



Rewarding Learning

**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2017**

Religious Studies

Paper 1

The Christian Church through a Study of the
Catholic Church and One Protestant Tradition

[GRS11]

MONDAY 15 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 Baptism**

- (a) (i) Answers may include the following:
Infant Baptism and Adult Baptism or Believer's Baptism.
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1) [2]
- (ii) Answers may include any three of the following:
Water, the pouring or full immersion of water, sign of the cross,
white garment, anointing oils, candle.
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1) [3]
- (b) Answers may include:
- It is a sacrament or an ordinance that was instituted by Jesus Christ.
 - It is the first sacrament of initiation which will make a person a full member of the church.
 - It allows a person to make a fresh start and receives the grace of God.
 - Sins are washed away.
 - It enables a Christian to share in the death and resurrection of Jesus.
 - It invites God into a person's life.
 - It gives strength to resist temptation.
 - It is an outward expression of an inward change.
 - It allows people to make a public commitment to the Christian faith.
 - It welcomes people into the fellowship of the church.
- Accept valid alternatives
Mark in levels
(AO1) [5]
- (c) Answers may include:
- The child deserves the right to be welcomed into the family of the church.
 - If the church refuses, the family may decide to have nothing more to do with religious institutions, whereas performing the baptism may encourage the family to make a bigger commitment and take the baptismal vows seriously.
 - They should obey Jesus' command regardless of the circumstances.
 - The godparents or grandparents of the child may be committed Christians and will see to the spiritual development of the child.
- On the other hand:
- The parents may only be making a nominal commitment to the promises and so will not set a good example of Christian living.
 - The church should ask for certain guarantees before any baptism is considered and the promise that the parents will be more regular in worship.
 - It is better to leave it to the child and let them, when they are mature enough, decide whether they get baptised as a profession of faith.
- Accept valid alternatives
Mark in levels
(AO2) [5]

15

2 Festivals

- | | | AVAILABLE MARKS |
|---------|---|-----------------|
| (a) (i) | Advent
(AO1) | [1] |
| (ii) | The coming of the wise men/the visit of the Magi
(AO1) | [1] |
| (iii) | 40 days
(AO1) | [1] |
| (iv) | Jesus died on the cross/Crucifixion
(AO1) | [1] |
| (v) | The coming of the Holy Spirit to the Apostles.
(AO1) | [1] |

(b) Answers may include:

- God is active throughout people's lives and is always with them and so there is no need for special feast days.
- It would be more beneficial to carry out Christ's actions by actively serving the poor than attending church to remember a past event.
- It may encourage Christians to only worship on these feasts and festivals and neglect God the rest of the time.
- It may remove God from everyday experiences, trials and tribulations.

On the other hand:

- The Church already carries out the actions of Christ by serving the poor on a regular basis, e.g. Food banks, Missionary Societies, The Salvation Army, Shoebox appeal.
- Some feasts deserve special recognition, e.g. Easter is the highpoint of the Church year.
- Festivals may give the believer a special sense of purpose.
- Festivals highlight the significant aspects of the faith and it brings people together.
- Sacrifices are made during Lent and there is a great emphasis placed on giving alms to the poor.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels
(AO2)

[10]

15

3 The Role of the Church in Contemporary Society

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

- Promote ecumenism by having joint religious services in the community.
- By getting involved in cross community projects.
- By showing a united front when condemning acts of violence and discrimination.
- To speak out against evil and injustice in our society.
- By creating opportunities to meet on a one to one basis to discuss religious and moral issues.
- Support and get involved with organisations such as Corrymeela and The Corner Stone Communities.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- It gives people an opportunity to make new friendships and explore different cultures and traditions.
- By working together, we help one another to put into practice the teachings of Christ, for example “to love thy neighbour”.
- It provides a platform for re-examining the differences that have divided Christians and created mistrust.
- It will encourage people to disagree without being disagreeable.
- It will give Protestants and Catholics an opportunity to realise each other’s faith tradition and discover just how much truth they have in common.
- It can unite Christians in worship.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- It is difficult as each denomination has different styles of worship. There may be a problem in finding a service to suit each church’s style of worship.
- Problems may arise in finding a suitable place to hold a joint service.
- Difficulty may arise in planning the content for the joint service. Not everyone will agree.
- People may not want to take part in joint services.

