



**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2012**

Religious Studies

Paper 5

Christianity through a Study
of the Gospel of Mark

[GRS51]

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) Nine o'clock in the morning.
(AO1) [1]
- (iv) Two bandits/two robbers.
(AO1) [1]
- (v) "My God, my God why did you abandon 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
 - death of Jesus demonstrates that Jesus was the Messiah, the Suffering Servant.
- Accept valid alternatives
Mark in levels
(AO1) [5]
- (c) Answers 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 turned the tables over.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

15

2 Last Supper and Passover

- (a) (i) Lamb.
(AO1) [1]
- (ii) A man carrying a jar of water.
(AO1) [1]
- (iii) “The one who dips his bread in the dish with me” or
Judas.
(AO1) [1]
- (iv) 1. “Take, this is my body”. [1]
2. “This is my blood”. [1]
(AO1)

(b) Answers may include:

I agree:

- there are many people who receive Holy Communion and it doesn't make them a better person
- people should focus on living like Christ
- it is not necessary to receive Holy Communion in order to remember the death of Christ. Jesus' death can be remembered through the study of scripture.

On the other hand:

I disagree:

- Holy Communion bears great significance for Christians today
- Jesus commanded the disciples to remember him in bread and wine
- participation in the Eucharist binds Christians in fellowship
- Holy Communion underpins Christian worship in many denominations
- some Christians believe that Holy Communion gives them spiritual nourishment for the week ahead
- Holy Communion reminds us of the suffering and death of Christ. All Christians should take part in Holy Communion in order to give thanks.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

15

3 Jesus cleanses the Temple

(a) Answers may include:

Jesus is upset in the Temple for the following reasons:

- the dishonesty of the temple authorities and those who used it to facilities trade
- Jesus thinks that the money changers are cheating the pilgrims who came for festival of Passover
- the temple area was supposed to be holy ground – dedicated to God. Instead the traders had made it like a market place
- Jesus made a protest. He drove out the traders and overturned their tables.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- Jesus reacted violently to the trading that was going on in God's house and this in turn would have upset and angered Jewish leaders
- Jesus quotes scripture to back up his point, this would have infuriated them as they were well versed in scripture
- the Old Testament forbids trading in the Temple and so Jesus was antagonising the Jewish leaders
- Jesus suggests that the Temple was for all.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

Agree:

- the world is becoming increasingly secular with many people opting to have no religious faith at all and so people may find it difficult to gain support when standing up for their beliefs
- lack of faith has led to a decrease in moral values, people generally do not care
- Christians who demonstrate for what they believe in are frequently ignored.

On the other hand:

- Christians always do their best to ensure people are treated equally, for example many laws protect the rights of individuals in society
- Christians continue to pray for unity and peace in the world
- Christians show empathy and respect to those of different faiths and beliefs
- there are many Christian organisations which have been set up to fight against injustice.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

15

4 The Kingdom of God

- (a) Candidates may select and describe the main features from Mark 4:3–9.

“Listen! Once there was a man who went out to sow corn. As he scattered the seed in the field, some of it fell along the path, and the birds came and ate it up. Some of it fell on rocky ground, where there was little soil. The seeds soon sprouted, because the soil wasn’t deep. Then, when the sun came up, it burnt the young plants; and because the roots had not grown deep enough, the plants soon dried up. Some of the seed fell among thorn bushes, which grew up and choked the plants, and they didn’t produce any corn. But some seeds fell in good soil, and the plants sprouted, grew, and produced corn: some had thirty grains, others sixty, and others a hundred.” And Jesus concluded, “Listen, then, if you have ears!”

Mark in levels
(AO1)

[5]

- (b) Answers may include:

- there can be pressure from non Christian friends to participate in activities which might be against their beliefs
- they might lose the friendship of others who may decide to criticise and make fun of them
- to implement God’s will may mean making sacrifices on a personal level. It could lead to isolation, loneliness, discrimination, persecution and even death
- Christians live in a more secular society, which is less religious and less supportive to those committed to doing God’s will.

On the other hand:

- distractions existed at the time of Jesus and yet people still managed live a religious life
- it is matter of resisting the temptations and showing a selfless love for God and others
- it is possible to resist such distractions. If other family members are Christians, they will have continual support and encouragement
- prayer can be a support as they seek to do God’s will for their lives. If they do fail at times, they can seek God’s forgiveness and grace.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels
(AO2)

[10]

15

Section A

60

Section B

AVAILABLE
MARKS

5 The Identity of Jesus

- (a) Candidate may select and describe the main events from Mark 4:35–41:

On the evening of that same day Jesus said to his disciples, "Let us go across to the other side of the lake." So they left the crowd; the disciples got into the boat in which Jesus was already sitting, and they took him with them. Other boats were there too. Suddenly a strong wind blew up, and the waves began to spill over into the boat, so that it was about to fill with water. Jesus was in the back of the boat, sleeping with his head on a pillow. The disciples woke him up and said, "Teacher, don't you care that we are about to die?" Jesus stood up and commanded the wind, "Be quiet!" and he said to the waves, "Be still!" The wind died down, and there was a great calm. Then Jesus said to his disciples, "Why are you frightened? Have you still no faith?" But they were terribly afraid and said to one another, "Who is this man? Even the wind and the waves obey him!"

