



**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2018**

Religious Studies

Paper 2

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

[GRS21]

MONDAY 14 MAY, AFTERNOON

**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 in a Catholic Church

- (a) (i) Answers may include the following:
Sunday, Sabbath 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:
Our Father, Gloria, Penitential rite, Prayer of thanksgiving, Eucharistic
prayer, Prayers of the faithful, Prayers of intercession, Prayer of peace,
Agnus Dei.
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1) [1]
- (v) Answers may include the following:
Images representing an event in the last days of Jesus' life. An aid to
prayer
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1) [1]
- (b) Answers may include:
- Holy Communion is important for Catholics because they are showing obedience to Christ. "Do this in memory of me".
 - Holy Communion is an act of fellowship.
 - Holy Communion is a re-enactment of the Last Supper. This reminds Catholics of the suffering and sacrifice which Christ made for humanity.
 - By receiving Holy Communion, Catholics are receiving the full presence of Christ.
 - Holy Communion is spiritual nourishment for the week ahead.
 - The word Eucharist means 'thanksgiving'. By partaking in Holy Communion Catholics are giving thanks to God.
- 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 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 Sacrament of Marriage

- | | | AVAILABLE MARKS |
|---------|---|-----------------|
| (a) (i) | Priest Accept valid alternatives (AO1) | [1] |
| (ii) | Answers may include the following: Rings, candle, silver coin, white dress. Accept valid alternatives (AO1) | [1] |
| (iii) | Answers may include any two of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have and to hold from this day forward • For better or worse • For richer or poorer • For sickness and in health • To love and to cherish • Till death do us part (AO1) | [2] |
| (iv) | Answers may include any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Love each other • To make a permanent commitment to one another • To have children • Next step in their relationship Accept valid alternatives (AO1) | [1] |

(b) Answers may include:

Disagree:

- For Catholics marriage is a sacrament where the couple receive the grace of God's love and protection.
- Marriage is a serious commitment that should not be broken. "Man must not separate what God has joined together". Also in Saint Paul in 1 Corinthians 7:10–11 states that a husband and wife should not divorce. The Roman Catholic Church interprets these passages to mean that a valid marriage cannot be dissolved and therefore divorce must not be allowed.
- Marriage is permanent and exclusive.
- The love between the couple should represent Christ's love for his church, unconditional and everlasting.
- If people experience difficulties in their marriage they should seek advice and attend marriage counselling in order to work through their problems.
- The couple made vows to "love each other for better or worse... until death do us part". They must support one another through the good times and the bad times. They must not give up on one another.
- The Roman Catholic Church does not believe that any authority on earth has the right to dissolve a valid marriage.

On the other hand:

- Some Church denominations do permit divorce.
- Jesus' teaching in Matthew 5:27–30 seems to suggest that divorce is allowed in the case of adultery.
- God is a loving God who would not want people to suffer and stay in an unhappy marriage.
- God is also a forgiving God and he wants people to be happy.
- People are human beings and sometimes they make mistakes – they should be allowed a second chance.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

15

AVAILABLE
MARKS

3 Festivals

(a) Answers may include:

- Catholic Christians may begin Lent by receiving ashes on Ash Wednesday.
- Catholics spend time in prayer, attending church services or studying the Bible.
- Catholics 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.
- Ash Wednesday and Good Friday are fast days and Catholics usually abstain from eating meat on these days.
- During Lent Catholics may give alms to the poor or care for those who are marginalised. Many get involved in charitable organisations such as Trocaire or Concern.

Mark in levels
(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- Easter forms the basis of the Christian/Catholic faith.
- Jesus overcame the power of death and sin which gives Catholics hope of a future resurrection.
- Jesus performed the greatest miracle by rising from the dead.
- Jesus proved that he was the Son of God.
- Jesus fulfilled the prophecies he had made and Catholics have confidence that he will fulfil other prophecies he made.

