



**General Certificate of Secondary Education
January 2019**

Religious Studies

Paper 5

**Christianity through a Study
of the Gospel of Mark**

[GRS51]

MONDAY 21 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 Jesus the Miracle Worker

- (a) (i) Bartimaeus (Mark 10:46)
(AO1) [1]
- (ii) Son of David (Mark 10:47)
(AO1) [1]
- (iii) Twelve years old (Mark 5:42)
(AO1) [1]
- (iv) Simon Peter (Mark 1:30)
(AO1) [1]
- (v) The demons knew who he was (Mark 1: 34)
(AO1) [1]

(b) Answers may include:

- In Jesus' miracle stories the key to healing was faith, e.g. the woman with the haemorrhage showed faith by touching Jesus' cloak. In the paralysed man story, the four friends showed faith by bringing the man to Jesus. In the story of Bartimaeus, he showed faith by calling out for help.
- The boy with the evil spirit, the father cried out to for help to have more faith. This can be identified as a form of prayer.
- People who show faith in Jesus believe he can help them through the problems they face in life.
- Jesus was unable to perform miracles in his own hometown as the people did not have any faith in him.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1) [5]

(c) Answers may include:

- The miracles demonstrate the power of God for e.g. the calming of the storm shows that Jesus had God's power over nature.
- The feeding of the 5000 shows that Jesus was Son of God because he could multiply the loaves and fishes. God's son feeds the hungry.
- His healing miracles show that as God's Son he could cure physical illnesses for e.g. Bartimaeus refers to him as Son of David which is a synonym for Messiah.
- The resurrection is the ultimate proof that Jesus is Son of God.

On the other hand:

- They are not proof except to those who believe them.
- Jesus refused to give proofs when asked to do so.
- The miracle stories may have been exaggerated.
- They defy natural law, so they cannot have happened.
- It is not only in the miracles that Jesus is depicted as Son of God.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

15

AVAILABLE
MARKS

2 The Death of Jesus

AVAILABLE
MARKS

- (a) (i) Judas Iscariot (Mark 14:10)
(AO1) [1]
- (ii) A kiss (Mark 14:44)
(AO1) [1]
- (iii) Answers may include:
- Placed a crown of thorns on his head.
 - Dressed him in a purple robe.
 - They saluted him – “long live the king of the Jews”.
 - Beat him.
 - Spat on him.
 - Bowed down to him (Mark 15:17–19).
- (AO1) [2]
- (iv) Golgotha (The place of the skull) in Jerusalem (Mark 15:22)
(AO1) [1]
- (b) Answers may include:
- Jesus was arrested and put to death.
 - The disciples deserted him.
 - Jesus had to suffer a lot of pain.
- On the other hand:
- Jesus conquered death through his resurrection.
 - Jesus established his universal Church.
 - Jesus foretold his death and resurrection.
 - Jesus saved many people from sin and death.
 - The disciples continued his work on earth.
- Accept valid alternatives
Mark in levels
(AO2) [10]

15

3 Jesus cleanses the Temple

AVAILABLE
MARKS

- (a) Candidates may select and describe the main features from Mark 11:16–19.

He overturned the tables of the moneychangers and the stools of those who sold pigeons, ¹⁶ and he would not let anyone carry anything through the Temple courtyards. ¹⁷ He then taught the people: “It is written in the Scriptures that God said, ‘My Temple will be called a house of prayer for the people of all nations.’ But you have turned it into a hideout for thieves!” ¹⁸ The chief priests and the teachers of the Law heard of this, so they began looking for some way to kill Jesus. They were afraid of him, because the whole crowd was amazed at his teaching. ¹⁹ When evening came, Jesus and his disciples left the city.

Mark in levels
(AO1)

[5]

- (b) Answers may include:

- Jesus reacted violently to the trading that was going on in God’s house and this in turn would have upset and angered Jewish leaders.
- Jesus embarrassed Jewish leaders for allowing trading to take place in the holiest site for Jews.
- Jesus suggests that the Temple was for all nations – this challenged the Jewish belief that Jews were God’s chosen race and the Temple was solely for Jews.
- Allowing anyone else into the Temple would have compromised its purity.

