



Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Religious Studies

Paper 2b

The Christian Church with a Focus
on the Protestant Church

[GRE22]

Assessment

**MARK
SCHEME**

General Marking Instructions

Introduction

Mark schemes are intended to ensure that the GCSE examinations are marked consistently and fairly. The mark schemes provide teachers with an indication of the nature and range of students' responses likely to be worthy of credit. They also set out the criteria which they should apply in allocating marks to students' responses.

Assessment objectives

Below are the assessment objectives for Religious Studies.

Candidates must:

- AO1** demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority; and
- AO2** analyse and evaluate aspects of religion and belief, including their significance and influence.

Quality of students' responses

In marking the question paper, teachers should be looking for a quality of 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 students 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 students may produce. In the event of unanticipated answers, teachers are expected to use their professional judgement to assess the validity of answers.

Positive marking

Teachers are encouraged to be positive in their marking, giving appropriate credit for what students know, understand and can do rather than penalising students for errors or omissions. Teachers should make use of the whole of the available mark range for 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 schemes

Mark schemes for tasks or questions which require students 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

Tasks and questions requiring students to respond in extended writing are marked in terms of levels of response. In deciding which level of response to award, teachers 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, teachers are expected to use their professional judgement. The following guidance is provided to assist teachers.

- **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 in the level 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.

AO1 (5 mark responses):

Level 1: The student presents something relevant or worthy of credit; elementary knowledge and understanding.

Level 2: The student presents a clear knowledge and understanding with some development.

Level 3: The student presents a detailed answer showing very good development.

AO2 (5 mark responses):

Level 1: The student presents opinion supported by one simple reason.

Level 2: The student presents opinion supported by two simple reasons or one developed reason.

Level 3: The student presents a well-argued response with evidence of informed insights.

Quality of written communication

Quality of written communication is assessed in the extended writing questions worth 10 marks in Section B of each paper. These 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.

For conciseness, quality of written communication is distinguished within levels of response as follows:

Level 1: Quality of written communication is basic.

Level 2: Quality of written communication is limited.

Level 3: Quality of written communication is good.

Level 4: Quality of written communication is very good.

Level 5: Quality of written communication is excellent.

In interpreting these level descriptions, teachers should refer to the more detailed guidance which is provided on the next page:

AO2 (10 mark responses):

Level 1 (Basic): The student presents some information in a simple form. **Basic arguments** are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses and informed insights. Inaccurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar; inappropriate style of writing with no coherent structure. Basic use of specialist vocabulary.

Level 2 (Limited): The student presents one or two relevant points. **Limited arguments** are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses and informed insights, some accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar; style of writing just appropriate with limited coherent structure. Limited use of specialist vocabulary.

Level 3 (Good): A Level 3 response could be one-sided. One developed reason and one with slight development would reach this level. There must be relevance to religion, but this could be slight/general. **Good reasoned arguments** are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses and informed insights. Mainly accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar; a reasonably mature style of writing and some coherent structure evident. Good use of specialist vocabulary.

Level 4 (Very good): Different points of view must be considered, but the consideration does not need to be balanced i.e. one view could be much briefer than the other. **Well-formed and reasoned arguments** are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses and informed insights, accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar; a mature style of writing with a mainly coherent structure. Very good use of specialist vocabulary.

Level 5 (Excellent): The difference between Level 4 and Level 5 is the quality of the argument and the coherence of the response. There needs to be more than a passing reference to religion. However, the points of view may not be completely balanced, and a non-religious counter-argument is still acceptable. **Very well-formed and reasoned arguments** are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses and informed insights, highly accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar; a sophisticated style of writing set within a coherent structure. Excellent use of specialist vocabulary.

Section A

**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

Answer **all** questions.

1 The Early Church

(a) (i) The Apostles' Creed gives important facts about the life of Jesus. Name three of these facts.

- Jesus is Son of God, he is our Lord
- Conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit
- Born of the Virgin Mary
- Suffered under Pontious Pilate
- Was crucified, died and was buried
- He descended into hell
- He rose from the dead on the third day
- He ascended into heaven and sits at the right hand of God
- He will come to judge the living and the dead

(AO1)

[3]

(ii) Name two characteristics of the Early Church.

