



**General Certificate of Secondary Education  
2018**

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## **Religious Studies**

**Paper 1**

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

**[GRS11]**

**MONDAY 14 MAY, AFTERNOON**

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**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 Worship**

- (a) (i) Answers may include the following:  
Sunday, Sabbath Day, Lord's Day  
(AO1) [1]
- (ii) Answers may include the following:  
Scripture Readings, Liturgy of the Word  
Accept valid alternatives  
(AO1) [1]
- (iii) Answers may include the following:  
Nicene Creed, Apostles Creed  
(AO1) [1]
- (iv) Answers may include the following:  
The Lord's Prayer, Gloria, Penitential rite, Prayer of thanksgiving,  
Eucharistic prayer, Prayers of the faithful, Prayers of intercession,  
Prayer of peace, Collects.  
Accept valid alternatives  
(AO1) [1]
- (v) Answers may include the following:  
Images representing an event in the last days of Jesus' life.  
Accept valid alternatives  
(AO1) [1]
- (b) Answers may include:
- Words of hymns, choruses, psalms reinforce key biblical messages.
  - Music and singing is a very uplifting part of the church service, bringing about joy and peace to the life of the worshipper.
  - Music and singing is a form of praise and thanks.
  - Music and singing brings energy to church worship making it more enjoyable. Lively music using contemporary instruments can attract people to come to church.
  - Music and singing is a very important part of church worship as it allows the congregation to have an active role in church worship through participation.
- Accept valid alternatives  
Mark in levels  
(AO1) [5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Set liturgical worship has been carefully constructed and is Bible based.
- The congregation know what to expect and it makes them feel at ease because there are no surprises. They know what part they play in the worship.
- Set order helps younger Christians to learn about their faith.
- Within the overall structure there is still room for variety in that the readings, hymns or theme of the service can vary.
- It has been passed down from previous generations and should be treasured.
- It is orderly and respectful.

On the other hand:

- It can become boring, because it is the same structure every week.
- People go through the responses without thinking about the significance and meaning.
- People like variety and flexibility and they prefer extemporary rather than set prayers.
- Set liturgical worship is minister/pastor/priest dominated and there are fewer opportunities to use the spiritual gifts of other members of the church.
- It reduces the spontaneity of the Holy Spirit in worship.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

15

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

## 2 The Reformation

- (a) (i)** Answers may include any two of the following:  
 Martin Luther, Thomas Cranmer, John Calvin, John Knox  
 Accept valid alternatives  
 (AO1) [2]
- (ii)** Answers may include any three of the following:
- The Church split into different denominations.
  - The purchase of indulgences was stopped.
  - The Bible was translated into different languages.
  - The Bible is the source of authority not the church.
  - Practice and belief of some of the sacraments in the Church was changed, e.g. The Eucharist.
  - To stress the belief that salvation was by faith alone.
- Accept valid alternatives  
 Mark in levels  
 (AO1) [3]
- (b)** Answers may include:
- Christians can live a good life by carrying out good deeds and putting human needs first.
  - Christians can care for the poor and marginalised in a Christ like way without practising their faith or attending church worship on a regular basis.
  - Christians are expected to set a good example to others and it is a way of expressing their faith.
  - In living a good life and obeying the commandments they will be pleasing God.
- On the other hand:
- Christian beliefs are very important as beliefs create Christian practice and values.
  - Christians believe in justification by faith – indicating their faith in Jesus as Saviour is more important than anything they do in obedience.
  - Core values come from one's beliefs.
  - Christians follow the example of Christ. Having strong beliefs allows a person to develop a close spiritual relationship with God.
  - The Bible is the main source of authority and gives guidance on how to practice Christian beliefs.
  - Beliefs give a person a sense of purpose in their life.
  - People need a balance between faith and works.
- Accept valid alternatives  
 Mark in levels  
 (AO2) [10]