Accept valid alternatives
Mark in levels
(AO1)

[5]

- (c) Answers may include:

- The world is becoming increasingly secular with many people opting to have no religious faith at all and so people may find it difficult to gain support when standing up for their beliefs.
- Lack of faith in the world has led to a decrease in moral values, people generally do not care.
- Christians who demonstrate for what they believe in are usually ignored or it can lead to violence and unrest.
- Standing up for beliefs can lead to division.

On the other hand:

- Christians today do a lot for social injustice in society.
- Christians always do their best in ensuring people are treated equally, for example many laws protect the rights of individuals in society.
- Christians show empathy and respect to those of different faiths and beliefs.
- There are many Christian organisations which have been set up to fight against injustice, e.g. Christian Aid, Salvation Army, Trócaire.

Accept valid alternatives
Mark in levels
(AO2)

[5]

15

4 Demands of the Kingdom

(a) Candidates may select and describe the main features from Mark 12:41–44.

⁴¹ As Jesus sat near the Temple treasury, he watched the people as they dropped in their money. Many rich men dropped in a lot of money; ⁴² then a poor widow came along and dropped in two little copper coins, worth about a penny. ⁴³ He called his disciples together and said to them, “I tell you that this poor widow put more in the offering box than all the others. ⁴⁴ For the others put in what they had to spare of their riches; but she, poor as she is, put in all she had—she gave all she had to live on.”

Mark in levels
(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- In some circumstances, Christians are expected to die or face persecution for their beliefs.
- Jesus explained that discipleship involved making sacrifices.
- Priests, ministers and missionary workers make sacrifices in order to live out their vocation.

On the other hand:

- Jesus’ teaching on the cost of discipleship is hard to apply in today’s world.
- Society today has caused changes in the attitude of people. Most people like to know what they will get in return for giving up their time and money.
- Christians today rely too much on material possessions and so are unable to make such sacrifices.
- Christians who devote their life to Christ do not have to give up everything.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels
(AO2)

[10]

15

Section A

60

**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

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 Healing on the Sabbath

- (a) Candidate may select and describe the main events from Mark 3: 1–6.

Then Jesus went back to the synagogue, where there was a man who had a paralyzed hand. ² Some people were there who wanted to accuse Jesus of doing wrong; so they watched him closely to see whether he would cure the man on the Sabbath. ³ Jesus said to the man, “Come up here to the front.” ⁴ Then he asked the people, “What does our Law allow us to do on the Sabbath? To help or to harm? To save someone’s life or to destroy it?” But they did not say a thing. ⁵ Jesus was angry as he looked around at them, but at the same time he felt sorry for them, because they were so stubborn and wrong. Then he said to the man, “Stretch out your hand.” He stretched it out, and it became well again. ⁶ So the Pharisees left the synagogue and met at once with some members of Herod’s party, and they made plans to kill Jesus.

Mark in levels
(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- They differed over their interpretation of the Jewish Law.
- Jesus criticised the oral traditions of the Pharisees.
- The Pharisees created 39 Sabbath prohibitions. These laws were very strict, the Pharisees came into conflict with Jesus as they believed he was breaking their Sabbath Laws – oral tradition and so preventing the coming of the Kingdom.
- Jesus believed that Sabbath was made for the good of man; man was not made for the Sabbath. Therefore, it is better to help someone in need on the Sabbath rather than obey the Sabbath Law which counted healing and helping as work.
- Jesus believed the Torah was intended to give glory to God and to help humans. Saving lives was more important than just an action to prevent death; it was about enabling someone to enjoy life to the full.
- Jesus believed by healing the man he was fulfilling the Torah.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Many Christians regard Sunday as a day for families to spend quality time together.
- Some jobs require people to work on a Sunday, e.g. the emergency services.
- The Catholic Church has a vigil mass on a Saturday evening. Therefore, Catholics are not required to attend Church on a Sunday.
- Christians can worship God any day of the week – it doesn't have to be on a Sunday.

On the other hand:

- Christians should obey the commandment to keep the Sabbath day holy.
- Jesus rose from the dead on a Sunday so Christians should always celebrate this event.
- The idea of one day of rest a week should be supported by everyone and not just Christians.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

6 Discipleship

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) Candidates may select and describe the main events from Mark 2:13–17.

