



General Certificate of Secondary Education
2017

Religious Studies

Paper 2

(A) The Christian Church with a Focus
on the Catholic Church

[GRS21]

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 Worship in a Catholic Church**

- (a) (i) Answers may include any two of the following:
Our Father, Hail Mary, Glory be to the Father, Fatima Prayer,
Hail Holy Queen, Apostles' Creed.
(AO1) [2]
- (ii) Answers may include any three of the following:
Joyful, Light, Sorrowful, Glorious.
(AO1) [3]
- (b) Answers may include:
The Bible is important for Catholics for a number of reasons:
- It is the inspired Word of God.
 - It contains important teachings for believers.
 - It is spiritual food to help nourish the soul.
 - It challenges Christians to spread the Good News of Salvation. One of the most important duties of a priest is to proclaim the Gospel.
 - Scripture is a way of developing a personal relationship with God. By reading the Bible often we come to know God.
 - The Bible may give a person hope and comfort during difficult times.
 - The Bible is a guide to living in the way that God wants.
- Accept valid alternatives
Mark in levels
(AO1) [5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Mary is the best role model for Roman Catholics as she was conceived without original sin and she lived a life without sin.
- She accepted the will of God at the Annunciation.
- She cared for the needs of others.
- She is the Mother of Jesus/Mother of God and she is an example of a perfect mother.
- She supported Jesus as he was suffering and dying on the cross.
- She was not afraid to be seen at the foot of the cross unlike the other apostles who went into hiding.
- She was a person of prayer and she set the standard for believers.

On the other hand:

- Jesus is the perfect role model.
- Jesus did all the things that Mary did, e.g. he was obedient to his Father, accepted the will of God, lived a life without sin, etc.
- He made the ultimate sacrifice for humanity as he gave his life for all mankind.
- He was the perfect example of self-denial and self-sacrifice.
- There are many modern day Christians who are also great role models for Roman Catholics, e.g. Maximilian Kolbe, Oscar Romero, Mother Teresa.
- Mary is not the best role model because she is special (without original sin) and perhaps not subject to the same pressure.
- It is impossible to live up to Mary's example today.
- Mary is too remote from modern day life.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

15

AVAILABLE
MARKS

2 Festivals

- | | | AVAILABLE MARKS |
|---------|---|-----------------|
| (a) (i) | Advent
(AO1) | [1] |
| (ii) | The coming of the three 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, Shoebox appeal, Saint Vincent De Paul and Trocaire.
- 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 Sacrament of the Eucharist

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

- During the Eucharistic prayer the priest consecrates the bread and wine and they are changed into the Body and Blood of Christ. This is called transubstantiation.
- The Priest blesses the bread and breaks it, he holds it up saying: "Take this all of you and eat it: this is my body which will be given up for you.
- The priest blesses the cup of wine and holds it up saying: "Take this, all of you and drink from it: this is the cup of my blood, the blood of the new and everlasting covenant. It will be shed for you and for all so that sins may be forgiven. Do this in memory of me".

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- The Sacrament of the Eucharist is important because it is an act of thanksgiving. The word Eucharist means thanksgiving. By receiving Holy Communion Catholics are saying thanks to God for the gift of salvation.
- It is an act of giving thanks for Jesus that he allowed his body to be broken and his blood to be shed for humanity. It is a memorial of his sacrificial death.
- In the service the congregation thank God for feeding them with the spiritual food of the body and blood of Christ.
- The Mass is thanksgiving not only for the death of Jesus but also for his resurrection, ascension and the promise of the coming of his kingdom.
- Jesus is truly present in the Mass through the power of the Holy Spirit and so Catholics give thanks for his presence.

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Jesus said 'Do this in memory of me' – doing as Jesus commanded.
- It is a sacrament – Catholics meet Christ in the sacraments.
- The Eucharist is instituted by Christ himself – "This is my body, this is my blood".
- Receiving the Eucharist is central to Catholic worship.
- By gathering together to share in the Eucharistic meal – it brings the community together.
- It gives them the strength to 'Go out to love and serve the Lord'.
- Jesus becomes the priority in their life and it helps Christians to love God by loving those in need and by putting others first.