AVAILABLE MARKS
15

**3 Festivals**AVAILABLE  
MARKS**(a)** Answers may include:

- Christians may begin Lent by receiving ashes on Ash Wednesday.
- Christians spend time in prayer by attending church services or studying the bible. Christians may also attend special prayer meetings during Lent.
- Christians make sacrifices during Lent by fasting or abstaining from certain luxuries. This helps them to remember how Jesus fasted in the desert for forty days and nights. In some denominations Ash Wednesday and Good Friday are fast days.
- During Lent Christians may give alms to the poor or care for those who are marginalised. Many get involved in charitable organisations such as Trocaire or Concern.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

**(b)** Answers may include:

- The Harvest Festival allows Christians to remember that God created the world and during this time Christians thank God for the wonderful gift of creation.
- It gives Christians an opportunity to raise awareness of hunger and poverty that exists in our world. Christians are encouraged to help those who are suffering from poverty.
- During Harvest services the minister will pray for those countries where starvation is a reality, a collection is usually taken to raise money for a charity that works in the developing world.
- It gives Christians an opportunity to raise awareness of environmental issues and it reminds Christians of their duty to act as stewards of God's creation.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Church festivals such as Christmas have become commercialised as people are more concerned with Christmas shopping and feasting than celebrating the Birth of Christ.
- At Easter children are more concerned about the Easter eggs than the religious significance of Easter.
- Advertisements distract people away from the religious significance of many Christian festivals, e.g. Christmas decorations are often in shops before Halloween is over and Easter eggs are on sale immediately after Christmas.
- The development of social media has increased the commercial aspect of Christian festivals.

On the other hand:

- There are many Christian festivals that do not attract commercialism such as Pentecost or Harvest. Also, many Saints' days are religious events which do not attract commercialism.
- There are many people who choose to ignore commercialism and focus solely on the religious nature of the festival. For example, many people celebrate St Patrick's Day by attending a church service.
- Lots of Christians spend time in preparation (Advent & Lent) before the great festivals of Christmas and Easter to allow them to focus on the religious importance of each event.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels  
(AO2)

[5]

15

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

#### 4 Communion/Eucharist

(a) Answers may include examples of the following:

A comparison of the main difference in the celebration of the Eucharist in the Catholic tradition and a Protestant tradition of their choice.

- The place where the bread and wine is given out.
- How often communion is celebrated.
- The age at which someone may receive communion.
- The different meanings given to the bread and wine.
- What happens to the elements which are not used.
- Distribution of Communion.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- Communion/Eucharist is the most important sacrament/ordinance because it was instituted by Christ at the Last Supper.
- When they celebrate this sacrament/ordinance Christians show obedience to Christ's command 'Do this in memory of me'.
- Communion is an important sacrament as it brings about fellowship.
- Catholic Christians believe they receive the presence of Jesus when they celebrate this sacrament. It is spiritual nourishment for the week ahead.
- Catholic Christians believe it is one of the three sacraments of initiation, making you a member of the Church.
- It gives Christians an opportunity to praise and thank God and to renew their commitment to Christ.
- By receiving Communion/Eucharist, Christians are declaring in a public way that they follow Christ.

On the other hand:

- Other sacraments/ordinances are more important, for example, Baptism.
- Baptism is more important as many Christians cannot receive any other sacrament unless they have been baptised.
- Jesus instructed his apostles to preach and baptise to all nations.
- Confirmation is more important as Christians receive the fullness of God's Holy Spirit and become a witness to Christ.
- The Anointing of the Sick is an important sacrament or ordinance as it gives comfort and strength to those who are ill and weak.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

**Section A**

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

15

60

## Section B

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

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

**Threshold performance [1]**

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

**Intermediate performance [2]–[3]**

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

**High performance [4]–[5]**

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

**5 Church Government**

(a) Answers may include:

Details of some of the different leadership roles in the Catholic Church

- The Head of the Catholic Church is the Pope who is in charge of the Catholic Community World Wide.
- The Pope is supported by the College of Cardinals.
- Archbishops are in charge of the Archdioceses.
- Each bishop is in charge of a geographical area called a diocese.
- Priests are in charge of parishes and often receive support and assistance from the parish councils.
- Parish councils are made up of lay people who help assist the priest in the practical running of the parish. For example they may organise fund-raisers, music, youth ministry and they may help look after the finances of the parish.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- They feel that they are called by God to dedicate their lives to Him.
- They have a sense of vocation.
- They have the desire to become a minister/pastor/priest.
- They want to follow the example of Jesus by caring for others.
- They want to spread the Word of God.
- They are inspired by those who have been ordained.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Any baptised member of the Christian Church should be able to lead a service as they have received the gifts of the Spirit which will enable them to carry out this role.
- Lay people should have an active role in the church service as this promotes equality.
- Lay people have the right and duty to spread the message of Jesus. They are called to put his preaching into action in their daily lives.

