



**General Certificate of Secondary Education
January 2019**

Religious Studies

Paper 1

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

[GRS11]

WEDNESDAY 16 JANUARY, 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 St Patrick

- (a) (i) Sixteen
(AO1) [1]
- (ii) Shamrock/three leaf clover
(AO1) [1]
- (iii) The Confession/The Letter
(AO1) [1]
- (iv) Dreams/Visions
(AO1) [1]
- (v) 17th March
(AO1) [1]

(b) Answers may include:

- During his first time in Ireland he had been converted to the Christian faith and he wanted to return to the island of his captivity to share it with the Irish people.
- Patrick experienced a vision that the Irish people were calling him to come back to Ireland. Patrick was called by God to embark on a missionary journey.
- After receiving his initial training in France, he felt that he was ready to spread the Christian faith.
- It is believed by some scholars that he was commissioned by the Church authorities to come to Ireland.
- Patrick wanted to show praise and thanks to God for answering his prayers and allowing him to escape from slavery.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1) [5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Patrick is a good role model for Christians today as he showed repentance and forgiveness.
- Patrick made many sacrifices to spread the word of God.
- He was loyal to God and responded to God's will.
- Patrick explained the teachings of Christianity in a way people would listen and understand.
- He showed determination, courage and faith.

On the other hand:

- Patrick is not a good example because his experience of life was in a different context and culture.
- Some people today do not give Patrick his place in the religious activities as they are unaware of his teachings.
- The issues Patrick addressed are not the issues the Church faces today.
- There are more prominent men and woman in society today who can set good examples.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

15

AVAILABLE
MARKS

2 Church Government

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) (i) The Pope
(AO1) [1]

- (ii) Answers may include any three of the following:
- In charge of a group of parishes called a diocese.
 - To spread the faith to all people in the diocese.
 - Administer the Sacrament of Confirmation.
 - Administer the Sacrament of Ordination.
 - Bless holy oils which are used in the sacraments.
 - To attend important meetings regarding the Church, e.g. Irish Bishops' Conference.

Accept valid alternatives
(AO1) [3]

(iii) A priest
(AO1) [1]

- (b) Answers may include:
- Leaders of the Church have been inspired by God to carry out their role in leading his Church on earth.
 - The role of minister/pastor/priest is to lead the congregation in worship; he is specifically trained to carry out this role.
 - The minister/pastor/priest is also there as a guide to faith and give help and advice to those who require it.
 - Only the priest in the Catholic tradition can perform important tasks such as say Mass and hear confession so therefore is the most important person.

On the other hand:

- St Paul compared the Church to the body of Christ, emphasising that everyone is equal, and no-one is less important.
- Everyone within the Church community has different roles to help assist in the running of their local church community. St Paul taught that everyone should feel valued and important as they are members of the one body.
- In some traditions everyone is actively involved in the running of the church because it is a church based on a priesthood of all believers.
- Without the congregation there would be no leader therefore everyone is important.
- The Bible is the only source of authority for Christians. God is most important not human leaders.

Accept valid alternatives
Mark in levels
(AO2) [10]

15

3 Worship

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

- In the Catholic Church the Liturgy of the Word consists of Scripture readings from both the Old Testament and New Testament.
- Psalms from the Old Testament are sung or said in some traditions.
- In the Church of Ireland canticles are based on passages of Scripture which contain a strong reminder of aspects of their beliefs.
- A sermon/homily is based on a passage of Scripture and its relevance for today is explained by the minister, pastor or priest.
- Some prayers in Church services are taken from the Bible which Christians recite together, e.g. The Lord's Prayer.
- The Bible is also used as an aid to prayer in Church. It reminds Christians of the importance of God's Word. The Bible is central to Church worship.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- It is a summary of the key beliefs of the Christian faith.
- It gives factual clarity especially against heresy.
- It emphasises the teaching of the Trinity based on belief in God, Jesus and the Holy Spirit.
- By memorising and reciting it during church worship the congregation reinforce what they believe.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- The congregation give little or no thought to what they are saying and just recite the prayers.
- They create a lack of freshness in worship and the congregation can become complacent in their worship.
- It puts young people off because they are looking for variety and vitality in acts of worship rather than the same responses every week.

On the other hand:

- It helps younger members of the congregation learn the key aspects of worship.
- People feel more comfortable with what is happening as they know exactly what they have to say. Changes to worship components can create a sense of unease.
- They reinforce what they believe, and they strengthen the faith of those who are worshipping.
- It gives a structure to the act of worship.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

15

4 The Role of the Church in Contemporary Society

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) Answers may include examples of the following:

- Decline in religious belief in a secularised world.
- Church attendance figures have decreased in recent times.
- Corruption and abuse scandals within some Church traditions
- Moral dilemmas, e.g. matters of life and death, matters of equality.
- People have become increasingly cynical after the Enlightenment period.
- Church appears to be out of date in a modern era.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- Churches offer a wide range of fun activities and clubs, e.g. BB, Scouts, Guides, youth clubs, football teams which are open to different Christian traditions.
- Creates opportunities to make new friends and breaks down barriers.
- They meet leaders who show commitment and are interested in them and become more involved in the life of their Church.
- It allows them to follow the teaching of Jesus, e.g. Sermon on the Mount. They may also realise how important Christ is in each other's faith traditions and discover how much truth they have in common.
- Taking part in inter-faith activities creates an atmosphere where people of differing traditions can share their faith with each other and have mutual respect. It also creates an opportunity for controlled dialogue allowing them to disagree without being disagreeable.