On the other hand:

- Many people live good Christian lives and do not receive the Eucharist.
- Their main focus is to live like Christ and caring for those in need.
- When they gather together on a Sunday they share readings, prayers and a sermon and then they go out and care for other people, putting their faith into immediate action.
- Eucharist must be received in faith.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

15

4 Church buildings

Candidates must describe the location and purpose of three of the main furnishings.

(a) Answers may include:

- The main features of a Catholic Church are the holy water font, altar, and tabernacle. Presidential chair, ambo, lectern, baptismal font, Stations of the Cross, icons/statues and confessionals.

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 etc.

On the other hand:

- Church buildings are seen as the House of God which has been dedicated to God and should only be used for worship.
- Events being held in the church may damage furnishings.
- 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 The Early Church and Worship

(a) Answers may include:

- The spread of the message of Jesus through preaching and teaching of the apostles.
- The Holy Spirit was active in healing people through the apostles' ability to perform miracles.
- The early Christians met together regularly in their homes to pray, worship God and to have fellowship.
- They shared their possessions with each other and the needy were supported.
- Breaking of bread together in obedience to Jesus' instruction 'Do this in memory of me'.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include some of the following teachings of the Apostles Creed:

- Beliefs about God: He is the Creator of all things. He is almighty and all powerful. There is only One God.
- 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:

- Public worship creates a sense of community and fellowship.
- Public worship follows the commands of Jesus, "Do this in memory of me" and "...where two or three come together in my name, I am there with them".
- Public worship is important because it gives Catholics an opportunity to receive the Eucharist.

On the other hand:

- Private worship is more intimate.
- Jesus commanded that we should pray in secret.
- Jesus often went to lonely places to worship God alone, we should follow his example.
- Private worship is more focused.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

AVAILABLE
MARKS

6 St Patrick and St Paul

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:

- All genuine gifts come from the Holy Spirit.
- Spiritual gifts always work for good.
- Different people have different gifts, e.g. teaching, preaching, speaking in tongues, interpretation of tongues.
- These gifts should be used to build up the church and not cause division.

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 out dated.
- 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]

20

AVAILABLE
MARKS

7 Sacrament of Ordination

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

Ordination **takes place after the Liturgy of the Word** and follows the following pattern:

- Presentation of the candidate – the candidate is presented to the bishop who explains in his homily the role of a priest. He then proceeds to ask the candidate a series of questions about the role he is to fulfil.
- There is a litany of saints asking their prayers for the candidate.
- The actual ordination now takes place with the bishop laying his hands on the head of the candidate who kneels down. The bishop says a prayer while participating priests stand in a semi-circle around the candidate.
- The investiture and prostration – the stole is placed around the neck of the priest and he puts on his mass vestments for the first time.
- Anointing of hands – the bishop anoints the priests hand with chrism and he prays that the priest will persevere in all his duties.
- Presentation of gifts – the bishop gives the priests the gifts which were brought up during the offertory procession. The priest will consecrate the bread and wine for the first time.
- Sign of peace – the ceremony ends with the bishop offering the sign of peace to the new priest.
- Final blessing.

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include an explanation of the following:

- The laying on of hands is a sign of the Holy Spirit being called down to guide the priest in his new role.
- The stole and chasuble are vestments worn by the priest to symbolise that he is Christ's representative on earth.
- The chalice and paten are items given to the priest and are symbols of the work he will carry out.
- The anointing of the holy oil of chrism is a sign and symbol of strength which is needed to carry out his duties as a priest.
- The sign of peace, is a sign of welcome.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- The Church disagrees when it comes to female priests or leaders.
- It believes that only men should be in a particular leadership role.
- It is a tradition that goes back to the very first Christians. Jesus had many woman followers but he chose men to be his disciples. It is important that the church follows this tradition.
- The Church uses St Paul's teachings to support their view of the role of woman in the church today. Paul viewed the role of woman to be different to men. "...woman must be quiet in meetings...they must not be in charge"
- A priest's role is to represent Christ when he stands on the altar. Christ was a man.
- Women have important roles in the church, for example, caring ministries, hospitality and passing on the faith at home.
- The Catholic Church remains strongly opposed to the idea of woman priests. They have been able to become nuns or religious sisters.

On the other hand:

- God created men and women in his likeness (Gen 1:27).
- St Paul taught everyone should be treated equally "There is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male and female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus." (Galatians 3:28)
- Some of Jesus' closest friends were women.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

Section B

40

SPaG

5

Total

105

AVAILABLE
MARKS