On the other hand:

- People need to learn to compromise.
- A joint service should not be difficult as all are united in Christ. Jesus is at the centre all Christian worship. Therefore venue and style of worship should not matter.
- All Christians pray, prayer is at the heart of every form of worship in all Christian Churches.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

15

4 Church buildings

- (a) Candidate must compare **three** interior features of both the Catholic Church and a Protestant Church of their choice, highlighting the differences.

Answers may include:

- The main features of a **Catholic Church** are the holy water font, altar, tabernacle, presidential chair, ambo, baptismal font, stations of the cross, icons and statues of Mary and the saints, candles and confessionals.
- The main features of a **Church of Ireland Church** are holy communion table, font, pulpit, lectern, bells, prayer desk, organ.
- The main features of a **Baptist Church** are pulpit, communion table, baptistery, scripture text. Candidate may describe some of the features in relation to what they are used for in order to compare differences.
- The main features of a **Presbyterian Church** are pulpit, communion table, font, lectern, no central aisle, stained-glass windows.
- The main features of a **Methodist Church** are communion table, pulpit, lectern, font.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

- (b) Answers may include:

- Some churches have multi-functional buildings which are used in a dual role for both worship and holding community events.
- Some churches have created space by removing pews to provide refreshments after worship so that it is more welcoming for members of the community.
- The church should offer a range of classes or activities for the community and so creates a greater sense of community spirit.
- Churches could allow local clubs to use their buildings as a place to bring people together, e.g. youth clubs, dancing and keep fit classes.

On the other hand:

- A Church is seen as the House of God which has been dedicated to God and should only be used for worship.
- By events being held in the church there is the danger that furnishings will be destroyed.
- There are other buildings that can be used rather than the church, e.g. community centres and parish halls.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

15

Section A

60

AVAILABLE
MARKS

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 Worship

- (a) Details of the order of a Sunday Service in any denomination of their choice:

Answers may include:

Catholic Church: Greeting, Penitential rite, Liturgy of the Word, homily, creed, Prayers of the Faithful, collection and offertory procession, Preface, Eucharistic prayer, Our Father, distribution of communion, final blessing.

Church of Ireland: Greeting, welcome and hymn of Praise, Ministry of the Word: readings, canticles, Apostles Creed, and prayers: collect, prayers of confession, intercession and thanksgiving, private prayer, hymns, sermon, offering and Benediction.

Baptist Church: Welcome and announcements, prayers, hymns, children's talk, Bible readings, sermon, offering, Communion and Benediction.

Methodist Church: Preparation: Call to worship, hymns, and prayers. Ministry of the Word: hymn, children's address, Bible readings and sermon. Response: prayers of meditation and thanksgiving, offering, prayers of Intercession and Petition, hymn and the grace.

Presbyterian Church: Approach to God: Call to Worship, hymn/psalm, prayers of confession, children's address, hymn/psalm, Proclamation of the Word: Bible readings, prayers of adoration and praise, sermon. Response to the Word: offering, prayers of intercession, hymn/psalm and blessing or dismissal.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

- (b) Answers may include some of the following teachings of the Apostles' Creed:
- The Apostles' Creed is a statement explaining the central faith or beliefs of Christians. It is the early teachings of the Apostles.
 - Beliefs about God: He is the Creator of all things. He is almighty and all powerful.
 - Beliefs about Jesus: belief in the Incarnation. Jesus is fully human and divine.
 - Beliefs about the Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension: The death was considered the most important aspect of his mission. He paid for the world's sin and brought God's forgiveness. It proves that he is the Son of God. There is life after death – Jesus overcame the power of death.
 - Beliefs about the Holy Spirit: Jesus sent the Holy Spirit to his followers as promised.
 - The Trinity: There is only one God: he can be known as three persons.
 - Beliefs about the Holy Catholic Church: church refers to the people of God. Catholic means universal. The Church is a world-wide fellowship of believers in Christ.
 - Belief about the Communion of Saints: Fellowship of all followers of Christ both living and dead.
 - Belief in the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of body ever-lasting: All who believe in Christ will have their sins forgiven and they too will have a resurrection after death to be with God.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

- (c) Answers may include:

- Structured worship is known to the believer as it follows a set pattern and has a particular meaning and familiarity.
- Structured worship allows for repetition of important aspects of faith and belief this also creates a sense of community.
- The believers know how to respond and some people like to know what is happening so they feel more comfortable.
- The idea of sharing with past generations is reinforced, giving the religion a timeless quality.
- Some people don't like having to think about what to do and structure avoids too much of individual preferences taking over.