- Serving others
- Prayer
- Miracles
- Breaking Bread together
- Preaching and teaching
- Praising and singing hymns
- Christian behaviour – kind, compassionate, forgiveness and patience
- Communal living

(AO1)

[2]

(b) Explain why the events of Pentecost were so important for the Early Church.

**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

Target: Knowledge and understanding of the importance of Pentecost for the Early Church.

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Nothing relevant or worthy of credit.		0
Level 1	Something relevant or worthy of credit; elementary knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One relevant and accurate point. 	1
Level 2	A clear knowledge and understanding with some development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two relevant and accurate points. • Two or more relevant and accurate points with one developed. • A single point that is exceptionally well-developed may reach this level. 	2–3
Level 3	A detailed answer showing very good development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two or three relevant and accurate points with development. • Level 3 answers will be well-structured with good development. 	4–5

Answers may include:

- This day marks the beginning of the Early Church.
- Jesus fulfils his promise of the Holy Spirit.
- The Apostles received the gifts of the Holy Spirit.
- It confirms their belief in Jesus Christ, the Son of God.
- It is a fulfilment of Old Testament prophecy.
- 3000 people were baptised on this day.

(AO1)

[5]

- (c) “The Apostles’ Creed should be recited at all church services.”
Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.

Target: Evaluation of the purpose for reciting the Apostles Creed during church worship.

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Unsupported opinion or no relevant evaluation.		0
Level 1	Opinion supported by one simple reason.	The candidate presents some relevant information.	1
Level 2	Opinion supported by two simple reasons or one developed reason.	Reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses.	2–3
Level 3	A well-argued response with evidence of informed insights.	Well-formed and reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses.	4–5

Answers may include:

- The Apostles’ Creed is often said without meaning or conviction during worship and people usually do not focus on the words or meaning of the creed.
- It is a statement of the teachings of the Apostles. However people are not certain if it was actually put together or written by them.

On the other hand:

- The creed is a summary of the key beliefs of the Christian faith.
- It emphasises the teaching of the Trinity and the importance of God the Creator, Jesus the Saviour and the Holy Spirit.
- The creed helps to unify all believers.
- The creed gives factual clarity against heresy.
- By memorising and reciting the creed in church services the congregation are reminded of their faith.
- Regular recitation of the creed also allows for a better understanding of one’s beliefs.

Accept valid alternatives
(AO2)

[5]

15

AVAILABLE
MARKS

2 Ordination and the role of the minister or pastor

**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

(a) (i) Name two qualities that a good minister or pastor should have.

Committed Christian; Good communicator; Well organised;
Compassionate; Ability to work with all kinds of people
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1)

[2]

(ii) Name two duties a minister or pastor performs as well as leading church worship.

- Preaching & teaching the Word of God
- Preparing sermons
- Funerals
- Visit sick people at home or in hospital
- School visits
- Prison visits
- Chairing of meetings
- Lead bible study groups
- Administration work

(AO1)

[2]

(iii) Name a style of church government in a Protestant tradition of your choice.

- Episcopal model/hierarchical (Roman Catholic/Church of Ireland)
- Congregational (Baptist church)
- Representative model (Presbyterian)

(AO1)

[1]

(b) Do you think ordained ministers should be the only people to lead worship?

Give reasons for your answer.

Target: Analysis of the role of ordained clergy in worship.

**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Unsupported opinion or no relevant evaluation.		0
Level 1	Opinion supported by one simple reason.	The candidate presents some relevant information.	1
Level 2	Opinion supported by two simple reasons or one developed reason.	Reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses.	2–3
Level 3	A well-argued response with evidence of informed insights.	Well-formed and reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses.	4–5

Answers may include:

- Ordained ministers have been appointed or set apart to serve in the church and so they should lead church worship at all times.
- In training for ordination they have studied the scriptures in great detail and as a result are best qualified to preach and to lead worship.
- Leading worship is a very important part of their ministry as they have to guide their members in spiritual matters. If they always do it there will be consistency and continuity Sunday by Sunday.
- The ordained minister can lead the worship and use others to assist him in the delivery of the service.
- They are full time and paid and it is part of their responsibilities.

On the other hand:

- Some Protestants believe in the priesthood of all believers and that all Christians have a ministry to perform.
- In the Church of Ireland there are commissioned lay readers who lead worship.
- Some non ordained leaders have very special gifts which should be used in leading and these God given talents should be used for the benefit of the whole congregation.

