



Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2019

Pearson Edexcel GCSE
In Religious Studies A (3RA0) Short Course
Paper 1: Area of Study 1- Study of Catholic
Christianity

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Short Course Paper 1: Study of Catholic Christianity Mark Scheme - 2019

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
1(a)	<p>AO1 3 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each point identified up to a maximum of three.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jesus' female followers visited the tomb on Sunday morning (1)• The women found that the stone covering the tomb entrance had been moved (1)• The tomb was empty (1)• Two men in gleaming clothes said Jesus had risen (1)• An Angel told the women Jesus had risen (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lists (maximum of one mark)	3

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
1(b)	<p>AO1 4 marks</p> <p>Students are required to recognise that Christianity is the main religious tradition of Great Britain.</p> <p>Candidates who do not consider different attitudes within Christianity cannot be awarded more than 2 marks.</p> <p>Award one mark for describing a relevant Catholic belief. Award a second mark for a contrasting description from another Christian tradition. Up to a maximum of four marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Catholic Church believes in resurrection of the body (1) whereas other Christian traditions believe only in immortality of the soul (1) • Catholics believe that you will be judged and sent to heaven, hell or purgatory (1) whereas some other Christian traditions believe that when you die your soul will go straight to heaven (1) • Catholics believe that good followers of other religion or no religion may go to heaven (1) whereas some other Christian traditions teach that only good Christians will go to heaven and members of other religions will go to hell (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development that does not relate both to the reason and to the question. 	4

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
1(c)	<p>AO1 5 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each reason. Award further marks for each development of the reason up to a maximum of four marks. Award one further mark for any relevant source of wisdom or authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salvation is important because it was the reason why God became man (1) his death opened the gates of heaven so that Christians can spend eternal life there (1) 'salvation is to be found through him alone; in all the world there is no one else whom God has given who can save us' (Acts 4:12) (1) • A person needs to be saved from their sin so that they can have a good relationship with God (1) and so that when they die they don't go to hell or purgatory (1) 'Those who do what is true come to the light in order that the light may show that what they did was in obedience to God.' (John 3:10-21) (1) • Christians believe that all human beings are sinful and need forgiveness (1) the death of Jesus was part of God's plan and the means by which the forgiveness of sins is achieved (1) 'no one has ever gone up to heaven except the Son of Man, who came down from heaven' (John 3:10-21) (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated reason/development • Development that does not relate both to the reason and to the question. 	5

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
1(d)	<p data-bbox="349 285 711 317">AO2 12 marks, SPaG 3 marks</p> <p data-bbox="349 359 1263 495">Candidates must underpin their analysis and evaluation with knowledge and understanding. Candidates will be required to demonstrate thorough knowledge and understanding as well as accuracy of religion and belief when responding to the question and in meeting AO2 descriptors.</p> <p data-bbox="349 537 407 569">AO2</p> <p data-bbox="349 575 748 606">Arguments for the statement:</p> <ul data-bbox="399 613 1289 930" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="399 613 1289 716">• Believing in Jesus as God and human gives Christians the chance to see what God is like, the love and compassion shown by Jesus inspires Christians today to share God's love <li data-bbox="399 722 1289 825">• Jesus is not separate from God, Christians believe that Jesus has two natures, human and God in one person, this is the great mystery of Jesus' life <li data-bbox="399 831 1289 930">• Understanding Jesus was fully human yet fully God, this means that he can understand the physical and emotional pain we might suffer yet he had divine powers that show his greatness. <p data-bbox="349 972 805 1003">Arguments against the statement:</p> <ul data-bbox="399 1045 1289 1541" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="399 1045 1289 1253">• Although they will recognise that Jesus is both fully human and fully God, some Catholics may feel that the best way to understand Jesus is as fully human, as during his mortal life he experienced the things that humans experience today, such as suffering and hurt. Because he experienced these things people may feel closer to Jesus through his mortal experiences <li data-bbox="399 1260 1289 1396">• The best way to understand Jesus is as the Saviour of the world; this enables Catholics to recognise the influence that he can have in their everyday lives as they seek forgiveness for the sins that perform on a daily basis <li data-bbox="399 1402 1289 1541">• Understanding Jesus as the Messiah enables Catholics to recognise his place and identity as the fulfilment of Old Testament prophecy; this helps them understand in a more concrete way why Jesus came to earth. <p data-bbox="349 1619 753 1650">Accept any other valid response.</p> <p data-bbox="349 1692 1282 1795">Candidates who do not consider different viewpoints within the religious tradition (as instructed in the question) cannot achieve marks beyond Level 2.</p>	15

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
Level 1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information/issues are identified and make superficial connections among a limited range of elements in the question, underpinned by isolated elements of understanding of religion and belief. Judgements are supported by generic arguments to produce a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 2	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superficial connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question, underpinned by a limited understanding of religion and belief. Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made. Judgements are supported by an attempt to appraise evidence, much of which may be superficial, leading to a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 3	7-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by an accurate understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question. Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of many, but not all, of the elements in the question. Judgements are supported by the appraisal of evidence, some of which may be superficial, leading to a partially justified conclusion.
Level 4	10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critically deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by a sustained, accurate and thorough understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among the full range of elements in the question. Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question. Judgements are fully supported by the comprehensive appraisal of evidence, leading to a fully justified conclusion.

