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Edexcel

## Mark Scheme (Results)

November 2020

Pearson Edexcel GCSE

In Religious Studies B (3RB0) (Short Course)

Paper 2: Area of Study 2 – Religion, Peace and  
Conflict

Option 2B 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.

**Paper 2: Religion, Peace and Conflict 2B - Christianity Mark Scheme - 2020**

<b>Question number</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Reject</b>	<b>Mark</b>
<b>1 (a)</b>	<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"> <li>• The Trinity is included in the Creeds (1)</li> <li>• Some Christians will bless themselves using the sign of the cross (1)</li> <li>• Christians are baptised using the trinitarian formula (1)</li> <li>• The Trinity is included in the prayer the 'Glory Be' (1)</li> <li>• Many icons depict the Trinity (1).</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lists (Maximum of one mark)</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>

<b>Question number</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Reject</b>	<b>Mark</b>
<b>1(b)</b>	<p>AO1 4 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for providing a teaching. Award a second mark for development of the teaching. Up to a maximum of four marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christians believe that there is everlasting life after this one (1) they believe that those who live good Christian lives will go to heaven (1)</li> <li>• Jesus taught that those who believe will have eternal life (1) John records 'whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life' (3:16) (1)</li> <li>• Christians teach that after death people will be judged by God (1) this is shown in the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats (1).</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repeated teaching/ development</li> <li>• Development that does not relate both to the teaching given and to the question.</li> </ul>	<b>4</b>

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"> <li>• Christians may wonder why a loving God would allow them to suffer (1), many Christians suffer from diseases and pain (1) even though Psalm 103:3 says God 'forgives all your sins and heals all your diseases' (1)</li> <li>• Christians believe God is all powerful, so should be able to prevent suffering (1). However, it is clear that suffering often happens to believers, contrary to biblical teaching about God (1), 'he does not treat us as our sins deserve or repay us according to our iniquities' (Psalm 103:10) (1)</li> <li>• Christians might wonder why good people suffer (1) that a Father God would not let his children suffer (1) the Psalm says 'As a father has compassion on his children, so the Lord has compassion on those who fear him' (103:13) (1).</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repeated reason/ development</li> <li>• Development that does not relate both to the reason given and to the question</li> <li>• Reference to a source of wisdom that does not relate to the reason given.</li> </ul>	5

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
1(d)	<p>AO2 12 marks, SPaG 3 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><b>AO2</b></p> <p><b>Arguments for the statement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most Christians believe that to be saved a person must have faith in God, and that this means that they must follow the laws that God has laid down, by doing his will they achieve salvation</li> <li>• Most Christians believe that after this life Christians are judged on how they have lived, they will achieve salvation if they have lived a righteous life, and a sinless life is one lived according to God's laws</li> <li>• Some Christians would maintain that love of God is what is required to be saved. John 14:21 says 'Whoever has my commands and keeps them is the one who loves me.' Thus, to be saved a Christian must to keep God's laws.</li> </ul> <p><b>Arguments against the statement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some Christians believe that the death of Jesus was all that was needed for humanity to be saved, it was the purpose of his death and resurrection</li> <li>• The Bible shows that people will be forgiven for their sins, Matthew 6:14 says 'your heavenly Father will also forgive you' so that people can be saved even though they may not be able to keep God's laws</li> <li>• Some Christians would say that Baptism is required for salvation rather than a requirement to keep God's laws. Mark's Gospel says 'Whoever believes and is baptised will be saved, but whoever does not believe will be condemned' (16:16), it does not mention keeping laws.</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other valid response.</p> <p>Candidates who do not consider different viewpoints within the religious tradition or non-religious viewpoints (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"> <li>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.</li> <li>Judgements are supported by generic arguments to produce a conclusion that is not fully justified.</li> </ul>
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Superficial connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question, underpinned by a limited understanding of religion and belief.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Level 3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Level 4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

