of the Messiah rather than the buying of gifts.
- Churches should sell religious Christmas cards and encourage members to purchase them to send to friends and family.
- To encourage members to buy Save the Children or Oxfam gifts for friends and family.
- Church leaders could go into schools to encourage young people to take part in carol singing and charity work during Advent and Christmas.

On the other hand:

- The Church does enough as they seem to be the only ones who focus on the religious significance of Christmas. The rest of society is overcome by commercialism, e.g. media and shops.
- Churches provide Sunday worship during advent which focuses on the significance of Christmas. Advent wreaths, calendars and Jesse Trees are constant reminders.
- Church provides carol singing, a nativity play, a nativity scene all of which are reminders of the religious significance of Christmas.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

Section B

40

SPaG

5

Total

105

AVAILABLE
MARKS