SPaG

Marks		Descriptors
0 marks	No marks awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The candidate writes nothing.• The candidate's response does not relate to the question.• The candidate's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning.
1 marks	Threshold performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidates spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy.• Candidates use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall.• Candidates use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate.
2 marks	Intermediate performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidates spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy.• Candidates use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall.• Candidates use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate.
3 marks	High performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidates spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy.• Candidates use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall.• Candidates use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(a)	<p>AO1 3 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each point identified up to a maximum of three.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholics receive grace from God (1) • Sacraments mark the journey of faith for Catholics (1) • They are an outward sign of an invisible grace (1) • Allows a person's sins to be forgiven (1) • It is a way of renewing and strengthening faith (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists (maximum of one mark) 	3

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(b)	<p>AO1 4 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for providing a reason. Award a second mark for development of the reason. Up to a maximum of four.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provides a calm and structured meditation (1) they meditate on the mystery associated with that decade (1) • Praying the rosary brings spiritual benefits (1) including serving as a source of comfort during difficult times (1) • It creates a sense of peace, diverting the mind from material desires (1) increasing awareness and intuition and strengthening love in relationships (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated reason/ development • Development that does not relate both to the reason and to the question 	4

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(c)	<p>AO1 5 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each teaching. Award further marks for each development of the teaching up to a maximum of four marks. Award one further mark for any relevant source of wisdom or authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Catholic Church teaches that all people are created by God (1) and therefore all Catholics have an obligation to ensure that everyone is treated fairly (1) as they are called to be an instrument of God for the liberation and promotion of the poor in <i>Evangelii Gaudium</i> 187 (1) • Christ's kingdom is called a kingdom of justice, love and peace (1) which means that all leaders have a duty to govern over a just society (1) 'society must guarantee the benefit of all human beings is taught' (<i>Evangelii Gaudium</i> 183) (1) • Jesus is referred to as a just judge (1) for Catholics he is therefore a model for all legal systems which should deliver impartial justice (1), as he will judge people like in the Parable of the sheep and the goats (<i>Matthew</i> 25:31-46) (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated teaching development • Development that does not relate both to the teaching and to the question. 	5

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
2(d)	<p>AO2 12 marks</p> <p>Candidates must underpin their analysis and evaluation with knowledge and understanding. Candidates will be required to demonstrate thorough knowledge and understanding as well as accuracy of religion and belief when responding to the question and in meeting AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>AO2 Arguments for the statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local churches are the focal point of Catholic identity, they are where people gather to celebrate Mass and receive the sacraments, they provide discussions and prayer groups, sermons and Bible study, allowing people to learn more about God • The local church often supports the Catholic school, providing an opportunity to evangelise the young people and serve the wider community through activities such as scouts, children’s play groups, youth groups, thus bringing more people into the church • The local parish has groups that bear witness to the Gospel message showing love and faith in action, they frequently organise events that allow them to share their mission with others. <p>Arguments against the statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious people attempting to convert each other could be a form of discrimination: they are saying the members of the other faith are inferior because they need converting. • Some people seek to evangelise individually by being a good Christian and living a good life so that others may freely choose to follow their example • It can lead to arguments and even violence when people are told that their religion is wrong or not the whole truth. <p>Accept any other valid response.</p> <p>Candidates who do not consider different viewpoints within the religious tradition (as instructed in the question) cannot achieve marks beyond Level 2.</p>	12

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information/issues are identified and make superficial connections among a limited range of elements in the question, underpinned by isolated elements of understanding of religion and belief. Judgements are supported by generic arguments to produce a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superficial connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question, underpinned by a limited understanding of religion and belief. Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made. Judgements are supported by an attempt to appraise evidence, much of which may be superficial, leading to a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by an accurate understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question. Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of many, but not all, of the elements in the question. Judgements are supported by the appraisal of evidence, some of which may be superficial, leading to a partially justified conclusion.
Level 4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critically deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by a sustained, accurate and thorough understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among the full range of elements in the question. Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question. Judgements are fully supported by the comprehensive appraisal of evidence, leading to a fully justified conclusion.