Accept valid alternatives

(AO2)

[5]

(c) “Congregations expect too much from their ministers or pastors.”
Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.

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MARKS

Target: Evaluation of the demands placed on clergy.

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Unsupported opinion or no relevant evaluation.		0
Level 1	Opinion supported by one simple reason.	The candidate presents some relevant information.	1
Level 2	Opinion supported by two simple reasons or one developed reason.	Reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses.	2–3
Level 3	A well-argued response with evidence of informed insights.	Well-formed and reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses.	4–5

Answers may include:

- The roles and responsibilities of a minister/pastor are wide ranging. They are expected to organise and lead church worship; to take baptisms, funerals and weddings; to carry out pastoral visits and administrative duties; to be involved in the community by serving on the Board of Governors of a school. This requires very careful time management.
- Clergy can be on call literally 24 hours a day. Some issues can arise which need immediate attention and so other matters have to be put on hold.
- Clergy are supposed to be able to communicate to all age groups.
- If they are married and have children there is the added stress of balancing family responsibilities with ministerial duties.
- Members of the congregation can be very demanding and take up a lot of their minister’s time.

On the other hand:

- Clergy see their ministry as a calling from God and a vocation. Just like Jesus they are called to serve and so they accept the demands made of them.
- In their congregation there are members who are able to help them in their work by organising and running different activities like Sunday school, uniformed organisations, societies and clubs.
- The congregation needs to give practical and prayerful support and encouragement to their ministers.
- Like any sphere of work clergy are entitled to holidays and these are vital if they want to stay fresh and committed to their work.

Accept valid alternatives
(AO2)

[5]

15

3 Sacraments and Ordinances

AVAILABLE
MARKS

- (a) Describe how communion is celebrated in a Protestant church of your choice.

Target: Knowledge of the way the Eucharist/Communion is celebrated in a church service.

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Nothing relevant or worthy of credit.		0
Level 1	Something relevant or worthy of credit; elementary knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One relevant and accurate point. 	1
Level 2	A clear knowledge and understanding with some development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two relevant and accurate points. Two or more relevant and accurate points with one developed. A single point that is exceptionally well-developed may reach this level. 	2–3
Level 3	A detailed answer showing very good development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two or three relevant and accurate points with development. Level 3 answers will be well-structured with good development. 	4–5

Answers may include:

The Church of Ireland ceremony of Holy Communion/Eucharist

- After the greeting the rector says a preparation prayer, which is followed by a hymn of praise.
- A member of the congregation will read from the Bible and the rector will give the sermon.
- The congregation recites the Nicene Creed. Followed by prayers of intercession, a reading of the commandments, prayers of confession and absolution.
- The prayer of humble access prepares people’s hearts and minds to receive the sacrament.
- The congregation will share/exchange the sign of peace.
- An offering of money is taken to the altar where bread and wine for communion are also placed.
- The rector takes the bread and wine in his hands and blesses them. He says a prayer of thanksgiving and the congregation respond by saying the Lord’s prayer.
- The rector breaks the bread and says “The bread which we break is a sharing in the body of Christ”.
- The people come forward to the altar rails to receive the bread and wine.
- The rector says to each person “The body of Christ keep you in eternal life” and “The blood of Christ keep you in eternal life”.
- There is a prayer of thanksgiving and commitment to serve Christ.
- The rector ends the service with a blessing: “Go in peace to love and serve the Lord”. The congregation answers, “In the name of Christ, Amen”.

The Baptist Church: The Lord's Supper

- After the morning worship service ends there is a time of quietness for people to reflect and think about the communion service they are about to participate in.
- The pastor will invite all present to share in an informal time of worship. Those present may choose a hymn for everyone to sing together.
- A member of the congregation may choose a Bible reading or pray to focus in the death and Resurrection of Jesus.
- Someone will say a prayer of thanks for the bread.
- Then bread is passed around by the deacons so that everyone present can take a piece. Once everyone has been served, they all eat their bread at the same time.
- The same procedure is carried out for the wine.
- A period of quietness follows for people to reflect.
- Finally the pastor prays and gives a word of blessing.

