



Rewarding Learning

**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2016**

Religious Studies

Paper 1

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

[GRS11]

MONDAY 16 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 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 Prayer & Worship

(a) (i) Answers may include any three of the following:
Adoration, Contrition/Confession, Petition, Thanksgiving, Intercession,
Supplication
(AO1) [3]

(ii) Answers may include one of the following:
Apostles Creed or Nicene Creed
(AO1) [1]

(iii) Answers may include one of the following:
Bible, candle, icons, statues, religious art, rosary beads, prayer books
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1) [1]

(b) Answers may include:

- Jesus taught this prayer to his first disciples as a pattern for all prayer
- The words of the prayer express some of the main beliefs for Christians
- This prayer unites all Christians together
- Different types of prayer are used in the Lord’s prayer, e.g. thanksgiving, praise, confession
- This prayer honours God.

Accept valid alternatives
Mark in levels
(AO1) [5]

(c) Answers may include:

- It is a waste of time as there is no God, prayer is just talking to yourself
- A lot of unanswered prayers shows proof that prayer is a waste of time
- It is better to show your love of neighbour by helping them than wasting time praying for them. Actions speak louder than words.

On the other hand:

- Prayer is the main way to improve one’s relationship with God
- God answers prayer in ways that can improve people’s lives. God always knows what is best
- Praying for others is a way of showing your love for your neighbour
- Praying brings comfort and hope to many people in their daily lives.

Mark in levels
(AO2) [5]

15

2 Church Architecture & Furniture

AVAILABLE
MARKS

- (a) (i) Answers may include any two of the following
Barn Style, Cruciform, Circular, Hall and Tower, Gothic Style
(AO1) [2]
- (ii) Baptism
(AO1) [1]
- (iii) A place where the sermon is preached
(AO1) [1]
- (iv) A reading desk where scripture is read
(AO1) [1]
- (b) Answers may include:
- Church buildings are seen as the house of God by some traditions and therefore the building should reflect this, nothing is too good for God
 - Ornate and decorative buildings represent grandeur and this reflects the magnificence of God
 - Beautiful church buildings and church features help people to engage and to focus their hearts and minds on God
 - The structure and symbolism of buildings reflects the beliefs of the Christian faith and practice
 - Special items of furniture are required for worship in some churches, e.g. altar, tabernacle.
- On the other hand:
- Simple buildings show that the focus is on God alone
 - Churches that are too ornate and decorative could distract people from their worship
 - Christ did not ask for magnificent buildings
 - The Early Church worship was in people's houses not in ornamental churches
 - Too much money is spent on the building and the upkeep of ornate buildings. This money could be spent on other needs, e.g. the poor.
- Accept valid alternatives
Mark in levels
(AO2) [10]
- 15

3 The Reformation

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

- The Church split into Catholic and Protestant traditions
- The sale of indulgences was classified as corrupt
- The Bible was seen as the main source of authority – The Word of God
- The Bible was translated into different languages in order for people to read and understand
- Church services were conducted in the people's own language rather than Latin
- Only two sacraments
- Ministers replaced priests and they were allowed to marry.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- The Bible is the Word of God and is therefore a guide on how Christians should live their lives
- The Bible might be seen as God communicating with the reader
- The Bible is a source of knowledge for Christians. It teaches them about Old Testament times, the life and teachings of Jesus and the Early Christian Church
- The Bible is a source of support to Christians when they have problems or at times of distress
- The Bible can be used for public, family and private worship as a focus for meditation, contemplation and an inspiration for prayer
- The Bible can be used for study, either individually or in groups, so that Christians can increase their knowledge and understanding of God, Jesus and the Church
- It can also be used as a stimulus for a weekly sermon
- The Bible is used as a source of authority for life events and festivals.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Churches should not be afraid to make changes as sometimes changes to worship may help to revitalise and modernise a person's faith
- The Reformation brought about many positive changes to worship, e.g. the Bible and Church services translated into their own languages gave people a better understanding. Changes today could have a positive effect
- The Church is losing members and so by making changes to worship they may gain some members back and attract new members
- The Catholic Church made some changes to their Sunday service and this was well received by the congregation, allowing them to rethink and focus rather than saying set responses/prayers
- Some Anglican churches have reduced the use of set orders of service and introduced a more informal style. This has attracted young families.

