



General Certificate of Secondary Education
2012

Religious Studies

Paper 4

Christianity through a Study
of the Gospel of Matthew

[GRS41]

THURSDAY 17 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 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 of 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

AVAILABLE
MARKS

Answer **all** questions.

1 Crucifixion

- (a) (i) Simon of Cyrene.
(AO1) [1]
- (ii) Place of the Skull.
(AO1) [1]
- (iii) Wine mixed with gall (vinegar).
(AO1) [1]
- (iv) Two bandits (robbers).
(AO1) [1]
- (v) "My God, my God why have you abandoned me"?
(AO1) [1]

(b) Answers may include:

- Christians believed Jesus died to save us from sin – atonement.
- Through Christ's death we are joined with God.
- God's love for us is so great that he allowed Jesus to die to save humanity.
- Jesus' death is important as it is an example of human suffering.
- Jesus' death on the cross reveals that death is not the end, there is eternal life. Part of God's plan.
- Death of Jesus demonstrates that Jesus was the Messiah, the suffering servant.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1) [5]

(c) Answer may include:

Yes I agree

- Jesus was at his weakest on the cross because he shouted out "My God my God why have you abandoned me".
- Jesus felt deserted and lonely.
- He was unable to defend himself when nailed to the cross.
- Jesus died on the cross – suffering would indicate weakness.
- Crucifixion normally lasts for days – Jesus died after 6 hours.

On the other hand:

No I disagree

- Jesus was not at his weakest on the cross because he refused the drink they offered him as pain relief. He ignored the insults which were hurled at him by passers by.
- Jesus was at his weakest in the garden of Gethsemane, he was angry because the disciples would not keep watch – showing signs of fear and anxiety.

- Jesus was at his weakest when the soldiers scourged and whipped him. He was unable to carry his cross by himself he had to get help from Simon.
- Jesus was at his weakest in the temple when he lost his temper and turned the tables over.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

15

2 Jesus the miracle worker – an official's daughter

- (a) (i) To lay his hands on his daughter.
(AO1) [1]
- (ii) Twelve years.
(AO1) [1]
- (iii) Touch Jesus' cloak.
(AO1) [1]
- (iv) My daughter your faith has made you well.
(AO1) [1]
- (v) The girl is sleeping.
(AO1) [1]

(b) Answers may include:

- Faith is always necessary for healing. Faith is about having trust, for example trust in God.
- In the gospel we can see that every time Jesus healed someone it was faith in him that made them well. Refer to different stories from Matthew's gospel when faith was shown before a miracle took place.
- Faith is one of the most important aspects of Christian living, along with hope and love.
- Faith and prayer strengthens a person's belief allowing miracles to happen.
- People have faith in medical staff today that they know what they are doing when we are in their care.

On the other hand:

- Faith is not always needed for, e.g. if you fall and cut your knee it will heal in its own time without the need for faith.
- Miracles strengthen faith, therefore it has to happen first and then a person will trust and have faith.
- People today require proof in order to have faith.
- People today are cynical and inquisitive.
- People find it hard to have faith in a world of suffering and strife.
- Some may find it hard to accept that miracles happen and consider it to be luck or coincidence.
- People can become discouraged when prayers are unanswered.
- Many Christians believe miracles are possible but they cannot be expected. Having lots of faith does not mean miracles always happen
- Candidates may use contemporary or historical examples.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

15

3 Final Judgement

(a) Answers may include:

- In this parable the king (God) is judge.
- God will judge people of all nations by their actions.
- People will be divided into two groups: the sheep and the goats.
- Sheep are people who are righteous and do what God wants. They serve the needs of other people. Sheep will be on his right.
- The goats are unrighteous and do not do what God wants. They are on God's left.
- This parable identifies Jesus' work with the weak and needy.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- Parables were a traditional Jewish teaching method.
- They expressed complicated spiritual truths about the Kingdom of God in everyday language.
- They were based on common everyday situations, e.g. sowing seeds, losing valuables, farm animals.
- Stories were easy for people to understand and remember.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

I agree

- Christians should fear judgement day as they are not doing enough to help the poor in society.
- Poverty is at an all time worst in the 21st century. It seems that the rich get richer whereas the poor get poorer.
- Government decisions also affect the poor – recent recession and spending review in Britain and Northern Ireland will affect the most vulnerable in society.
- Secularism leads people to believe that religion is unimportant, so many people do not have religious moral values – they may not feel that it is their duty to care for the poor.
- People today across the world suffer from injustices – war, discrimination, poverty. Not enough is being done to help those who do not lead active Christian lives or uphold Christian moral values should fear the Lord at the end of time as they will have a lot to answer for.
- God is judge.
- Christians should be always on their guard because they do not know when He will return. People should live everyday as though it is their last, as if they could at any moment be judged by God.

