



General Certificate of Secondary Education
2013

Religious Studies

Paper 2

(B) The Christian Church with a Focus on
the Protestant Church

[GRS22]

MONDAY 13 MAY, MORNING

**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, wearing white clothes, sign of the cross, total immersion, walking down the steps into the baptismal pool, giving a testimony.
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 and to God
- 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) To praise God, to involve the congregation in worship.
(AO1) [1]
- (iii) Lord's Prayer, General Confession collects, grace or benediction,
Prayers of thanksgiving, intercession.
(AO1) [2]
- (iv) Nicene Creed or Apostles' Creed.
(AO1) [1]

(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.

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

- Anglican tradition – episcopal structure. Archbishop, bishop in control of a diocese, minister in charge at parish level. Structure of deacons, priests and bishops. At parish level there is the Select vestry
- Presbyterian tradition – democratic structure. Moderator appointed on a yearly basis. There is a general assembly, synods and churches are divided into presbyteries. Individual churches are run by the kirk session. Elders assist the ordained ministers
- Baptist – each church regards itself as independent. There is the Association of Baptist Churches in Ireland which is overseen by a Church Council. Leadership in each church is provided by a group of elders.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- the pastor/minister has been appointed by the congregation to run the church
- the pastor/minister is there as a guide to faith and to give help and advice to those who require it
- by involving others he may feel he is losing his authority
- there are certain tasks that only an ordained person can do regarding the sacraments or ordinances
- they have been trained for the responsibility they have.

On the other hand:

- St Paul compared the church to the body of Christ and individuals have gifts and talents that can enhance the life and witness of the church. Trained teachers can be very helpful in relation to Sunday school
- delegating some of the tasks reduces the workload on the pastor/minister but he/she is still in a coordinating role
- it makes people feel valued in that they are a player rather than a spectator
- some traditions emphasise the priesthood of all believers
- no one can effectively run every aspect of a church.

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) Lectern

Lectern is a reading desk used in Church of Ireland for scripture reading. It is usually placed at right side in the sanctuary. In some traditions (e.g. Baptist) the lectern is used for the sermon.

Pulpit

Pulpit is a raised platform from which the sermon is given, usually by the minister. In a Presbyterian church it is central to emphasise the authority of the Bible. High up so that everyone can see the minister. In Church of Ireland the pulpit is on the left side of church.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- altar/communion table is placed centrally emphasising the importance of the communion
- 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 encourage 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 a 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 Public Worship

(a) Answers may include:

- re-enacts what happened at the last supper in the upper room
- Jesus blessed bread and wine and the minister does this
- Jesus gave out the bread and wine and today the elements are also distributed
- the breaking of bread is a reminder of Christ's body being broken on the cross.

Accept valid alternatives

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. This set pattern includes set prayers such as collects and the Creed. Set readings are in place for each Sunday. The only variations would be the hymns. This style of worship includes Church of Ireland and is normally led by a minister
- 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:

- the Bible is the word of God and it is essential that people hear it read and apply it today
- without this how is people's faith to grow?
- the Bible can be difficult to understand and every opportunity should be taken to explain its teaching.

On the other hand:

- worship needs a balance
- time needs to be found to follow Jesus' command to remember his death by celebrating communion
- singing can be an effective way of learning about the bible story as the words carry the Christian message
- preaching can lose its impact as people do not always remember a long sermon or address.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

Section B

SPG

Total

20

40

5

105