



Rewarding Learning

**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2016**

Religious Studies

Paper 2(B)

The Christian Church with a Focus
on the Protestant Church

[GRS22]

MONDAY 16 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 Worship in the Protestant Tradition**

- (a) (i) Answers may include any two of the following:
Adoration, Confession, Petition, Thanksgiving, Intercession,
Supplication
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1) [2]
- (ii) Answers may include two of the following:
To learn more about the life and teachings of Jesus; to see what the
Bible has to say on contemporary issues; to obtain help and guidance
for leading the Christian life; to seek comfort and support in difficult
times; it is God's word
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1) [2]
- (iii) Answers may include one of the following:
Use a bible commentary which explains the background to a bible
passage; go to church to hear the minister explain the Scriptures;
join a bible study group in their church; use bible reading notes
produced by Scripture Union
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1) [1]
- (b) Answers may include:
- Provides an opportunity to meet with other Christians and to support each other in developing their faith
 - It is usually in a more informal and relaxed atmosphere than meeting in a church service
 - To have time to study the bible together and to discuss issues related to the Christian faith
 - To pray for the needs of others and for their own spiritual development
 - Some take place in peoples' homes and this reflects how the first Christians met together
 - They can be held at any time and suits people who cannot attend set Sunday services.
- Accept valid alternatives
Mark in levels
(AO1) [5]
- (c) Answers may include:
- It illustrates that the Holy Spirit is alive and at work
 - It carries on the tradition of the early church
 - It is a means by which God communicates with individuals
 - Speaking in tongues helps people to express their feelings and thoughts to God.
- On the other hand:
- For some Christians only a limited number may understand what the other person is praying or saying and so they do not feel part

of the worship. It is important that the message given in tongues is accompanied with an interpretation so that others understand

- It can prove divisive in the Church. Those who are not speaking in tongues may feel that they are inferior.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

15

2 Church Architecture & Furniture

- (a) (i) Answers may include any two of the following
Barn Style, Cruciform, Circular, Hall and Tower, Gothic Style
(AO1)

[2]

- (ii) Baptism
(AO1)

[1]

- (iii) A reading place where the sermon is preached
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1)

[1]

- (iv) A reading desk where scripture is read
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1)

[1]

- (b) Answers may include:

- Church buildings are seen as the house of God by some traditions and therefore the building should reflect this, nothing is too good for God
- Ornate and decorative buildings represent grandeur and this reflects the magnificence of God
- Beautiful church buildings and church features help people to engage and to focus their hearts and minds on God
- The structure and symbolism of buildings reflects the beliefs of the Christian faith and practice
- Special items of furniture are required for worship in some churches, e.g. communion table, font.

On the other hand:

- Simple buildings show that the focus is on God alone
- Churches that are too ornate and decorative could distract people from their worship
- Christ did not ask for magnificent buildings
- The Early Church worship was in people's houses not in ornamental churches
- Too much money is spent on the building and the upkeep of ornate buildings. This money could be spent on other needs, e.g. the poor.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

15

3 Church History

AVAILABLE MARKS
15

(a) Answers may include:

- The Church split into Catholic and Protestant
- The sale of indulgences was classified as corrupt
- The Bible was seen as the main source of authority – The Word of God
- The Bible was translated into different languages in order for people to read and understand
- Church services were conducted in the people’s language rather than in Latin
- Only two sacraments
- Ministers replaced priests and they were allowed to marry.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- They met together in their homes to praise God together
- They shared everything they had and sold their possessions, giving to those in need
- They prayed together and studied the scriptures
- They broke bread together as a reminder of Christ’s last meal with his disciples
- In their lives they tried to be compassionate, kind and patient, and showing forgiveness to those who did wrong to them
- They preached to others about the gospel message
- The apostles performed miracles in the name of Jesus
- They were ready to serve others.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Churches should not be afraid to make changes as sometimes changes to worship may help to revitalise and modernise a person’s faith
- The Reformation brought about many positive changes to worship, e.g. the use of the Bible and Church services in their own languages gave people a better understanding. Changes today could have a positive effect
- The Church is losing members and so by making changes to worship they may gain some members back and attract new members
- Some Anglican churches have reduced the use of set orders of service and introduced a more informal style. This has attracted young families
- Ways of presenting the gospel need to be more in line with today’s multimedia society.