On the other hand:

- Christians should not fear judgement day.
- Majority of Christians lead good Christian lives. They stand up for what is right and speak out against injustice.
- There are hundreds of Christian charities worldwide providing for the needs of those who are weak and vulnerable. Any one who works for such organisations or supports them through voluntary work or donations is fulfilling their Christian duty.
- Christians take part in protests against injustices, e.g. war in Iraq, abortion, euthanasia, poverty.
- God is a compassionate and loving God so therefore he will show mercy on judgement day.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

15

4 Discipleship

- (a) Candidate should select and describe the main event of Matthew Ch 9:9–13

Jesus left that place, and as he walked along, he saw a tax collector, named Matthew, sitting in his office. He said to him, "Follow me." Matthew got up and followed him. While Jesus was having a meal in Matthew's house, many tax collectors and other outcasts came and joined Jesus and his disciples at the table. Some Pharisees saw this and asked his disciples, "Why does your teacher eat with such people?" Jesus heard them and answered, "People who are well do not need a doctor, but only those who are sick. Go and find out what is meant by the scripture that says: "It is kindness that I want, not animal sacrifices." I have not come to call respectable people, but outcasts."

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

- (b) Answers may include:

I disagree

- There are many Christians who have shown that it is not impossible to give up all and risk their lives for faith, for example Oscar Romero, Dietrich Bonhoeffer, Mother Teresa.
- Christians today have no choice but to accept all hardships. We live in a world of constant suffering and injustice.
- Christians today serve the needs of others. Parents serve their children on a daily basis. Doctors and nurses carry out their vocation caring for the sick.
- Priests, ministers and missionary workers give up all in order to live out their vocation.
- Christians openly show mercy and forgiveness to one another.
- Christians today do not face the same hardships as the early Church.
- Christians today may need to concentrate harder in resisting temptation and having self-control.
- Christians should pray more in order to lead the life of a true disciple.

On the other hand:

- Society today has caused changes in the attitudes of people. Most people like to know what they will get in return for giving up their time, money, etc.
- Jesus' teaching on the cost of discipleship is hard to apply in today's world.
- Christians today rely too much on material possessions and therefore are unable to make such sacrifices. Secular society has caused people to become very self-centred and less religious.

- People today rely heavily on family, friends and possessions to make them feel secure and loved. They may believe that discipleship will only lead to isolation, loneliness, discrimination, persecution and even death.
- Christians today have become very cynical and are not willing to devote time and energy into something they doubt or something which they find too challenging.
- Christians who devote their life to Christ do not have to give up everything. Priest and ministers spend time with family and own possessions.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

Section A

AVAILABLE
MARKS

15

60

Section B

AVAILABLE
MARKS

5 The Identity of Jesus

- (a) Candidates should select and describe relevant sections from Matthew 16: v13–16.
When Jesus came to the region of Caesarea Philippi, He asked His disciples, “Who do people say that the Son of Man is?”
They replied, “Some say John the Baptist; others say Elijah; and still others, Jeremiah or one of the prophets.”
“But what about you,” He asked; “Who do you say I am?”
Simon Peter answered, “You are the Christ, the Son of the Living God.”
Accept valid alternatives.
Mark in levels.
(AO1) [5]

- (b) Answers may include:
- Reinforced the events which had happened eight days earlier at Caesarea Philippi.
 - Voice from heaven confirmed that Jesus was God’s Son.
 - The significance of Jesus talking to Moses (Law Giver) and Elijah (Prophets) whom he had come to fulfil.
 - They realised that John the Baptist had prepared the way for Jesus.
 - They saw Jesus in all his heavenly splendour.
 - In their later lives these events would sustain them in times of difficulty.
- Accept valid alternatives
Mark in levels
(AO1) [5]

- (c) Answers may include:
- The titles need to be seen in their context to understand why Matthew emphasises them in his gospel.
 - Matthew was writing for a Jewish audience and he wanted to show that Jesus was the Messiah and the fulfilment of the prophecies.
 - Son of David shows that Jesus is seen as a king.
- On the other hand:
- Son of God shows people that Jesus had a special relationship with God and that he has divine as well as human qualities.
 - The titles do not give a full picture of the life and ministry of Jesus which can only be achieved by studying other aspects of his life.
 - Some titles, e.g. Saviour are easier to understand.
- Accept valid alternatives
Mark in levels
(AO2) [10]

20

6 Religious observances and the Last Supper

- (a) Candidates should select and describe relevant sections from Matthew 6: v1–4 and 16–18

“Be careful not to practise your righteousness in front of others to be seen by them. If you do, you will have no reward from your Father in heaven.

