

## Teacher Resource Bank

GCE Religious Studies

Unit 1K World Religions 2: *Christianity*

Additional Specimen Questions



**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION  
ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY**



**RELIGIOUS STUDIES UNIT K  
WORLD RELIGIONS 2 CHRISTIANITY**

**RSS10**

**ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN QUESTIONS**

**For this paper you must have:**

- an 8 page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.  
The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is **RSS10**.
- Answer **two** questions.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- In each question, part (a) tests your knowledge and understanding, while part (b) tests your skills of reasoning and evaluation.
- You will be marked on your ability to use English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

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Answer **two** questions.

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- 1** (a) (30 marks)  
(b) (15 marks)
- 2** (a) (30 marks)  
(b) (15 marks)
- 3** (a) (30 marks)  
(b) (15 marks)
- 4** (a) Examine Christian beliefs and practices associated with death. (30 marks)  
(b) Assess the view that there is no point in Christians preparing for the afterlife. (15 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**



## **GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME WORLD RELIGIONS 2 CHRISTIANITY**

Mark schemes are normally prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. When published, a mark scheme normally includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in the examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of this year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

## RSS10: World Religions 2 *Christianity*

### 4 (a) Examine Christian beliefs and practices associated with death.

#### Beliefs

Candidates could cover any tradition in their response. Some of the main aspects may be:

- Concepts of the resurrection of the body and the immortality of the soul (which are difficult to reconcile).
- Revelation 21<sup>1-4</sup> 'Then I saw a new heaven and a new earth...'
- The Bible is less clear about heaven and hell, though the parable of the Rich man and Lazarus could be used for ideas for both (Luke 16<sup>19-31</sup>).
- Early Christian beliefs about what happened to the souls of those who had behaved badly.
- Gehenna and descriptions of hell but what about God's saving power extending to all people? Christians are divided.
- Significance of Jesus and the resolving of human sin and failure.
- Through Jesus' resurrection, he conquers death.
- Jesus' second coming – a time of judgement (Acts 1<sup>6-11</sup>), i.e. Jesus' ascension into heaven is described.
- Jesus' descriptions of the Kingdom of Heaven.

#### Practices

Candidates could cover any tradition in their response. Some of the main aspects may be:

- Funeral service – 'Jesus said, I am the resurrection and the life.....', etc.
- Verses that are used in the service, e.g. John 11<sup>25-26</sup>; 1 Timothy 6<sup>7</sup> and Job 1<sup>21</sup>.
- Hymns are sung and prayers and the Benediction is offered.
- Candles are often placed near the coffin as a symbol of hope for the future life and a reminder of the 'Light of Christ' who is the means of redemption.
- Roman Catholic services have incense, with its smoke rising upwards as a symbol of prayer sprinkled over the coffin.
- At the grave, there is the committal as the coffin is lowered into the ground; or a cremation.
- Place of burial marked with a stone, often in the shape of a cross as a reminder of Jesus' death and resurrection.
- Memorial garden in some churches.
- Weekly intercessions and All Souls Day (November 2<sup>nd</sup>) prayers.
- Lighting of candles regularly.
- Priest / Minister can help people who are dying or who have been bereaved.

Maximum Level 5 if answer does not cover both beliefs and practices.  
Expect some range of both for Level 6 and Level 7.

**(30 marks) AO1**

**(b) Assess the view that there is no point in Christians preparing for the afterlife.**

**In favour** of the statement:

- No one, not even Christians, can be certain of the afterlife.
- Many Christians see it as equally important, if not more important, to focus on the life they have now and indeed be 'Christ like'.
- Purgatory is just a Roman Catholic idea to frighten people and has no real place in Christian teachings.
- The concept of judgement day is likewise.
- The belief in the afterlife stems from the early Christians who needed, in times of hardship and trouble, to hold firm their beliefs.
- Some Christians who live and die under intolerable pressure cannot see any afterlife at all worth preparing for.
- Indiscriminate suffering and the death of 'the innocent' and in great numbers sometimes in the world makes many Christians focus on the here and now rather than the afterlife.

**Against** the statement

- Death is not a disaster but a beginning and Christians should prepare accordingly as Jesus did.
- Death is nothing to be afraid of (1 Corinthians 15<sup>55-57</sup>)
- Apostles' Creed.
- Jesus said he was going to prepare a place for his disciples (John 14).
- Christians believe there will be a judgement and a separation of two groups and Christians don't want to have eternal punishment.
- Many Roman Catholics believe in purgatory – a halfway stop between earth and heaven, where people are cleansed of their sin and it may be important to prepare in part for this time.
- Christians need to prepare for the spiritual body they will get after death
- Christians believe that a life that wilfully ignores God will result in punishment so it is worth preparing for the afterlife (Matthew 10:28).
- Jesus pictured heaven as a party; a banquet that people will share with God so worth preparing for.
- Christian belief in justice means that it is worth preparing for the afterlife. 'The promise of the resurrection is freely made to meet the desire for true justice dwelling in the human heart' (Vatican document – *Liberatis Conscientia*).
- The more able might identify that in some respects Christians don't really prepare for death but for a new life

**(15 marks) AO2**