On the other hand:

- It would not be possible in the Catholic Church as only ordained priests can consecrate the bread and wine.
- Jesus gave this specific task to his apostles, "Go out to all nations and preach, baptise and heal the sick in my name".
- Apostles/Ordained Ministers are Christ's representative on earth.
- Apostles received the power of laying on of hands and passed this on to other men who have chosen to become ordained. This is apostolic succession.
- Lay people have other roles in the Church such as Ministers of the Word and Ministers of the Eucharist, Youth Ministry, Parish Councils, and Fundraisers.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

## 6 Church Architecture and Furnishings

(a) Answers may include **any two descriptions** of Church architecture:

Church buildings are generally constructed in one of three shapes: rectangular/barn style, cruciform or circular. Some have other unique features such as hall and tower or gothic style:

- Churches that are **barn style** are used by denominations that focus on the importance of the Word of God, associated mainly with Baptist and Presbyterian Churches: buildings not as important as worship.
- Churches that are **cruciform** tend to highlight the importance of the death of Christ. It is divided into three main parts; (1) the nave which is the main part or body of the church where the congregation sits (2) the transepts often used for small chapels and the (3) chancel which is the sanctuary area for the altar and possibly the choir.
- Churches that are **circular** are often new or modern churches. This style of Church represents community and fellowship. It also highlights that every member of the church is of equal importance. The circle also represents Christ's never ending love for his people.
- Churches which are **hall and tower** are very like barn style churches. Historically church buildings were seen to be a place of refuge from attacks. Some church buildings may also be like a fortress. The tower is symbolic of taking refuge in God. High towers are often decorated with steeples or spires pointing towards the sky to symbolise the Resurrection of Christ.
- Churches that are **Gothic** in style are from the Middle Ages and Victorian times. It is associated with high ceilings and pointed arches, large towers and spires. The design points to the mystery and holiness along with the majesty of God. Many cathedrals are gothic in style for example St Patrick's Cathedral in Armagh.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

(b) Answers may include:

Reference should be made to **any three key furnishings**, e.g. pulpit, ambo/lectern, font/baptistery, communion table/altar or tabernacle.

Mark in levels based on the accuracy of the description explaining its significance.

- **Altar:** Located at the front of the church in the sanctuary area. The Altar is a reminder of the sacrifice Jesus made. It is also known as a sacrificial table. The priest celebrates Mass from the altar and consecrates the bread and wine here. The altar is visible for everyone in the church to see and it is usually raised up. The altar is made from either marble or wood. When people gather for mass they sit around the altar and they re-enact the Last Supper.
- **Tabernacle:** This is a special box directly behind the altar. It is either free standing or attached to the wall. The Blessed Sacrament – Body of Christ is kept inside the tabernacle. Catholics bow or genuflect towards the tabernacle to honour and respect Jesus. The Sanctuary Lamp is always lit beside the Tabernacle to show the presence of Christ.
- **Pulpit:** A raised platform and reading desk, from which the sermon is given usually by the minister, elder or pastor. It is raised to signify its importance and so all can see and hear when the sermon is being preached. It is a central and prominent feature in many Protestant traditions. The central location of the pulpit symbolises the centrality and authority of the Word of God in the life of the Church.
- **Ambo/Lectern:** Also located in the sanctuary area beside the altar usually to the left. It is reading stand for the Bible. The Word of God is read from the ambo/lectern and the minister/pastor/priest will also deliver his homily/sermon from here. Some ministers in Protestant traditions prefer to use the Lectern to deliver a sermon rather than the pulpit as it brings them into close fellowship with the congregation.
- **Baptismal Font:** In most Catholic Churches the font is found either to the side of the sanctuary area or at the back of the church at the main entrance. The Baptismal font is used to welcome new members to the church. In the Catholic Church this is mainly infants. Baptism is one of the seven sacraments of the church and the first sacrament of initiation.
- **Baptistery:** This is a large tiled tank which holds water for baptism. It is a very important feature of a Baptist Church. The baptistery is for believer's baptism and full immersion takes place. This type of baptism reminds Christians of Christ's baptism. It is directly below the communion table and is covered when not in use.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