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]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

15

4 Sacrament of Reconciliation

(a) Answers may include the following:

- An examination of conscience
- The confession of sin
- Penitent will listen to the advice of the priest
- They will make an act of contrition
- Penance is given to the penitent
- Priest gives absolution
- Sign of the cross

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include the following:

- Some Catholics may feel it is unnecessary as they don't want to tell the priest their personal sins. They believe it is between themselves and God.
- Some can be too embarrassed to admit they have done wrong.
- Some feel afraid to tell the priest their sins in case he judges them.
- Some may feel it is unnecessary as it does not change anything.
- Some may say that God already knows as he is omnipotent.

On the other hand:

- It restores the relationship between the penitent and God.
- The person can start over again, it gives a fresh start.
- The person will receive God's forgiveness and feel renewed.
- The person can make atonement for their wrong doings.
- The person feels joyful afterwards as they have come back to God. It is a repeatable sacrament.
- It is not pointless as people sin regularly and are in need of God's forgiveness.

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 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. He is in charge of the Catholic Community World Wide.
- The Pope is supported by the College of Cardinals. Cardinals are in charge of a Catholic Country.
- 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:

- A lay person is a baptised full member of the Church. Therefore most Catholics are lay people. A lay person is an ordinary member of the parish who is not ordained like a priest.
- Lay people form the parish community. The church is a body of people not a building. St Paul said "Different gifts have been given to different people" The spiritual gifts must be used to benefit others. "Every member of the Church is needed so no one should feel inferior".
- Lay people can serve God through prayer and by using their gifts and talents for the good of others.
- Lay people can assist the priest in the running of a parish by setting up parish councils or becoming a member of the parish council.
- Lay people can volunteer to carry out certain duties for example Minister of the Word or Minister of the Eucharist or become a member of the choir or folk group. They may also help clean the church or help the priest prepare the church for the celebration of sacraments, e.g. Altar society, flower arrangers or sacristan.
- Lay people can get involved in youth ministry work or set up a children's liturgy. This will help to encourage and engage young people in their faith.
- Financial support.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Church teachings are based on the authority that has been handed down to the successor of St Peter.
- Catholics believe the Pope is infallible on matters of doctrine and has been inspired by the Holy Spirit to create Church teachings.
- The Head of the Church is the one who decides on Church teachings and he is the one who voices the teachings of the whole community.
- It is a tradition to accept and obey Church teachings.
- It is important to obey these teachings to guard orthodoxy.
- The people need a religious voice and moral guidance in a secular world.
- Church teachings help people to live in a way that God wants.
- Church teachings are based on biblical teachings.

On the other hand:

- Church teachings are out of date in a secular world.
- Church teachings infringe peoples' basic human rights.
- Church teachings are largely sexist.
- Church teachings on marriage are controversial in a modern world.
- The Pope is a first among equals as he is only human like everyone else.
- Church teachings are not in line with the diverse situations in which believers live, therefore the Pope cannot make decisions for 1.1 billion people to follow unilaterally.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

6 Worship and Church Furnishings

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

- Prayers of adoration acknowledging the greatness of God.
- Prayer of confession acknowledging the need to seek God's forgiveness.
- Prayer of praise and thanksgiving acknowledging all that God has done for individuals.
- 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).
- Reference should be made to specific prayers like the Our Father, Eucharistic prayer, Gloria.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

Reference should be made to any three key furnishings, e.g. ambo/lectern, baptismal font, altar or tabernacle.

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

- **The 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. 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. 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.
- **Ambo/Lectern:** Also located in the sanctuary area beside the altar usually to the left. It is a reading stand for the Bible. The Word of God is read from the ambo and the priest will also deliver his homily/sermon from here.
- **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.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Catholics can worship God anywhere as He is omnipresent.
- Some Catholics prefer to worship God alone as they can concentrate better.
- Some Catholics 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 Catholics come together as a community.
- Catholics gather to celebrate the Eucharist showing obedience to God, "Do this in memory of me". Christ wants Catholics 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 or Curragh community.

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, offering 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.

Mark in levels
(AO1)

[5]

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

- 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