The Methodist Church: A ceremony of Holy Communion

- Communion takes place following the Ministry of the Word (Bible readings and Sermon).
- The congregation will recite the Nicene Creed together. This shows they are united with other churches.
- The congregation will share the peace by hand shaking.
- Cloths are removed from the bread and wine which are already on the communion table.
- The congregation says a prayer of thanksgiving for what Christ has done and to look forward to his return.
- The minister takes the bread, breaks it and invites the congregation to come forward, out of their seats, to receive the bread and wine.
- The people kneel at the communion rail and receive the elements of bread and wine from the minister and his stewards.
- After everyone has received the bread and wine are covered up again by the cloths.
- The minister prays and after a hymn, announces the benediction- a word of blessing.

The Presbyterian Church – A Ceremony of Communion

- Communion takes place in a normal Sunday Service, morning or evening after the sermon.
- The minister opens in prayer.
- The minister reads an appropriate passage from the New Testament.
- The minister stands in front of the communion table and prays a blessing on the bread and wine.
- Bread and wine are given out to the congregation by elders.
- The bread is usually in small pieces served on plates that is passed around the pews.
- The wine is non-alcoholic, served in small individual glasses to each person.
- In some churches everyone waits until all people have been served and then take communion together.
- The minister says a prayer of thanksgiving.
- Everyone stands to sing a hymn.
- The service ends with the benediction – a word of blessing.

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Explain why Communion is important for Christians.

**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

Target: Knowledge and understanding of the importance of Communion.

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Nothing relevant or worthy of credit.		0
Level 1	Something relevant or worthy of credit; elementary knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One relevant and accurate point.	1
Level 2	A clear knowledge and understanding with some development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two relevant and accurate points.• Two or more relevant and accurate points with one developed.• A single point that is exceptionally well-developed may reach this level.	2–3
Level 3	A detailed answer showing very good development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two or three relevant and accurate points with development.• Level 3 answers will be well-structured with good development.	4–5

Answers may include:

- A remembrance of Jesus' sacrifice on the cross and a thanksgiving for this.
- Communion creates a sense of community and fellowship because all receive the bread and wine.
- It is a celebration of Jesus' resurrection and ascension into heaven.
- An anticipation of the coming of God's Kingdom.
- Christians are following an instruction of Jesus to remember his work till his coming again.
- Communion is also an act of obedience as Jesus said "Do this in memory of me".
- Communion is a public declaration of following Christ.
- It allows Christians to renew their commitment to Christ.

(AO1)

[5]

- (c) “Everyone should receive communion regardless of their age.”
Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.

**Target: Evaluation of when a Christian should receive Communion/
Eucharist.**

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Unsupported opinion or no relevant evaluation.		0
Level 1	Opinion supported by one simple reason.	The candidate presents some relevant information.	1
Level 2	Opinion supported by two simple reasons or one developed reason.	Reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses.	2–3
Level 3	A well-argued response with evidence of informed insights.	Well-formed and reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses.	4–5

Answers may include:

- It creates the feeling that they are now accepted as full members of the church.
- Jesus said “Do this in memory of me” therefore everyone should follow this command regardless of age.
- Every baptised member of the Church should partake in remembering the sacrifice of Christ and give thanks.
- Every baptised member of the Church should partake in receiving the presence of Christ as all are God’s children regardless of age.

On the other hand:

- The person should only receive communion when they fully understand the significance and meaning of the celebration.
- Communion should only be received when the person is a regular attendee at church and they have shown commitment.
- It should only happen when the person has been confirmed, e.g. as in the Church of Ireland.
- Only those who are fully committed to their faith should receive communion.

Accept valid alternatives
(AO2)

[5]

15

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MARKS

4 Church Furnishings

- (a) Describe three main items of furniture and their location in a Protestant church.

Target: Knowledge of the interior/inside of a Christian church.

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Nothing relevant or worthy of credit.		0
Level 1	Something relevant or worthy of credit; elementary knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One relevant and accurate point. 	1
Level 2	A clear knowledge and understanding with some development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two relevant and accurate points. Two or more relevant and accurate points with one developed. A single point that is exceptionally well-developed may reach this level. 	2–3
Level 3	A detailed answer showing very good development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two or three relevant and accurate points with development. Level 3 answers will be well-structured with good development. 	4–5

Answers may include:

Candidates may describe the interior of any Protestant Church of their choice.