(c) Answers may include:

- Christians can worship God anywhere as He is everywhere. God is omnipresent.
- Some Christians prefer to worship God alone as they can concentrate better.
- Some Christians prefer informal methods of prayer and prefer to worship God in the comfort of their home rather than a church building.

On the other hand:

- The Church is where Christians come together as a community.
- Christians gather to celebrate the Eucharist showing obedience to God, "Do this in memory of me". Christ wants Christians to gather together in his name.
- The Church is God's House therefore this is the best place to worship God and show respect.
- God's presence is in the church.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

## 7 The Role of the Church in Contemporary Society

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

Mark in levels according to the knowledge and understanding shown about the chosen organisation/community, e.g. Iona, Corrymeela, Cornerstone.

### The Corrymeela Community:

- Corrymeela founded in 1960's by Ray Davey.
- 230 formal members both Catholic and Protestant working with divided communities.
- There are three main centres: Ballycastle, Glenshesk and Belfast.
- They believe they are called together as instruments of God's peace.
- Corrymeela is people of all ages and Christian traditions, who, individually and together are committed to the healing of social, religious and political divisions that exist in Northern Ireland and throughout the world.
- Corrymeela provides opportunities for Protestants and Catholics to meet and talk together, to build mutual respect and understanding, trust and co-operation. It helps to build cross community relations.
- They support those affected by any form of violence or injustice and they work to promote peace and reconciliation.
- Works with schools and focuses on community relations issues often through citizenship.
- Helps to bridge divides within families. Offers support to those who suffer from domestic violence.
- Gives support and is a place of sanctuary for people under stress or victimisation.
- Provides a support group called treetops to children who have been bereaved.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- The Early Christians were united together and therefore we should follow this example.
- Churches can work more effectively serving the needs of God's people particularly missionary work if they work together.
- The Christian Church should be global and united to try to fulfil Jesus' prayer for believers, "that all of them may be one" (Jn17:20–22).
- It encourages churches to discuss their theological differences and find ways of resolving them.
- Jesus is present in every Christian equally and therefore it is important to work together in unity.
- A unified Christian Church would result in a stronger faith. Whereas a divided church brings about weaknesses in faith.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- The Christian Churches could do a lot more to help resolve current issues in our world today for example world poverty. More campaigning and raising awareness is needed.
- The Churches could be more proactive in dealing with global warming, for example, making the congregation more aware of their duty in caring for the earth.
- The Churches could do more to intervene to prevent wars from taking place. Church leaders could engage with other world leaders in order to try and bring about peaceful resolutions. The church could encourage its members to sign a petition or boycott countries that are engaged in war.
- The Churches should encourage its members to support victims of wars and to be supportive to those who have become refugees.

On the other hand:

- The Church's power is somewhat limited in dealing with current issues affecting our world. This is the responsibility of elected government officials or the United Nations.
- The Christian Churches have a shared view on their responsibility in caring for the earth. Pope Francis recently published a document informing Catholic Christians of their duty and responsibility to be good stewards of God's creation.
- The Church must base its teachings on the Word of God and therefore it is unable to change its views on certain moral issues which are regarded as current issues in our world today, for example, matters of life and death or equality issues.
- The Church does enough work already, for example, missionary work in developing countries. Charities such as Trocaire and Tear Fund have been set up by different church traditions. Both these charities deal with issues of social injustice in our world today.
- The Church has enough issues at a local and national level to deal with and do not have the personnel, time, financial resources or energy to concentrate on global issues.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

**Section B**

**40**

**SPaG**

**5**

**Total**

**105**

AVAILABLE  
MARKS