



Rewarding Learning

**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2017**

Religious Studies

Paper 2

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

[GRS22]

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 of 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; Believer's Baptism or Adult Baptism
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1) [2]
- (ii) Answers may include any of the following:
Water, full immersion of water, sign of the cross, white garment
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1) [1]
- (iii) 1. Father
2. Spirit
Answers must be in order.
(AO1) [2]
- (b) Answers may include:
- It is a sacrament or an ordinance that was instituted by Jesus Christ.
 - It is a sacrament of initiation which will make a person a 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 is an outward expression of an inward change.
 - It allows people to make a public commitment to the Christian faith.
- 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 doing 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/gifts presented (AO1)	[1]
(iii)	40 days Accept valid alternatives (AO1)	[1]
(iv)	Jesus died on the cross/Crucifixion Accept valid alternatives (AO1)	[1]
(v)	The coming of the Holy Spirit to the Apostles. Accept valid alternatives (AO1)	[1]
(b)	<p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>On the other hand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church already carries out the actions of Christ by serving the poor on a regular basis, e.g. Food banks, Black Santa, Methodist Missionary Society, Container Ministry, The Salvation Army, Shoebox appeal, Saint Vincent De Paul and Trocaire. • Some feasts deserve special recognition, e.g. Easter is the high point 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. <p>Accept valid alternatives Mark in levels (AO2)</p>	[10]
		15

3 The Role of the Church in Contemporary Society

AVAILABLE MARKS
15

(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, Knocklyd 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.

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 of all Christian worship. Therefore venue and style of worship should not matter.
- All Christians pray, and prayer is at the heart of every form of worship in all Christian Churches.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

4 Church Buildings

- (a) **Church of Ireland** – font at the entrance of church for baptism; communion table at the top for the celebration of holy communion; pulpit at the front for the preaching of God’s word; lectern at the front for the reading of the scriptures.

Baptist – pulpit is a raised platform and reading desk in one from which the sermon is preached in the centre at the front; communion table is a simple wooden table for the bread and wine and is placed in front of pulpit; lectern is used for bible readings; Baptistery is usually below the communion table and is covered when not in use and is used for total immersion;

Presbyterian – pulpit is high up and at the front of the church and is used for preaching; communion table is placed in front of the pulpit and is used for the communion service; Font used for baptism is below the pulpit and is used for baptism; Lectern is used for scripture readings.

Methodist – pulpit is high up at the front of the church behind the communion table and is used for preaching; lectern is used for scripture readings; the font is placed at the front of the church symbolising baptism into the church; the communion table which is for celebrating communion is placed in the centre at the front of the church.

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 create a greater sense of community spirit.
- Churches could allow local clubs to use their building as a place to bring people together.

On the other hand:

- A church building 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 church halls.

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 Worship

(a) Answers may include:

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

Church of Ireland: Greeting, welcome and hymn of Praise, prayer of Confession, Ministry of the Word: readings, canticles, Apostles Creed, Collect, prayers of 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:

- Hymns and songs, whether traditional or modern are used to offer praise and adoration to God.
- The lyrics of the hymns, songs and psalms help to emphasise key Christian beliefs.
- Singing involves all members of the congregation and this increases a sense of fellowship and togetherness.
- Playing of a musical instrument as the congregation arrive for worship can help create the right atmosphere and sense of reverence needed for worshipping God.
- The use of soloists or small praise groups gives people a chance to use their God given talents to praise God.
- Music can be used for special occasions or the choice of hymns can reinforce the overall theme of the service.

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.
- Different tastes in worship can create barriers in the community.

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, in a non structured way and can remain silent as the situation requires.
- It is more relaxed and informal.
- Non-structured worship does 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]

20

AVAILABLE
MARKS

6 The Christian Church

AVAILABLE MARKS
20

(a) Answers may include:

- The spread of the message of Jesus through the 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 to pray and to have fellowship.
- They still attended Temple worship.
- They shared their possessions with each other and the needy were supported.
- They broke bread together in obedience to Jesus' instruction.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- It was a summary of the most important beliefs of the Christian faith.
- It gave factual clarity in the midst of heresy and misunderstandings.
- It gave a summary of the key events in the life of Jesus.
- It emphasised the teaching about the Trinity.
- By memorising and reciting it in acts of worship it reinforced what Christians believed.

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 be separate or 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]

7 Private Worship

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

- It is used in public worship as portions are read and then explained and applied to every day living through the sermon or address.
- In some traditions psalms from the Bible are said or sung and some of the canticles in a Church of Ireland service are passages from the Bible.
- In some traditions there is a set reading from the Bible which emphasises the importance of a particular festival.
- Many Protestants read their bibles on a daily basis and use published Bible reading notes to help understand the relevance for today.
- The Bible is used to explore and examine the big questions in life.
- The Bible is used to learn more about the lives of the key people like Jesus, the patriarchs, the prophets and the apostles.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- It carries on the tradition of the Early Church and the events of Pentecost.
- Paul in his letters to the churches lists speaking in tongues as one of the gifts Christians may be blessed with.
- It is used in private prayer to God. Speaking or singing in a heavenly language can help people to communicate their thoughts and feelings to God.
- It has a place in public worship provided it is accompanied with the gift of interpretation so that the whole congregation is able to understand.
- Those who speak in tongues claim that it is a special way of being close to God.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Prayer is communication with God and so it is the most important part of any Christian's life.
- There are different types of prayers a Christian can use to deal with different circumstances.
- Prayers of adoration acknowledging the greatness of God.
- Prayer of confession acknowledging the need to seek God's forgiveness.
- Prayer of thanksgiving acknowledging all that God has done for them.
- Prayers of supplication which can take the form of petition (asking God to meet our needs) or intercession (praying for the needs of other people).
- Christians are God's ambassadors on earth; therefore, prayer is essential in order for them to seek God's will for their lives and to carry out God's work.
- Divine inspiration comes through prayer.
- They are following the example set by Jesus during his life on earth.
- Prayer can offer reassurance, comfort and blessing.

On the other hand:

- They should follow the teaching of Jesus by being ready to show love and forgiveness to all people.
- They need to set time aside to worship God with other Christians and to study the holy scriptures.
- They should never forget the responsibilities they have to their families and to the places where they work. These aspects of life give them opportunities to witness for Jesus.
- They are called to tell others about the gospel message and God's love and grace to all people.
- Serving God in a positive and meaningful way helps them to live their faith in a practical way.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels
(AO2)

[10]

Section B

SPaG

Total

**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

20

40

5

105