¹³ Jesus went back again to the shore of Lake Galilee. A crowd came to him, and he started teaching them. ¹⁴ As he walked along, he saw a tax collector, Levi son of Alphaeus, sitting in his office. Jesus said to him, “Follow me.” Levi got up and followed him. ¹⁵ Later on Jesus was having a meal in Levi’s house.^[a] A large number of tax collectors and other outcasts was following Jesus, and many of them joined him and his disciples at the table. ¹⁶ Some teachers of the Law, who were Pharisees, saw that Jesus was eating with these outcasts and tax collectors, so they asked his disciples, “Why does he eat with such people?” ¹⁷ Jesus heard them and answered, “People who are well do not need a doctor, but only those who are sick. I have not come to call respectable people, but outcasts.”

Mark in levels
(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- True disciples will be willing to make sacrifices in life in order to follow Christ.
- Acceptance of challenges and sorrow – a willingness to carry one’s cross.
- Disciples need to be patient and determined.
- Put the needs of others before your own needs.
- To show love and care for your neighbour.
- Disciples will show humility.
- Disciples must show faith and trust in God at all times.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels
(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Christians are too concerned about what others think.
- Christianity is not considered to be fashionable or cool in the 21st century.
- Christians are ashamed and embarrassed because of the recent abuses within the church.
- Recent fall in numbers attending public worship is a sign that Christians have competing demands on their time.
- It is increasingly controversial to share your faith in public life.

On the other hand:

- Christians may use symbols to display their beliefs and to share their faith with others, i.e. crucifix worn as a piece of jewellery.
- Christians may put up religious images or symbols in their homes in order to share their faith with others.
- Christians actively take part in and support Christian charities in order to share their faith with others.
- Christians actively do good deeds for others – loving thy neighbour is a sign of sharing the faith.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

AVAILABLE
MARKS

7 The Identity of Jesus

AVAILABLE
MARKS

- (a) Candidates may select and describe the main events from Mark 11:1–11.

As they approached Jerusalem, near the towns of Bethphage and Bethany, they came to the Mount of Olives. Jesus sent two of his disciples on ahead² with these instructions: “Go to the village there ahead of you. As soon as you get there, you will find a colt tied up that has never been ridden. Untie it and bring it here.”³ And if someone asks you why you are doing that, say that the Master needs it and will send it back at once.”⁴ So they went and found a colt out in the street, tied to the door of a house. As they were untying it,⁵ some of the bystanders asked them, “What are you doing, untying that colt?”⁶ They answered just as Jesus had told them, and the crowd let them go.⁷ They brought the colt to Jesus, threw their cloaks over the animal, and Jesus got on.⁸ Many people spread their cloaks on the road, while others cut branches in the field and spread them on the road.⁹ The people who were in front and those who followed behind began to shout, “Praise God! God bless him who comes in the name of the Lord!”¹⁰ God bless the coming kingdom of King David, our father! Praise be to God!”¹¹ Jesus entered Jerusalem, went into the Temple, and looked around at everything. But since it was already late in the day, he went out to Bethany with the twelve disciples.

Mark in levels
(AO1)

[5]

- (b) Answers may include:

- Jesus was confirming that he was the Messiah.
- Jesus fulfilled Zechariah’s prophecy.
- Jesus confirmed that he was a humble servant by riding a colt.
- It is important as the crowds believed Jesus to be the Messiah by placing cloaks and palm branches on the ground.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels
(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- King David was regarded as the greatest king of Israel.
- Jews expected the Messiah would be a descendent of King David.
- When people used this title for Jesus they believed him to be the Messiah, e.g. Entry into Jerusalem, healing of Bartimaeus.

On the other hand:

- Jesus calls himself by other titles, e.g. Son of Man.
- Son of God is the best title for Jesus. God declares Jesus as his son at his Baptism and Transfiguration.
- Saviour is a suitable title for Jesus. The name Jesus means 'one who saves'. Jesus spent his ministry saving people from sin and death.
- Jesus fulfilled the prophecies that he was the expected Messiah.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

Section B

SPaG

Total

**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

20

40

5

105