On the other hand:

- Non-structured worship is less rigid and more energetic.
- It captures the moment and there is a feeling of freedom and emotion about the worship.
- Some people like worship to be unpredictable and they may enjoy the lively hymns, songs and choruses.
- Some may participate as they feel moved by the Spirit.
- Non-structured worship is also known as spontaneous worship this style of worship may not suit shy, reserved people.
- It gives the ability to involve all members of the community rather than relying on ordained ministers.
- Different types of approaches become available when structure is abandoned and it can be more meaningful to the believer.
- Spontaneous worship adds to the religious experience of the individual whereas more traditional patterns of worship have become less meaningful and taken for granted by believers.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

20

6 St Patrick

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

- Patrick was first brought to Ireland as a slave boy at the age of 16.
- He was taken captive from his Father's villa in Britain to tend to sheep on a mountainside in Ireland.
- He had no rights or protection nor could he speak the language.
- He came to know God through his captivity. He prayed frequently.
- After 6 years he escaped.
- When he returned home he experienced many dreams and visions.
- In a dream he received a call from the Irish, begging him to return to the land of his captivity.
- Patrick responded to the call and returned to Ireland.
- Patrick encountered many difficulties and hardships during his ministry. His life was in danger 12 times. Coroticus killed and captured many of his newly baptised converts.
- Patrick however had great success and he informs us in his Confession that he baptised many thousands.
- Patrick stayed in Ireland despite feeling homesick until his death.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- Saints are people who have followed Jesus and lived their lives according to his teachings.
- Saints are excellent role models because they are good and virtuous people.
- Some saints endured many hardships and difficulties. Many of them were martyrs, e.g. St Stephen.
- Due to their holiness they have entered heaven and have a special closeness with God.
- Catholics ask saints to intercede or pray for them.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Christians can learn a lot from Patrick's teachings as the goal of being a good Christian is to always try to do better. Patrick in his teaching emphasised the importance of Christian perfection.
- Patrick taught that Christians must speak out against injustices and to always voice the truth.
- Patrick warns about breaking the commandments, for example, stealing and murder and the consequences of such actions.
- Patrick reiterates the importance of forgiveness.
- Patrick speaks about Christian unity and how Christians must unite together rather than cause divisions.
- Patrick mentions the sin of greed which can lead to other sins. He emphasises how avarice is a deadly sin.

On the other hand:

- Patrick’s teachings date back to the 4th and 5th centuries, time has changed and so these teachings have become outdated.
- Christians must focus on the teaching of Jesus as they are followers of Christ.
- Not everyone knows the teachings of Patrick, only those who choose to study it.
- Christians today learn more from their local church leaders.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

20

7 Leadership and Prayer

(a) Answers may include:

- They should have a strong faith.
- They have good communication skills and leadership skills.
- They have high morals as Church leaders should act as good role models. They must practise what they preach as they are Christ's representatives on earth.
- They have good leadership skills as they must manage a parish or a diocese.
- They must be committed and hardworking.
- They must be selfless as they will have to put the needs of others before their own.
- They need to be good preachers and teachers of God's word.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- Prayers of adoration are used to acknowledge the greatness of God.
- Prayers of confession are used to acknowledge the need to seek God's forgiveness.
- Prayers of thanksgiving are used to acknowledge all that God has done for individuals.
- Prayers of supplication which can take the form of petition or intercession.
- Reference could be made to specific prayers like, e.g. the Prayers of the People, the Lord's Prayer, the Sanctus, and the Blessing.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Prayer is communication with God and so it is the most important duty of a church leader.
- Church leaders are God's ambassadors on earth; therefore, prayer is essential in order for them to carry out God's work.
- Divine inspiration comes through prayer.

On the other hand:

- The most important duty of a church leader is to administer the sacraments/ordinances.
- To act like a good shepherd and care for people, just like Christ. They are community leaders.
- Church leaders must act as counsellors to help solve problems, for example, in marriage.
- Church leaders must always set a good example for parishioners to follow. They are role models.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

Section B

40

SPaG

5

Total

105