On the other hand:

- Many young people see the Church in a negative way as not being in tune with today's society.
- Due to family upbringing it is often difficult to break down barriers where prejudices exist.
- Young people can be reluctant to come to Church premises for organised activities because it would appear to be 'uncool' with their peers.
- Churches are not innovative enough to attract the present generation.
- The history of division among different traditions may cause resentment and bitterness among young people.

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 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:

- To remember the great men and women of the Church and how they have contributed to the spread of the faith down through the centuries.
- They are an inspiration and example to Christians today as they have shown how to serve God and their fellow men and women.
- They are examples of loyalty to God even to the point of death.
- Some Christians believe that due to their closeness to God they can intercede on their behalf.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Christmas is the most important festival as it recalls the birth of Christ.
- Christmas is a festival which emphasises the message of peace, hope and joy.
- Christmas is a time of anticipation as Christians await the coming of the Messiah.
- Christmas is a reminder that Christ is the Light of the World.

On the other hand:

- Without Easter and the Resurrection of Jesus there would be no Christian faith.
- The Resurrection confirmed who Jesus was and that the predictions he made about himself had come true.
- Easter gives Christians the confidence that other statements he made will also come true, for example his Second Coming.
- Easter gives Christians the assurance of eternal life.
- It is less commercialised than Christmas and it is easier to focus on the religious significance of the events.
- The build up to the festival reminds Christians of the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

6 Baptism

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

- A description of an infant or adult baptism ceremony in any of the Christian denominations.
- Candidates should identify the denomination being described.
- Sign of welcoming/admission to the Christian Church.
- Role of parents and god parents.
- Scripture readings.
- Include the use of important words, actions and symbols used in the baptismal ceremony.
- Testimonies or vows to affirm faith to Jesus.
- Final prayers/blessing.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(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:

- A person who follows the teachings of Jesus and shows concern for others is leading a good Christian life.
- You can still be a good person without receiving the sacrament of Baptism as it is an invisible sign of the presence of God. Christians believe that this presence can also be experienced in other ways, e.g. doing good deeds.
- A person may be brought up in a good Christian home living out the Christian values without ever coming forward for baptism.
- Every child is a precious gift from God regardless of baptism.
- Some Christians don't practise baptism, e.g. Salvation Army and Quakers.

On the other hand:

- The sacrament of baptism officially welcomes you as a member of the Church.
- Without baptism a person is unable to receive other sacraments.
- Baptism is a public declaration of one's faith and commitment in living a Christian life.
- Taking part in baptism enables people to focus on God and experience God in a way which will help them live a good Christian life.
- Some Christians believe that God's grace is given to those who receive baptism.
- Jesus was baptised and therefore all Christians should follow this example.
- Baptism removes sin.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

AVAILABLE
MARKS

7 Church Architecture and Furnishings

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

Candidates may refer to any Christian denomination(s).

- **Pulpit:** used for preaching; located centrally in some denominations (such as Presbyterian or Methodist) or located to one side of the church (Church of Ireland or Roman Catholic).
- **Altar/Communion table:** Used during a celebration of the Eucharist/ Mass/Holy Communion; located centrally in some denominations (such as Church of Ireland or Roman Catholic) or located to one side of the church (Presbyterian or Methodist).
- **Reading desk/Ambo:** Used for readings from scripture; located in a prominent position at the front of the church.
- **Baptismal Font:** Used for the baptism of infants; located at the front of the church (Presbyterian or Methodist) or at the back near the door (Church of Ireland or Roman Catholic).

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- Church buildings are generally constructed in one of three shapes: rectangular/barn style, cruciform or circular.
- Some have other unique features such as hall and tower or gothic style.
- Churches that are barn style are used by denominations that focus on the importance of the Word of God. Associated mainly with Baptist and Presbyterian Churches.
- Churches that are cruciform meaning they are cross shaped tend to highlight the importance of the death of Christ. It is divided into three main parts; (1) the nave which is the main part or body of the church where the congregation sits (2) the transepts often used for small chapels and the (3) chancel which is the sanctuary area for the altar and possibly the choir.
- Churches that are circular are often new or modern churches. This style of Church represents community and fellowship. It also highlights that every member of the church is of equal importance. The circle also represents Christ's never-ending love for his people.
- Churches which are hall and tower are very similar to barn style churches. Historically church buildings were seen to be a place of refuge from attacks. Some church buildings may also look like a fortress. The tower is symbolic of taking refuge in God. High towers are often decorated with steeples or spires pointing towards the sky symbolise the resurrection of Christ.
- Churches that are gothic in style are from the Middle Ages and Victorian times. It is associated with high ceilings and pointed arches, large towers and spires. The design points to the mystery and holiness along with the majesty of God.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Churches that contain ornate and elaborate furnishings can be a distraction to the worship.
- The money spent on furnishings could be put to better use for example providing for those who are less fortunate.
- Plain and simple interiors are easier to maintain and cost-effective.
- God can be worshipped anywhere and plain buildings are just as practical as elaborate ones.
- The quality of worship is more important than the ornate décor.
- Church buildings are not necessary as it is the people who are the Church and not the building. The first Christians worshipped God in each others' homes.

On the other hand:

- Church buildings are beautiful and grand which reflect the glory of God and only the best should be used. They can create a sense of awe and wonder which improves the quality of worship.
- Paintings and stained-glass windows can be used to reinforce aspects of the Christian message and therefore they are an aid to worship.
- Beautiful buildings might attract people to join the church, as most people enjoy nice surroundings.
- Church buildings are central focal point in a community, they are a sanctuary and place of refuge.
- Church buildings remind people to practise their faith in public.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

Section B

40

SPaG

5

Total

105

**AVAILABLE
MARKS**