The Baptist Church

- The most prominent feature of the Baptist Church is the pulpit. It is found on a raised platform in the centre of the church. The prominence of the pulpit shows the importance Baptists place on the Word of God. Preaching is one of the main ways God speaks to his people.
- The Baptist Church also has a reading desk called a lectern, which is to the left or right of the pulpit. The lectern is often used as it brings the pastor closer to the people.
- The Communion table is found in front of the pulpit and is close to the congregation. This emphasises the importance of meeting and sharing.
- The baptistry is a baptismal pool used for believer's baptism. Full immersion is the only acceptable method of baptism. The baptismal pool/tank is usually at the front of the church.

The Presbyterian Church

- The pulpit is the most important piece of furniture. It is a large wooden structure which is positioned at the front and middle is slightly raised. Presbyterians meet to worship under the authority of the Word of God. Hanging from the pulpit is a piece of material called the pulpit fall.
- The communion table is usually positioned at the front of the church in the centre close to the congregation. This emphasises communion as a sacrament of fellowship. The communion is placed below the pulpit because God's word is of utmost importance as the sacrament

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of communion comes from the Word of God. The table is usually made from wood and the words of Jesus "Do this in memory of me" is carved on the front.

- The baptismal font is positioned at the front of the church to the right hand side. It is used to baptise infants.
- The lectern is a small reading desk which is level with the congregation and on the opposite side of the baptismal font. It is mainly used for morning services to give the reading or children's address.

Church of Ireland

- The communion table is the main focus of the building. It is ornate and made of wood or marble. The bread and wine for communion are placed on the table which is covered with a white cloth.
- Pulpit is a raised platform and reading desk in one, from which the sermon is given. It is usually to the left hand side at the front of the church.
- On the right hand side at the front is the lectern or reading desk. Traditionally it is made of brass and shaped like an eagle perched on a globe. Its wings outstretched to hold the open Bible.
- Font is a container used in baptism. They are usually made of ornately carved stone. Generally it is located close to the main door, symbolising the first step taken towards God.
- There are also prayer desks, an organ, choir stalls and pews.
- Many churches have stained glass windows depicting stories and teaching from the Bible.

(AO1)

[5]

- (b) Do you think the inside of the church should be plain and not have expensive furnishings?
Give reasons for your answer.

Target: Analysis of church buildings.

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Unsupported opinion or no relevant evaluation.		0
Level 1	Opinion supported by one simple reason.	The candidate presents some relevant information.	1
Level 2	Opinion supported by two simple reasons or one developed reason.	Reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses.	2–3
Level 3	A well-argued response with evidence of informed insights.	Well-formed and reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses.	4–5

Answers may include:

- Elaborate and decorative furnishings can be a distraction from worship.
- The money spent on furnishings could be put to better use.
- Plain and simple interiors are easier to maintain.
- God can be worshipped anywhere and plain buildings are just as practical as elaborate ones.
- Quality of worship is more important than the decor.
- People are the Church and not the building.

On the other hand:

- Beautiful buildings 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.
- Beautiful buildings may attract people to join the church.
- People may have donated expensive items to the church in memory of loved ones and the church feels duty bound to use them.

Accept valid alternatives
(AO2)

[5]

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- (c) “Churches should be used for social events in the community.”
Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.

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Target: Evaluation of the use of churches in the community.

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Unsupported opinion or no relevant evaluation.		0
Level 1	Opinion supported by one simple reason.	The candidate presents some relevant information.	1
Level 2	Opinion supported by two simple reasons or one developed reason.	Reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses.	2–3
Level 3	A well-argued response with evidence of informed insights.	Well-formed and reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses.	4–5

Answers may include:

- Churches are sacred and holy buildings that have been dedicated to the glory of God. They should only be used for acts of worship and special religious events.
- Some churches are very ornate and the layout does not lend itself to social events. In having social events there is the chance that some of the furnishings which were commemorated in memory of former members can be damaged or vandalised.
- If people knew that a church was being used for social events they may decide that they no longer worship God properly in this building.

On the other hand:

- The majority of churches have halls and these are ideal and functional for social events.
- Churches are large spacious buildings and can hold large numbers and this is useful for community events.
- Using churches for social events may bring some people into a church for the first time and this could remove previous ideas for not coming into a church building. Social events could be a stepping stone to sampling church worship.
- Careful thought could be given to the type of community events being organised. It could be used for sacred music concerts and religious dramas.

Accept valid alternatives
(AO2)

[5]

15

Section B

**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

Candidates must answer **two** questions from this section.