On the other hand:

- Sometimes change can have a negative impact and may create further divisions within the Church. Christ wants one unified body not disunity
- Older generations may oppose change as they prefer a traditional format
- Modernising Church worship may lose its real focus or meaning
- All Christians should honour and worship God in the same way.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

15

4 Festivals

(a) Answers may include:

A description from Acts 2:1–8

1 When the day of Pentecost came, all the believers were gathered together in one place. 2 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. 3 Then they saw what looked like tongues of fire which spread out and touched each person there. 4 They were all filled with the Holy Spirit and began to talk in other languages, as the Spirit enabled them to speak. 5 There were Jews living in Jerusalem, religious people who had come from every country in the world. 6 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. 7 In amazement and wonder they exclaimed, these people who are talking like this are Galileans! 8 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:

- The week before Easter is called 'Holy Week'. This is one of the most important weeks in the Christian calendar as it reminds Christians of the suffering and death of Jesus
- Holy Week and Easter Sunday is the basis of the Christian Faith. We are followers of Christ because of his death and resurrection
- On the Thursday, Christians remember the Last Supper. The Last Supper is a very important event for Christians because Jesus commanded his followers to do this in memory of him. Today Christians celebrate the Eucharist as a re-enactment of the Last Supper
- Christians are reminded of Jesus' anxiety in the Garden of Gethsemane before he was arrested, revealing the human side of Jesus. This brings hope and comfort to Christians
- On Good Friday Christians remember Jesus' death
- Some churches celebrate the Stations of the Cross – remembering the long walk from the trial to the site of crucifixion which Jesus had to make
- Easter is the key day in the Church's year because Jesus is risen from the dead and the world has been saved
- The emphasis is on new life – so this is an appropriate time to celebrate baptisms.

On the other hand:

- Advent and Lent are important for Christians as they are times of preparation and renewal
- All festivals are important to Christians as they are a reminder of the life of Jesus, e.g. Christmas is very important because it celebrates the birth of Jesus
- Pentecost is important as it celebrates the coming of the Holy Spirit and birth of the Christian Church
- Saints Days are important as they are a reminder of significant key people in the Church.

Mark in levels
(AO2)

[10]

Section A

**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

15

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 Communion/Eucharist**(a) Answers may include:**

Details of the order of Communion service in any denomination of their choice:

Catholic Church: Greeting, Penitential rite, Liturgy of the Word, Homily, Creed, Prayers of the Faithful, Collection and Offertory procession, Preface, Eucharistic prayer, Lord's Prayer, Distribution of Communion, Final Blessing.

Church of Ireland: Greeting, Preparation prayer, Bible readings & Sermon, Apostles Creed, Prayers of Intercession, Prayers of Confession & Absolution, Prayer of humble access, Sign of peace, offering to the altar, Prayer of thanksgiving, Breaking of bread, Distribution of bread & wine, Prayer of thanksgiving and commitment and Final blessing.

Baptist Church: After morning worship a time of quietness and reflection, informal worship – hymn, Bible reading to focus on Death of Jesus, Prayer of thanks, Distribution of bread & wine, Reflection, Final blessing.

Methodist Church: Ministry of the Word, Nicene Creed, Sign of Peace, Prayer of thanksgiving, Distribution of bread & wine, Prayers, Hymn, Benediction.

