



*Rewarding Learning*

**General Certificate of Secondary Education  
2015**

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## **Religious Studies**

**Paper 1**

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

**[GRS11]**

**MONDAY 11 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 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 The Early Church

- (a) (i) Answers may include:  
Day of Pentecost or Whitsun.  
Accept valid alternatives  
(AO1) [1]
- (ii) Answers may include any two of the following:  
Wisdom, knowledge, faith, healing, miraculous powers, prophecy,  
ability to distinguish between spirits, speaking in tongues, interpret  
tongues.  
Accept valid alternatives  
(AO1) [2]
- (iii) Answers may include any two of the following:  
Community, miracles, prayer, breaking bread, preaching, teaching,  
hymn singing, sharing.  
Accept valid alternatives  
(AO1) [2]
- (b) Answers may include:
- When the word church is used in the bible it is referring to people not a building.
  - The human body has different parts, all of which are needed for the body to function.
  - Different people are needed in the church in order for it to function properly. They have different gifts which are of benefit to the Church as a whole.
  - All parts of the church are unique and special just like the human body.
- Accept valid alternatives  
Mark in levels  
(AO1) [5]
- (c) Answers may include:
- There was no division in the early church: they worshipped, prayed, shared together. Today the Christian church is split into different denominations.
  - They were very devoted to living a life of prayer. Today it seems we are living in a faithless society and overall church attendance is dropping.
  - Some only pray when in desperate need.
  - They believed in using the gifts of the Holy Spirit. Today people receive the Holy Spirit but often don't put the gifts into practice.
  - Sharing with others is a very important aspect of the early church. Today people can be very self-centred and not willing to share. Many are sceptical of where their money is going.
  - Christians today find it hard to put Paul's teachings into practice, for example, forgiving others.

On the other hand:

- Today Christians continue to worship and praise God in fellowship/ communion with one another.
- A lot of work is carried out to bring Christians together.
- There is evidence of Christians today being loving, compassionate, generous, forgiving and selfless.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

15

## 2 St Patrick

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

- (a) (i) 17th March  
(AO1) [1]
- (ii) 16 years old  
(AO1) [1]
- (iii) Answers may include:  
The Confession/Confessio  
Letter to Coroticus  
(AO1) [1]
- (iv) The Holy Trinity/God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit  
(AO1) [1]
- (v) Through dreams or visions  
Accept valid alternatives  
(AO1) [1]
- (b) Answers may include:
- St Patrick was a man of faith and prayer – he showed total reliance on God, he repaid God by devoting his life to converting the people of Ireland.
  - Patrick was very honest, admits his failings and strives to please God, seeking forgiveness and shows a willingness to forgive others.
  - Patrick spoke out against injustice.
  - Patrick shows the importance of loving your neighbour.
  - Patrick was very humble and selfless, always putting the needs of others first.
- On the other hand:
- The life and teaching of Jesus is the best example of Christian living.
  - St Paul is the best example for Christian living as he wrote letters instructing Christians on how to live better Christian lives.
  - There are modern Christian figures that are inspirational and set good examples on how to live a Christ like life. For, e.g. Mother Teresa, Martin Luther King.
- Accept valid alternatives  
Mark in levels  
(AO2) [10]

15

### 3 Church furniture and worship

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

- Altar/Communion table is the main focus of the building. It is very ornate made of either wood or marble. It is usually draped in linen cloths.
- It is usually at the front/centre of the church and can be seen by the whole congregation.
- In the Catholic Church the priest reads the words of the mass from the missal at the altar. It is also where transubstantiation takes place. Bread and wine become the body and blood of Christ. The congregation forms a queue in front of the altar to receive the Body of Christ.
- In the Church of Ireland, Baptist Church, Methodist or Presbyterian the bread and wine are set on the table and covered with a white cloth. During the service the minister uncovers the bread and wine.
- In the Church of Ireland and Methodist Church the congregation come forward and kneel at the communion rail. The minister and others pass out the bread and wine.
- In the Presbyterian and Baptist church the elders bring the bread and wine to the people who remain seated.
- The communion table may have a phrase from scripture engraved on to it, such as; "Do this in memory of me".