5 Festivals

(a) Describe some ways in which Christians use the four weeks of Advent to prepare for celebrating Christmas.

Target: Knowledge of the different activities that Christians carry out during the four weeks of Advent.

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Nothing relevant or worthy of credit.		0
Level 1	Something relevant or worthy of credit; elementary knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One relevant and accurate point. 	1
Level 2	A clear knowledge and understanding with some development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two relevant and accurate points. Two or more relevant and accurate points with one developed. A single point that is exceptionally well-developed may reach this level. 	2–3
Level 3	A detailed answer showing very good development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two or three relevant and accurate points with development. Level 3 answers will be well-structured with good development. 	4–5

Answers may include:

- Advent means coming – it’s a time to prepare for the birth of Jesus.
- Christians prepare themselves during Advent for the second coming through Sunday worship: There is a focus on the coming of the Messiah.
- Christians prepare by reflecting on their lives through prayer.
- Some Christians seek forgiveness during the month of Advent.
- The liturgical colour for advent is purple a symbol of reflection and royalty.
- Christians prepare by singing carols and giving to those in need.
- The Advent wreath symbolises the 4 weeks of Advent. The wreath is displayed in churches and in schools. There are 4 candles to represent the patriarchs. Prophets, John the Baptist, Mary the mother of Jesus and these are lit in the 4 Sundays leading up to Christmas Day. On Christmas Day a white one is lit representing Jesus as the light of the world.
- The Jesse tree allows Christians to remember the ancestry of Jesus during Advent.
- Some people spend time practising for nativity plays.
- Some people display Advent calendars in their homes, this helps them to count down the days to Christmas.

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Explain why Easter is an important festival for Christians.

**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

Target: Knowledge and understanding of the importance of Easter.

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Nothing relevant or worthy of credit.		0
Level 1	Something relevant or worthy of credit; elementary knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One relevant and accurate point.	1
Level 2	A clear knowledge and understanding with some development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two relevant and accurate points.• Two or more relevant and accurate points with one developed.• A single point that is exceptionally well-developed may reach this level.	2–3
Level 3	A detailed answer showing very good development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two or three relevant and accurate points with development.• Level 3 answers will be well-structured with good development.	4–5

Answers may include:

- Easter forms the basis of the Christian faith.
- Jesus overcame the power of death and sin which gives Christians hope of a future resurrection and eternal life.
- He proved that he was the Son of God.
- Jesus fulfilled the prophecies he had made and Christians have the confidence that he will fulfil other prophecies he has made.
- Easter is the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy.

Accept valid alternatives
(AO1)

[5]

(c) “Christians should do more to highlight the real meaning of Christmas.”

Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer showing that you have considered different points of view.

Target: Analysis and evaluation of emphasising the real meaning of Christmas.

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MARKS

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Nothing relevant or worthy of credit.		0
Level 1	Opinion supported which may be by one or two simple reasons.	The candidate presents some information in a simple form. Basic arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses and informed insights. Inaccurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar; inappropriate style of writing with no coherent structure. Basic use of specialist vocabulary.	1–2
Level 2	Opinion supported by two simple reasons with one developed.	The candidate presents one or two relevant points. Limited arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses and informed insights. Some accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar; style of writing just appropriate with limited coherent structure. Limited use of specialist vocabulary.	3–4
Level 3	Opinion supported by two developed reasons with reference to religion.	A Level 3 response could be one-sided. One developed reason and one with slight development would reach this level. There must be relevance to religion, but this could be slight/general. Good reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses and informed insights. Mainly accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar; a reasonably mature style of writing with some coherent structure evident. Good use of specialist vocabulary.	5–6

Level 4	Evidence of reasoned consideration of different points of view, showing informed insights and knowledge and understanding of religion.	Different points of view must be considered, but the consideration does not need to be balanced, i.e. one view could be much briefer than the other. Well-formed and reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses and informed insights. Accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar; a mature style of writing with a mainly coherent structure. Very good use of specialist vocabulary.	7–8
Level 5	A well-argued response, with evidence of reasoned consideration of different points of view, showing informed insights and ability to apply knowledge and understanding of religion effectively.	The difference between Level 4 and Level 5 is the quality of the argument and the coherence of the response. There needs to be more than a passing reference to religion. However, the points of view may not be completely balanced, and a non-religious counter-argument is still acceptable. Very well-formed and reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses and informed insights. Highly accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar; a sophisticated style of writing set within a coherent structure. Excellent use of specialist vocabulary.	9–10