On the other hand:

- Sometimes change can have a negative impact and may create further divisions within the Church. Christ wants one unified body not disunity
- Older generations may oppose change as they prefer a traditional format
- Modernising Church worship may lose its real focus or meaning
Worshipping God is more than just being entertained
- All Christians should honour and worship God in a respectful way.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

4 Festivals

(a) Answers may include:

A description from Acts 2:1–8

1 When the day of Pentecost came, all the believers were gathered together in one place. 2 Suddenly there was a noise from the sky which sounded like a strong wind blowing, and it filled the whole house where they were sitting. 3 Then they saw what looked like tongues of fire which spread out and touched each person there. 4 They were all filled with the Holy Spirit and began to talk in other languages, as the Spirit enabled them to speak. 5 There were Jews living in Jerusalem, religious people who had come from every country in the world. 6 When they heard this noise, a large crowd gathered. They were all excited, because all of them heard the believers talking in their own languages. 7 In amazement and wonder they exclaimed, these people Who are talking like this are Galileans! 8 How is it, then, that all of us hear them speaking in our own native languages?

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- The week before Easter is called 'Holy Week'. This is one of the most important weeks in the Christian calendar as it reminds Christians of the suffering and death of Jesus
- Holy Week and Easter Sunday is the basis of the Christian Faith. We are followers of Christ because of his death and resurrection
- On the Thursday, Christians remember the Last Supper. The Last Supper is a very important event for Christians because Jesus commanded his followers to do this in memory of him. Today Christians celebrate the Eucharist as a re-enactment of the Last Supper
- Christians are reminded of Jesus' anxiety in the Garden of Gethsemane before he was arrested. revealing the human side of Jesus. This brings hope and comfort to Christians
- On Good Friday Christians remember Jesus' death
- The emphasis is on new life – so this is an appropriate time to celebrate baptisms
- Easter is the key day in the Church's year because Jesus is risen from the dead and the world has been saved.

On the other hand:

- All festivals are important to Christians as they are a reminder of the life of Jesus. For example Christmas is very important because it celebrates the birth of Jesus
- Pentecost is important as it celebrates the coming of the Holy Spirit and birth of the Christian Church
- Advent and Lent are important for Christians as they are times of preparation and renewal
- Saints Days are important as they are a reminder of significant key people in the Church.

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 Communion**(a)** Answers may include:

Details of the order of Communion service in any denomination of their choice:

Church of Ireland: Greeting, Preparation prayer, Bible readings & Sermon, Apostles Creed, Prayers of Intercession, Prayers of Confession & Absolution, Prayer of humble access, Sign of peace, offering to the altar, Prayer of thanksgiving, Breaking of bread, Distribution of bread & wine, Prayer of thanksgiving and commitment and Final blessing.

Baptist Church: After morning worship a time of quietness and reflection, informal worship – hymn, Bible reading to focus on Death of Jesus, Prayer of thanks, Distribution of bread & wine, Reflection, Final blessing.

Methodist Church: Ministry of the Word, Nicene Creed, Sign of Peace, Prayer of thanksgiving, Distribution of bread & wine, Prayers, Hymn, Benediction.

Presbyterian Church: Takes place after normal Sunday Service – morning or evening, after the sermon, Opening prayer, Bible reading, Blessing over bread & wine, Distribution of bread & wine, Prayer of thanksgiving, Hymn, Benediction.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- To mark the fact that people have become full members of the Church
- It is linked to infant baptism. Promises were made by godparents on behalf of a child. The child is now taking those promises themselves and it is a public declaration of their faith
- Following confirmation they are now able to take the bread and wine at the communion service
- People fully understand the commitment they are making
- In the Anglican church they believe that the person is blessed by the Holy Spirit and strengthened to lead the Christian life.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Some Church of Ireland services have a communion service at least once every Sunday. They have an early morning communion every Sunday and a communion at least as one of the main morning worship services
- In most Baptist churches there is communion at the end of the morning worship. In some churches not every one will stay for this
- In some Presbyterian churches there is only communion twice a year and in others up to 12 times a year
- It is important to have communion on a regular basis because communion is a continual reminder of the death and resurrection of Jesus which is the most important aspect of the Christian faith
- It is obeying the command Jesus gave to his disciples
- Communion helps to build up the faith, it helps to build up the fellowship of the Church and it is an opportunity to thank God and praise him for the death of Jesus
- It helps the congregation to anticipate the coming of Christ's Kingdom.