Mark in levels
(AO1)

[5]

- (b) Answers may include:

- Jesus will help and guide you through difficulties in life as long as you show faith and ask for his help and guidance
- it gives persecuted Christians hope to not feel abandoned, that God will always watch over them and be at their side
- this story also shows Jesus' divine power – Son of God and Saviour
- this story is important for the first Christians as they were going through many hard times, for example the fear of persecution. This story would bring hope and comfort to persecuted Christians
- it reassures the first Christians that if they cry out for help, Jesus is in control and will steer the persecuted Christian into calmer seas.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels
(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- in his baptism and transfiguration, God declares Jesus as his son
- all Christians today refer to Jesus as the Son of God
- Jesus' character reflects his power and divinity. Examples of miracles portray Jesus as Son of God
- Gentiles as well as demons recognised Jesus as Son of God.

On the other hand:

- Son of Man reveals Jesus' true nature, this is more important than his divine powers
- Jesus was a Suffering Servant and Messiah – this was prophesied in Old Testament Scripture
- the Son of Man had authority on earth to forgive sins
- Saviour reveals his character as Jesus spent the majority of his time saving people. Ultimately he died on the cross to save humanity from sin.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

6 Discipleship

(a) Candidate may select and describe the main events from Mark 6:7–13

Then Jesus went to the villages round there, teaching the people. He called the twelve disciples together and sent them out two by two. He gave them authority over the evil spirits and ordered them, “Don’t take anything with you on your journey except a stick – no bread, no beggar’s bag, no money in your pockets. Wear sandals, but don’t carry an extra shirt.” He also said, “Wherever you are welcomed, stay in the same house until you leave that place. If you come to a town where people do not welcome you or will not listen to you, leave it and shake the dust off your feet. That will be a warning to them!” So they went out and preached that people should turn away from their sins. They drove out many demons, and rubbed olive oil on many sick people and healed them.

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- Jesus meant that to be a disciple/follower involves making sacrifices. It may cost them many things, for example giving up worldly pleasures to become closer to God, e.g. this is true for Christian disciples today carrying out missionary work
- to take up the cross means to accept all hardships and challenges no matter how difficult
- be a servant – Christians today serve the needs of others
- those who put materialistic comforts and pleasure before God will not receive eternal life
- rejection of Jesus will lead to judgement at end of time.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

Agree:

- the disciples of Jesus dropped everything without hesitation and followed Jesus immediately
- the disciples never questioned the authority of their leader. The disciples showed obedience and dedication
- some disciples died a martyr's death
- Christians today can relate to the disciples because they were not perfect, this makes them good role models
- the disciples cared for the sick and those who were outcast from society
- they recognised Jesus as the Messiah. They displayed great faith.

On the other hand:

- the disciples are not good role models as they showed a lack of faith on many occasions, e.g. calming of the storm, boy with an evil spirit
- the disciples argued with one another about who was the greatest
- the disciples fell asleep in Gethsemane a time when Jesus needed them most
- Peter denied Jesus – lacked loyalty. He also was unable to keep his promises
- Judas, one of the twelve, betrayed Jesus
- in today's society celebrities are more influential than Jesus' disciples. Young people would rather look up to pop stars, sports stars, actors and models.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

7 Jesus the Miracle Worker

- (a) Candidate may select and describe the main events from Mark 1:40–45:

A man suffering from a dreaded skin disease came to Jesus, knelt down, and begged him for help. “If you want to,” he said, “you can make me clean.” Jesus was filled with pity, and stretched out his hand and touched him. “I do want to,” he answered. “Be clean!” At once the disease left the man, and he was clean. Then Jesus spoke sternly to him and sent him away at once, after saying to him, “Listen, don’t tell anyone about this. But go straight to the priest and let him examine you; then in order to prove to everyone that you are cured, offer the sacrifice that Moses ordered.” But the man went away and began to spread the news everywhere. Indeed, he talked so much that Jesus could not go into a town publicly. Instead, he stayed out in lonely places, and people came to him from everywhere.

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

- (b) Answers may include:

- this led to conflict because they believed Jesus was committing blasphemy when he said “your sins are forgiven”. Jewish leaders believed only God can forgive sins; this caused a lot of anger
- Jesus healed people on the Sabbath day. Jews obeyed the law of Moses which states Sabbath is a day of rest, no work allowed. Healing was regarded as working. Jesus argued with Jewish leaders about the Sabbath
- Jesus also healed the Syro-Phoenician Women’s daughter, she was not only a woman but a Gentile. Jews believed that Gentiles were not chosen people.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- to be a follower of Christ, one must follow both his words and deeds. There are many Christians today who live a “Christ-like” life
- Christians today show love for God and neighbour on a daily basis
- the majority of Christians show respect and dignity to all human beings regardless of gender, race or sex
- there are many Christians who sacrifice their time, family, friends and livelihood in order to serve the needs of others, e.g. volunteers doing missionary work abroad.

On the other hand:

- Christians are often prejudiced towards others of a different faith, culture or race
- the recent scandals concerning the abuses within the Church show a lack of love and respect
- in past times, sectarianism in Northern Ireland has led Christians to kill other Christians. This is not an example of loving God and loving your neighbour
- there are many Christians who are self-centred and self-seeking. They do not put themselves out to show love and respect to others.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

Section B

40

Total

100