AVAILABLE MARKS

Answers may include:

- Christians could do more by encouraging people especially non practising Christians to take part in the Advent services in the lead up to Christmas. This would help people to focus on the real meaning of Christmas.
- Regular bible study should try to focus Christians on the coming of the Messiah rather than the buying of gifts.
- Christians could encourage family members and friends to purchase Christmas cards that present the real meaning of Christmas.
- They could buy Trocaire or Oxfam gifts for friends and family and to contribute to Christian charities for example Saint Vincent de Paul.
- Christians should actively promote and take part in carol singing and charity work during Advent and Christmas.
- Christians should try to be more self disciplined and not allow themselves to get caught up with commercialism.

On the other hand:

- There are many Christians who are already focused on the real meaning of Christmas and are doing all that they can to promote this whereas it is the rest of society who is overcome by the commercialism.
- Churches provide Sunday worship during Advent which focuses on the significance of Christmas. Advent wreaths, Advent calendars and Jesse Trees are constant reminders. Christians already understand the real

- meaning of Christmas.
- Church members already provide carol singing, a nativity play, a nativity scene all of which are reminders of the religious significance of Christmas.

Accept valid alternatives
(AO2)

[10]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

20

6 Prayer and Worship

(a) Describe three main types of prayers used in Christian worship.

Target: Knowledge of three main types of prayer.

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Nothing relevant or worthy of credit.		0
Level 1	Something relevant or worthy of credit; elementary knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One relevant and accurate point. 	1
Level 2	A clear knowledge and understanding with some development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two relevant and accurate points. Two or more relevant and accurate points with one developed. A single point that is exceptionally well-developed may reach this level. 	2–3
Level 3	A detailed answer showing very good development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two or three relevant and accurate points with development. Level 3 answers will be well-structured with good development. 	4–5

Answers may include:

- Prayers of Praise & Adoration acknowledging the greatness of God.
- Prayer of Confession acknowledging the need to seek God's forgiveness.
- Prayer of Thanksgiving acknowledging all that God has done for individuals.
- Prayers of Supplication which can take the form of Petition (asking God to meet our needs) and Intercession (praying for the needs of other people).
- Reference could be made to specific prayers like the Lord's Prayer, the Grace and the Blessing provided these responses explain their importance.

Accept valid alternatives
(AO1)

[5]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(b) Explain why the Bible is important in the Protestant church.

**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

Target: Knowledge and understanding of the importance of the Bible.

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Nothing relevant or worthy of credit.		0
Level 1	Something relevant or worthy of credit; elementary knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One relevant and accurate point.	1
Level 2	A clear knowledge and understanding with some development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two relevant and accurate points.• Two or more relevant and accurate points with one developed.• A single point that is exceptionally well-developed may reach this level.	2–3
Level 3	A detailed answer showing very good development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two or three relevant and accurate points with development.• Level 3 answers will be well-structured with good development.	4–5

Answers may include:

- The Bible is the inspired word of God and is a guide to how Protestants should lead their lives.
- The Bible shows the way to salvation and leads people to God.
- The Bible is a source of knowledge for Christians. It deals with the big questions in life.
- The Bible can be used for public, family and private worship as a focus for meditation, contemplation and an inspiration for prayer.
- It can be used as the stimulus for preaching the Gospel and applying it to everyday living.
- It is based on historical fact by covering the life of Jesus and the early development of the Christian Church.
- It is used as a source of authority for key Christian festivals.

(AO1)

[5]

(c) “Fellowship meetings should be used more often by Protestant churches.”

Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer showing that you have considered different points of view.

Target: Analysis and evaluation of the use and benefit of fellowship meetings.

