



General Certificate of Secondary Education  
2013

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## Religious Studies

Paper 1

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

[GRS11]

MONDAY 13 MAY, MORNING

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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 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 Baptism

(a) (i) Baptismal font, baptismal pool, the sea or in a river, church building.  
Accept valid alternatives  
(AO1) [2]

(ii) Water, oil, white clothes, candle, sign of the cross, total immersion.  
Accept valid alternatives  
(AO1) [3]

(b) Answers may include:

- infant baptism is considered as a sacrament in some traditions
- believers' baptism is an ordinance in the Baptist Church
- parents/Godparents make promises for the child whereas in believers' baptism the candidate makes a public confession of faith
- water is poured over the infant while believers' baptism is through full immersion
- parents make decision to have their child baptised whereas in believers' baptism the candidate makes his/her own decision to be baptised.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1) [5]

(c) Answers may include:

- renewing promises every year reminds the person of their commitment to the church
- it allows the person to examine their own faith each year
- public affirmation may encourage others to be baptised.

On the other hand:

- faith is a personal matter and some may feel embarrassed to renew their promises publicly
- attending church services regularly shows you are committed therefore renewing it publicly every week.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2) [5]

15

## 2 Christian Worship

- (a) (i) To explain the gospel and its relevance for today.  
(AO1) [1]
- (ii) The bible is read from here.  
(AO1) [1]
- (iii) Asking, thanking, petition, praise, confession.  
(AO1) [2]
- (iv) Nicene or Apostles' Creed.  
(AO1) [1]
- Accept valid alternatives

- (b) Answers may include:
- the commandments state “keep holy the Sabbath day”. Christians follow this command by attending church services each week
  - Christians need to hear the word of God for inspiration and guidance in their daily lives
  - it is important to come together as a community to worship God and also to support each other.

On the other hand:

- Christians need to follow the example of Jesus and help those less fortunate than themselves
- going to church services is important but living out the gospel message is also important
- leading a life with high morals and avoiding sin are seen by some as more important than attending church services.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2) [10]

15

### 3 Church Festivals

(a) A description from Acts 2:1–8

<sup>1</sup> When the day of Pentecost came, all the believers were gathered together in one place.<sup>2</sup> Suddenly there was a noise from the sky which sounded like a strong wind blowing, and it filled the whole house where they were sitting.<sup>3</sup> Then they saw what looked like tongues of fire which spread out and touched each person there.<sup>4</sup> They were all filled with the Holy Spirit and began to talk in other languages, as the Spirit enabled them to speak.<sup>5</sup> There were Jews living in Jerusalem, religious people who had come from every country in the world.<sup>6</sup> When they heard this noise, a large crowd gathered. They were all excited, because all of them heard the believers talking in their own languages.<sup>7</sup> In amazement and wonder they exclaimed, These people who are talking like this are Galileans!<sup>8</sup> How is it, then, that all of us hear them speaking in our own native languages?

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- Easter forms the basis of the Christian faith
- Jesus overcame the power of death and sin which gives Christians 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 Christians have confidence that he will fulfil other prophecies he made.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Christianity is based on the life of Jesus and therefore need to be reminded of his good deeds and teachings
- Christians need to reflect on the past lives of saints to try to emulate their sacrifices and achievements
- some festivals are public holidays and this allows people to reflect on their importance.

On the other hand:

- the Church needs to focus on how people live today and doing good deeds
- the Church needs to respond to the challenges facing Christianity today and give guidance to people.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

15



**4 Church Government**

**(a)** Answers may include:

- Catholic tradition – hierarchical structure, papal supremacy
- Anglican tradition – Episcopal structure
- Presbyterian tradition – democratic structure
- Methodist
- Baptist.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

**(b)** Answers may include:

- the pastor/priest/minister is there to lead the congregation in worship
- the pastor/priest/minister is there as a guide to faith and give help and advice to those who require it
- only the priest in the Catholic tradition can perform important tasks such as say Mass and hear confession so therefore is the most important person.