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- Preaching is a central part of a worship service.
- Most Christians believe that God communicates his Word through preaching.
- The Bible is the Word of God and so the minister/priest is inspired by the Holy Spirit to interpret and proclaim.
- The sermon is a teaching based on the bible. Biblical teaching must be at the heart of true worship.
- Christians learn how to apply biblical teachings to their daily lives through the sermon.
- Sermons help to strengthen and deepen faith.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- St Paul made it clear that the church is 'the people' and it is not necessary to worship or praise God in a specific building.
- God can be worshipped and praised anywhere and at all times.
- The first Christians gathered in each other's houses to worship God.
- Some Christians believe plain buildings are better than ornate, as ornate buildings may become a distraction when worshipping God.
- Other Christians believe ornate buildings are better as they symbolise God's grandeur and are a mark of respect.
- Some Christians believe that ornate decor, statues and other aids to prayer help them to focus when worshipping and praising God.



On the other hand:

- The focus should be on how we worship God rather than where.
- Some Christians preferred structured or liturgical worship as they know all the set prayers and can stay focused during worship.
- Others prefer spontaneous or non liturgical worship as anyone can contribute if they feel led to do so. It makes worship more exciting and interesting. It is also more lively and charismatic.
- Some find following a set liturgy boring.
- Some may believe both style and place of worship are of equal importance.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

15

#### 4 The Role of the Church in Contemporary Society

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

- The Church can be at the heart of the local community and provide outreach and support to all people.
- Most Churches provide youth work – to encourage young people to get involved in the life of the church, e.g. youth clubs, girl guides, scouts, brownies, football clubs, drop in centres.
- Some Churches run different clubs or activities to bring people together, e.g. dancing, bowling, painting, arts & crafts, coffee mornings and parent toddler groups.
- Some offer support in the form of counselling for marriage difficulties, bereavements, family planning and AA meetings.
- Church services every Sunday brings the community together in fellowship to worship God.
- Church also offers projects to support the needy and lonely.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- The Church today does have a right to tell people how to live their lives because Church leaders have been inspired by God to proclaim his Word.
- Churches and church leaders often give practical guidance on how to live like Christ. Christians who attend Church do so in order to worship God and to learn how to become better Christians.
- Church leaders base their sermon/preaching on the bible. They interpret the scripture and put it into modern day context.
- Christ commissioned the apostles to go out into the world and to proclaim the good news. Church leaders today are continuing this command.
- Many of the moral issues which we face today are not mentioned directly in the bible and so we need Church leaders to interpret this for us, so we know how to make the right moral decisions.

On the other hand:

- Church leaders are humans and therefore not perfect.
- Only God/The Bible can inform Christians on how to live.
- The Church is old fashioned and out of date and needs to move with the times.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

15

**Section A**

**60**

**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 Government**

(a) Answers may include **one** of the following church models of government:

**Catholic Church government – Episcopal/Hierarchical**

- A church governed by bishops. Each bishop is in charge of a diocese, which contains a number of parishes. There is a clear line of command or hierarchy.
- The head is the Pope followed by Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops and Priests.
- The Pope is the successor of Peter.
- The decision making bodies: The ecumenical council is made up of a college of bishops. they are regarded as direct descendants of the apostles and have authority to govern the church. They meet to discuss matters of faith and church discipline. The Magisterium is the teaching authority of the Catholic Church.

**Church of Ireland government – Episcopal and Representative**

- It is both Episcopal and representative because it has Archbishops and bishops. However no one has absolute power therefore it is also representative.
- There are three main positions of leadership: bishop, priest (minister/ rector) and deacon.
- Decisions are the responsibility of the clergy and laity.
- There is a General Synod made up of clergy and lay representatives from local churches. They are elected every three years.
- The decision making bodies are the General Synod, Diocesan Synod and Select Vestry.

**Baptist Church government – Congregational and Inter dependant**

- All Christians are equal and should answer to God alone.
- Power is placed into the hands of the Church members, everyone who belongs to the Church is equal.
- No formal structure of government within the Baptist Church.
- Each church is free but inter-dependant. This means although they make their own decisions, there is contact and understanding with other churches within the model.
- The Baptist Church is led by a group of elders: the teaching elder is also known as the Pastor.
- Team ministry may involve the Pastor, an assistant Pastor and maybe a church worker.

**Methodist Church government – Representative and Connexional**

- Follows representative model of Church government. No bishops but is highly organised. Decisions are made by councils made up of clergy and lay people.
- It is connexional because it is connected. The highest decision making body is the Conference. There is a strong link between the clergy and the ordinary people.
- Decision making bodies: Methodist Conference, District Synod, Circuit Executive and Church Council.
- Personnel in the church include: superintendent ministers, ministers and local preachers.