Presbyterian Church: Takes place after normal Sunday Service – morning or evening, after the sermon, Opening prayer, Bible reading, Blessing over bread & wine, Distribution of bread & wine, Prayer of thanksgiving, Hymn, Benediction.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- The Eucharist was Jesus' parting gift to his people. He asked the disciples to 'Do this in remembrance of me.'
- It brings Christians together as a community
- 'Eucharist' means 'thanksgiving' – Christians are saying thank you to God for sending Jesus who was prepared to carry out God's will
- It is a way of remembering Jesus' sacrifice on the cross and giving thanks for it
- Catholics believe that Jesus becomes present to them at the Mass and it is a way of becoming close to Jesus in a special way. It is the central form of worship for Catholics who are expected to go to Mass every Sunday.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- The person should only receive communion when they fully understand the significance and meaning of the celebration. This can be at any age
- Some see it as an excuse for receiving gifts or dressing up
- Communion should only be received when the person is a regular attendee at church
- It creates the feeling that they are now accepted as full members of the church.

On the other hand:

- It should be when a child is 8 years of age in the Catholic tradition
- It should only happen when the person has been confirmed as in most Protestant churches.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

6 Church Government

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

- The organisation and delivery of church services
- To carry out key ceremonies, e.g. baptism, confession, marriages, funerals
- To look after the spiritual needs of their parishioners
- Pastoral care of their parishioners, e.g. visit the sick and housebound, help those in need
- To be involved in various committees, both in the church and the wider community.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- To prevent false teaching and to maintain unity
- To create a strong organisation with good structure
- It gives individuals responsibility
- It will have a clear line of command
- It will also ensure beliefs are set out clearly
- It stresses the importance of the 'priesthood of all believers'.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- It would enrich his life experience and feed directly into his pastoral work
- It would give him vital experience that would help him to help others
- It would give an important focus in his life
- The Catholic Church accepts married priests who convert from other Churches
- Many of Jesus' disciples were married for, e.g. Simon Peter had a mother-in-law
- He may become lonely or feel isolated or vulnerable as a result of celibacy.

On the other hand:

- He agreed at his ordination to serve God and his community unconditionally
- Jesus expected a total commitment from his disciples and this required them to sacrifice family and friends
- It would be consciously deciding to forsake his God-given gift of sexuality and his power to be creative in favour of another calling
- He needs to be focused on his vocation and a family could mean his loyalties are divided and his ability to serve his parish is weakened
- He already has his extended family and his parish is also his family.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

7 The Role of the Church in a Contemporary Society

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

- The Church can provide Outreach programmes for young people
- Youth work, e.g. Youth Clubs, Scouts & Guides, Boys & Girls Brigade, football clubs, drop-in centres, Sunday Schools
- Offer clubs and societies, e.g. bowling, photography, film club, drama, arts and crafts
- Support groups – counselling or advice sessions
- Summer Schemes for a variety of age groups.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- Provides a safe place for people to express themselves
- Provides opportunity for dialogue between people from different religious backgrounds – bringing about peace and unity
- Supports victims of violence and injustice
- Christians learn to disagree without being disagreeable, offering respect, empathy and tolerance
- People learn and have a better understanding of each other's differences
- Brings people together – friendships develop.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Attitudes towards issues such as sex before marriage, divorce, abortion, euthanasia and homosexuality have changed in society yet many Churches are strongly against these changes. This presents a major moral challenge for the Churches
- Many of the moral issues today are not directly mentioned in the Bible and therefore this leads to differences in opinion
- The Church needs to move with the times and change its views on modern day moral issues
- People today want freedom to make their own decisions, they do not want the Church to tell them what to do
- People today lack faith and so look to secular society for guidance
- People today expect the Church to re-evaluate its opinions on the issues that cause most debate in the world today. Many consider the Church to be prejudiced in a modern world
- Church attendance has dropped in recent years – this is a major challenge as people no longer feel the need to belong to the Church in a secular society
- Society's values are moving further away from Biblical ideals.

On the other hand:

- Many people have great respect for the Church and follow the traditional opinions of the Church regarding moral, social and cultural values
- The Church is guided and inspired by God and so it is important to follow Church tradition

- The moral and social values of the Church are based on biblical teachings.

Accept valid alternatives
Mark in levels
(AO2)

[10]

Section B

SPaG

Total

**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

20

40

5

105