**SPaG**

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



Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
<b>2(a)</b>	<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"> <li>• Christians feel that the punishment should try to reform the criminal (1)</li> <li>• They think Christians should offer forgiveness to the criminal (1)</li> <li>• The treatment of criminals should reflect the God given dignity of the person (1)</li> <li>• It should ensure that the criminals are treated justly (1)</li> <li>• It should rehabilitate them back into society (1).</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lists (maximum of one mark)</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
<b>2(b)</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 marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some Christians believe justice helps victims come to terms with their ordeal (1) allowing them to learn to forgive the offender (1)</li> <li>• Some Christians believe it is important as it reflects God's justice (1) it enables victims to understand that there is an ultimate judge (1)</li> <li>• Some Christians believe justice demonstrates to the victim that their feelings have been considered (1), it is a sign of compassion to the victim (1).</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repeated reason/ development</li> <li>• Reject development that does not relate both to the reason given and to the question.</li> </ul>	<b>4</b>

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(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"> <li>• Some teach that it would make the executioner as bad as the offender (1), Matthew teaches 'But I tell you, do not resist an evil person. If anyone slaps you on the right cheek, turn to them the other cheek also.' (5:39) (1) showing that it is more Christian to forgive the person than to react (1).</li> <li>• Some Christians teach that using the death penalty is the same as murder (1), it is taking away someone else's life which no one has the right to do (1) Jesus said, 'Let any one of you who is without sin be the first to throw a stone at her' (John 8:7) (1).</li> <li>• Some Christians teach that it is wrong because it is against the explicit teachings of God (1) the Decalogue includes a commandment against killing (1) In Exodus 20:13 it teaches 'You shall not murder.' (1)</li> </ul> <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repeated reason/ development</li> <li>• Development that does not relate both to the reason given and to the question</li> <li>• Reference to a source of wisdom that does not relate to the reason given.</li> </ul>	5

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
2(d)	<p data-bbox="363 279 558 310">AO2 12 marks</p> <p data-bbox="363 359 1292 548">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="363 596 428 627"><b>AO2</b></p> <p data-bbox="363 636 802 667"><b>Arguments for the statement:</b></p> <ul data-bbox="363 676 1292 1066" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="363 676 1292 785">• Reformation is the main aim of punishment for Christians, because it supports the concept of forgiveness that is at the root of the teaching of Jesus</li> <li data-bbox="363 793 1292 945">• If punishment aims to reform a criminal it will give them the opportunity to be sorry for their wrong doings and to change, Christians would support this as it echoes the actions of Jesus with sinners</li> <li data-bbox="363 953 1292 1066">• Christians would support reformation as the main aim of punishment as it enables both the offender and the victim to move on in their lives and participate in society more fully.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="363 1115 867 1146"><b>Arguments against the statement:</b></p> <ul data-bbox="363 1155 1305 1661" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="363 1155 1305 1306">• Some Christians may feel that punishment needs to prevent people from committing the crimes in the first place, and that deterrence is a better aim of punishment as it is preferable to the breaking of laws</li> <li data-bbox="363 1314 1305 1503">• Some Christians feel that the main aim of punishment is to protect the innocent, that the main teachings of Christianity are about love of neighbour and thus punishment should show people are loved by protecting them, not trying to reform the offender</li> <li data-bbox="363 1512 1305 1661">• A minority of Christians feel that the aim of punishment is retribution, that if a person has broken the laws of the land they should be made to pay for it, rather than have help given to them.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="363 1709 808 1740">Accept any other valid response.</p> <p data-bbox="363 1789 1263 1900">Candidates who do not consider different viewpoints within the religious tradition or non-religious viewpoints (as instructed in the question) cannot achieve marks beyond Level 2.</p>	<p data-bbox="1331 1871 1373 1900"><b>12</b></p>

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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, including any relevant philosophical and/or ethical arguments.</li> <li>Judgements are supported by generic arguments to produce a conclusion that is not fully justified.</li> </ul>
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Superficial connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question, with a limited understanding of religion and belief, including relevant philosophical and/or ethical arguments.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Level 3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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, including any relevant philosophical and/or ethical arguments. Connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Level 4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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, including any relevant philosophical and/or ethical arguments. Connections are made among the full range of elements in the question.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>