**Presbyterian Church government – Representative Model**

- Follows representative model of Church government. No bishops but is highly organised. Decisions are made by councils made up of clergy and lay people.
- Four main decision making bodies: General Assembly, Synod, Presbytery, Kirk Session.
- The church maintains links with other Presbyterian churches both nationally and internationally.
- Personnel in the church include ministers, elders and deaconesses.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

**(b) Answers may include:**

- Unable to devote themselves fully to the Church in terms of time and commitment.
- Unable to make sacrifices, e.g. vows of celibacy in Catholic Church.
- Recent scandals in the Church.
- Finance, not well paid in relation to other professions.
- Too many distractions in the modern world.
- Child protection, health and safety issues.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- People would have more respect and a greater appreciation for the church if they got more involved in the organisation of its worship.
- Each service would be different and may be more interesting than having the same minister/priest/pastor every week.
- It would make the people feel valued as they could make a worthwhile contribution to the service.
- If young people were to lead the worship it might make the service more meaningful for them and encourage more to attend church services.

On the other hand:

- Jesus chose specific people to lead and so church leaders have been chosen by God to do a specific task; ordinary people should not get involved.
- It is the role of the church leader to organise and carry out the service of worship.
- Only ordained ministers/priests can celebrate the sacraments.
- Most Churches already allow its members to get involved, e.g. lay readers, Eucharistic ministers and choir.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

## 6 Baptism

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

A description of infant or adult baptism in any of the Christian denominations. Candidates should identify the denomination being described.

- The use of water and other symbols or signs.
- Testimonies or vows to affirm faith to Jesus.
- Scripture readings.
- Sign of welcoming/admission to the Christian Church.
- Role of parents and god parents.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- To become a member of the Christian Church.
- To begin a new life with God – cleansed from sin.
- To receive the other sacraments.
- To be protected against evil and sin.
- To receive the grace and fullness of God's Holy Spirit.
- To make a personal commitment of their faith.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Some only get baptised because it is a tradition in the family.
- Some spend so much time organising an after party that they don't put enough time or thought into the actual ceremony.
- Some people are baptised as infants not through personal choice.

On the other hand:

- Many Christians take Baptism very seriously and commit to Christian living.
- Parents of infants and candidates who are ready for adult baptism usually go on a course prior to baptism to ensure they fully understand the commitment they are about to make.
- Private baptisms tend to be less social and more intimate.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

## 7 Festivals

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

- Advent means coming – it's a time to prepare for the birth of Jesus.
- Christians prepare themselves during Advent for the second coming through Sunday worship: There is a focus on the coming of the Messiah.
- Christians prepare by reflecting on their lives through prayer.
- Some Christians seek forgiveness during the month of Advent.
- The liturgical colour for advent is purple a symbol of reflection and royalty.
- Christians prepare by singing carols and giving to those in need.
- The advent wreath symbolises the 4 weeks of Advent.
- The Jesse tree allows Christians to remember the ancestry of Jesus.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- A time of preparation for the events leading up to Easter, when Christians remember the death and resurrection of Jesus.
- Reflects Jesus' time in the wilderness when he was tempted.
- A time to make sacrifices by giving to charity.
- A time for prayer and fasting.
- A time for repentance.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Churches could do more by encouraging members to take part in the advent services in the lead up to Christmas.
- Through bible study should try to focus Christians on the coming of the Messiah rather than the buying of gifts.
- Selling religious Christmas cards and encourage members to purchase them to send to friends and family.
- Encouraging members to buy Trocaire or Oxfam gifts for friends and family and to contribute to Christian charities for example Saint Vincent de Paul.
- Going into schools to encourage young people to take part in carol singing and charity work during Advent and Christmas.

On the other hand:

- The Church does try as they seem to be the only ones who focus on the religious significance of Christmas. The rest of society is overcome by commercialism.
- Churches provide Sunday worship during advent which focuses on the significance of Christmas. Advent wreaths, Advent calendars and Jesse Trees are constant reminders.
- Church provides carol singing, a nativity play, a nativity scene all of which are reminders of the religious significance of Christmas.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

**AVAILABLE  
MARKS**

20

**Section B**

**40**

**SPaG**

**5**

**Total**

**105**