On the other hand:

- St Paul compared the Church to the body of Christ, emphasising that everyone is equal and no-one is less important
- without the congregation there would be no leader therefore everyone is important
- everyone within the Church community have different roles to help the pastor/priest/minister in the day-to-day running of the parish/church/fellowship
- “priesthood of all believers”.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

15

**Section A**

**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 Buildings

- (a) Pulpit – can be located in the centre of a Church (e.g. Presbyterian and Methodist) and is used to preach from the Bible, read the Bible and at times to conduct the service

Tabernacle – situated behind the altar. After mass the priest places the Blessed Sacrament of bread in the tabernacle. Bread can be taken to Church members who cannot attend Church due to illness. A red light is lit when consecrated bread is in the tabernacle.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

- (b) Answers may include:

- altar/communion table is placed centrally emphasising the importance of the Eucharist
- pulpit placed centrally reflects that the word of God is the most important focus
- a circular church building emphasises that the congregation are all equal and worshipping together
- a cross shaped church reflects the importance of the death of Jesus
- font at the door is seen as a welcoming into the church.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- older church buildings are part of our historical heritage and should not be allowed to deteriorate because of a lack of funds
- some repairs are very costly and the National Lottery can help ease the burden of such costs
- church buildings are used to help the local community therefore money from the National Lottery can ensure these projects continue.

On the other hand:

- the church communities should fundraise themselves as they are the ones who use the building
- grants from the National Lottery come from people's weakness of gambling therefore the church should not promote such activities.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

**6 St Patrick**

(a) Answers may include:

- Patrick's capture and role as a slave
- reference to Patrick's writings, e.g. letter to Coroticus, confessions
- Patrick's escape, dreams and return to Ireland.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- Patrick was a prayerful person praying to God up to 100 times a day
- Patrick was a good leader defending the Christians in his letter to Coroticus
- Patrick was courageous in how he faced his many difficulties, e.g. time as a slave, his escape, protecting his fellow Christians
- Patrick was a good communicator in that he had the ability to explain the Christian message clearly.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- it is harder due to the many distractions many people face today, e.g. media, money, etc.
- there are a large variety of religions to choose from in the 21st century
- some people find "traditional" religions boring and uninspiring
- some people question whether Jesus' miracles are real or just illusions
- the church has had some bad press in recent years.

On the other hand:

- Christians at the time of Patrick faced greater obstacles such as persecution and this is not a major problem in the 21st century
- it is easier to spread the message through media networking sites such as facebook, myspace, etc. thus reaching larger audiences
- religion is taught in schools therefore people have a greater understanding of the Christian faith.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

## 7 Worship

(a) Answers may include a description of a Sunday service from a tradition they have studied.

Mark in levels  
(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- liturgical worship follows a set pattern/structure contained in specially written books, e.g. Book of Common Prayer or Missal. This set pattern includes set prayers such as the Our Father and the Creed. The only variations would be the hymns and readings. This style of worship includes Church of Ireland and the Catholic Church and is normally led by a minister/priest
- non-liturgical worship is a spontaneous/non-structured style of worship used by Quakers and the Brethren. Anyone can contribute to this service and are guided by the Holy Spirit to read a passage from the Bible or to pray.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels  
(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- many Churches include different styles of worship for different age groups
- most Churches make a conscious effort to be relevant to all members of the worshipping community
- members of the congregation from all age groups take part in Church worship
- young people need to feel welcome in the Church because they are its future.

On the other hand:

- worship is often very formal and young people find it hard to connect with this style of worship, likewise many of the older generation do not like change and prefer this style of worship
- it is often difficult to include a variety of different styles into one service which everyone will accept
- more use should be made of modern technology and this would appeal to a younger generation.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels  
(AO2)

[10]

20

**Section B**

**40**

**SPG**

**5**

**Total**

**105**