“So when you give to the needy, do not announce it with trumpets, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and on the streets, to be honoured by others. Truly I tell you, they have received their reward in full.

But when you give to the needy, do not let your left hand know what your right hand is doing, so that your giving may be in secret. Then your Father, who sees what is done in secret, will reward you.

“Truly I tell you, they have received their reward in full.

“When you fast, do not look sombre as the hypocrites do, for they disfigure their faces to show others they are fasting. Truly I tell you, they have received their reward in full.

“But when you fast, put oil on your head and wash your face, so that it will not be obvious to others that you are fasting, but only to your Father, who is unseen; and your Father, who sees what is done in secret, will reward you.”

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

- (b) Answers may include:

- Passover is the most important Jewish festival.
- Jesus during the Passover meal with his disciples used the bread and wine to celebrate the first communion.
- Both the Last Supper and Passover are full of symbolism and help people to bring an event from the past into the present day.
- Jesus is the sacrificial Lamb of God who saves people from their sins just as the Passover lamb helped the Jews escape from slavery and bondage.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

- (c) Answers may include:

- Jesus taught, (e.g. Final Judgement) and set an example of how people should love their neighbour and he wants his followers to do the same.
- Jesus spent most of his ministry giving practical help to the needy.
- Jesus emphasised moral behaviour and criticised the religiosity of the religious leadership.
- loving others is an expression of faith.

On the other hand:

- Worship creates fellowship and a sense of belonging and can help Christians grow in their faith.
- Jesus commanded his followers to remember him through worship, e.g. communion.
- Attending worship creates opportunities through bible reading and sermons to apply these to Christian living and behaviour today.
- Worship and religious observances is a way of glorifying God.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels
(AO2)

[10]

20

7 Death and resurrection of Jesus

- (a) Candidates should select and describe relevant sections from Matthew 28: v1–9

After the Sabbath, as Sunday morning was dawning, Mary Magdalene and the other Mary went to look at the tomb. Suddenly there was a violent earthquake; an angel of the Lord came down from heaven, rolled the stone away, and sat on it. His appearance was like lightning, and his clothes were white as snow. The guards were so afraid that they trembled and became like dead men.

The angel spoke to the women. “You must not be afraid,” he said. “I know you are looking for Jesus, who was crucified. He is not here; he has been raised, just as he said. Come here and see the place where he was lying. Go quickly now, and tell his disciples, ‘He has been raised from death, and now he is going to Galilee ahead of you; there you will see him!’ Remember what I have told you.”

So they left the tomb in a hurry, afraid and yet filled with joy, and ran to tell his disciples. Suddenly Jesus met them and said, “Peace be with you.” They came up to him, took hold of his feet, and worshipped him.

Mark in levels
(AO1)

[5]

- (b) Answers may include:

- They were losing their leader who had shared his ministry with them for the past three years.
- With Jesus being put to death would they as followers experience the same fate?
- Disappointment in that Jesus was not the military Messiah who would overthrow their enemies. The excitement and anticipation of the entry into Jerusalem had ended in apparent defeat and depression.
- They regretted their failure to have prevented these events taking place.
- They had failed to fully understand what Jesus had been trying to tell them about future events in his life.

Accept valid alternatives
Mark in levels
(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- They question the accounts of the resurrection in the Bible and argue that the body was stolen by the disciples who then made the story of resurrection.
- No scientific proof that a dead person has come back to life.
- More non-religious people today who cannot accept that God can do the impossible.
- They will not accept that the Bible is the Word of God and that Jesus was both human and divine.

On the other hand:

- Some argue that whilst Jesus did not appear in bodily form, he did in a spiritual way.
- Evidence in the Bible that Jesus fulfilled the prophecies from the Old Testament and the statements he made about his death and resurrection.
- Those with faith believe that God has the power to do anything.
- Why would the disciples allow themselves to be persecuted and martyred for a lie about resurrection.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

Section B

40

Total

100