On the other hand:

- If communion is celebrated too often it loses its meaning because people no longer think of the significance of the service
- The actual service content and the distribution of the bread and wine reduces the time available for the minister to preach the Word of God and some see this as the most important part of a service. Preaching is more important because people are being guided on how to live the Christian faith
- Only a few times a year highlights the significance of the service and in the Presbyterian church they have a pre-communion preparation service
- Some people do not attend communion services because they feel they are good enough to share the bread and wine with others. There is a trend in some Anglican churches that church attendance on Sunday mornings at a communion service is smaller than at normal morning worship.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

20

6 Church Government

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

- They can join the choir/be a member of a praise group to contribute to the music during worship
- Read passages of Scripture during worship
- Give a testimony during Church worship
- Be a youth leader/Sunday school teacher/help with a parent and toddlers club
- Volunteer to assist with the upkeep of the Church by being on a cleaning rota
- Serve in the Vestry, be an elder, do parish visiting.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- To prevent false teaching and to maintain unity
- To create a strong organisation with good structure
- It gives individuals responsibility
- It will have a clear line of command
- It will also ensure beliefs are set out clearly
- It stresses the importance of the 'priesthood of all believers'.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Ordained clergy believe they have been specially called by God and part of that calling is to lead church worship
- They have had special training and preparation over a number of years and they have the expertise and experience to perform the task in a meaningful and reverent manner
- They have been appointed to a church to do this and this part of their job description for which they are receiving a salary
- During the week they can set time aside from their other responsibilities to plan and prepare what is to happen on a Sunday
- The congregation expects them to take a lead and to nurture them in their faith
- It gives continuity and reassurance that the ordained minister is in control.

On the other hand:

- Whilst they may plan and deliver the worship they need the help of others to make the worship inspirational and meaningful
- Gifted musicians and singers can give an inspirational lead and this enhances the quality of the worship and helps people to praise God
- They may be members of the congregation who are very talented in certain areas, e.g. giving a children's talk, reading a lesson in a dramatic way, and variety can make people sit up and take notice
- Paul in his letters encourages the Church to allow others to use their gifts and some lay people are excellent communicators and very capable of taking a lead.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

7 The Role of the Church in a Contemporary Society

AVAILABLE MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

- The Church can provide Outreach programmes for young people
- Youth work for example Youth Clubs, Scouts & Guides, Boys & Girls Brigade, football clubs, drop in centres, Sunday Schools
- Offer clubs and societies, e.g. bowling, photography, film club, drama, arts and crafts
- Support groups – counselling or advice sessions
- Summer Schemes for a variety of age groups.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- Provides a safe place for people to express themselves
- Provides opportunity for dialogue between people from different religious backgrounds – bringing about peace and unity
- Supports victims of violence and injustice
- Christians learn to disagree without being disagreeable, offering respect, empathy and tolerance
- People learn and have a better understanding of each other's differences
- Brings people together – friendships develop.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Attitudes towards issues such as sex before marriage, divorce, abortion, euthanasia, and homosexuality have faced change in society yet many Churches are strongly against these changes due to moral values. This presents a moral challenge for the Church
- Many of the moral issues today are not directly mentioned in the Bible and therefore this leads to differences in opinion
- The Church needs to move with the times and change its views on modern day moral issues
- People today want freedom to make their own decisions, they do not want the Church to tell them what to do
- People today lack faith and so look to secular society for guidance
- People today expect the Church to re-evaluate its opinions on the issues that cause most debate in the world today. Many consider the Church to be prejudiced in a modern world.

On the other hand:

- Church attendance has dropped in recent years – this is a major challenge as people no longer feel the need to belong to the Church in a secular society
- Society's values are moving further away from Biblical ideals
- Many people have great respect for the Church and follow the traditional opinions of the Church regarding most moral, social and cultural values
- The Church today is guided and inspired by God
- The Church faces no great challenges as its values are based on the Word of God