AVAILABLE
MARKS

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Nothing relevant or worthy of credit.		0
Level 1	Opinion supported which may be by one or two simple reasons.	The candidate presents some information in a simple form. Basic arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses and informed insights. Inaccurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar; inappropriate style of writing with no coherent structure. Basic use of specialist vocabulary.	1–2
Level 2	Opinion supported by two simple reasons with one developed.	The candidate presents one or two relevant points. Limited arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses and informed insights. Some accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar; style of writing just appropriate with limited coherent structure. Limited use of specialist vocabulary.	3–4
Level 3	Opinion supported by two developed reasons with reference to religion.	A Level 3 response could be one-sided. One developed reason and one with slight development would reach this level. There must be relevance to religion, but this could be slight/general. Good reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses and informed insights. Mainly accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar; a reasonably mature style of writing with some coherent structure evident. Good use of specialist vocabulary.	5–6

Level 4	Evidence of reasoned consideration of different points of view, showing informed insights and knowledge and understanding of religion.	Different points of view must be considered, but the consideration does not need to be balanced, i.e. one view could be much briefer than the other. Well-formed and reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses and informed insights. Accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar; a mature style of writing with a mainly coherent structure. Very good use of specialist vocabulary.	7–8
Level 5	A well-argued response, with evidence of reasoned consideration of different points of view, showing informed insights and ability to apply knowledge and understanding of religion effectively.	The difference between Level 4 and Level 5 is the quality of the argument and the coherence of the response. There needs to be more than a passing reference to religion. However, the points of view may not be completely balanced, and a non-religious counter-argument is still acceptable. Very well-formed and reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses and informed insights. Highly accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar; a sophisticated style of writing set within a coherent structure. Excellent use of specialist vocabulary.	9–10

AVAILABLE MARKS

Answers may include:

- Fellowship meetings have a lot to offer. It gives Christians an opportunity to meet during the week at smaller and more personal gatherings to worship and study the Scriptures.
- They allow flexibility and can be aimed at different age groups, be applied to men or women only, to mothers with small children and to teenagers.
- Fellowship meetings are usually more informal and open creating opportunities to build up relationships based on trust, openness and honesty.
- There is an opportunity to discuss religious issues in more detail and depth, whereas in formal worship it is difficult to challenge the content of a sermon.
- In smaller groups, prayers can be more specific to the needs of individual members.

On the other hand:

- There is a danger that fellowship groups become so tight that new members feel uncomfortable if they decide to join a well established group.
- They can become too exclusive and do not want to mix with others.
- Formal worship has many advantages in that everyone is together and there is a sense of unity. A better worship atmosphere can be

created through community singing. The minister has an opportunity to challenge the congregation about spiritual matters.

- Formal worship could be complemented by fellowship groups. The main address on a Sunday could be discussed in more detail at the fellowships and every so often these groups could come together to share their discussions.
- Fellowship groupings and leadership should be changed from time to time to create a fresh impetus.

Accept valid alternatives
(AO2)

[10]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

20

7 The Reformation

- (a) Outline the main reasons which led to the Reformation in the 16th century.

Target: Knowledge of the key issues which led to the Reformation in the 16th century.

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Nothing relevant or worthy of credit.		0
Level 1	Something relevant or worthy of credit; elementary knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One relevant and accurate point.	1
Level 2	A clear knowledge and understanding with some development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two relevant and accurate points.• Two or more relevant and accurate points with one developed.• A single point that is exceptionally well-developed may reach this level.	2–3
Level 3	A detailed answer showing very good development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two or three relevant and accurate points with development.• Level 3 answers will be well-structured with good development.	4–5

Answers may include:

- People were unhappy with the Church's attitude to the issue of indulgences.
- Worship was conducted in Latin and many people did not understand what was happening.
- Luther argued that people only became right with God through faith in Christ and not by the good things they tried to do or by paying money to the church.
- Luther nailed a document called 'Luther's 95 Theses' to the door of his church in Wittenberg.
- The Bible needed to be translated into contemporary languages rather than just in Latin.
- The use of the printing press meant that copies of the Bible were widely available.

(AO1)

[5]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(b) Explain how Protestant churches differ in their beliefs about baptism.

**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

Target: Knowledge and understanding of differing views about baptism in the Protestant tradition.

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Nothing relevant or worthy of credit.		0
Level 1	Something relevant or worthy of credit; elementary knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One relevant and accurate point.	1
Level 2	A clear knowledge and understanding with some development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two relevant and accurate points.• Two or more relevant and accurate points with one developed.• A single point that is exceptionally well-developed may reach this level.	2–3
Level 3	A detailed answer showing very good development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two or three relevant and accurate points with development.• Level 3 answers will be well-structured with good development.	4–5

Answers may include:

- The Presbyterian, Methodist and Church of Ireland use the term sacrament when they refer to baptism. They accept that God's grace is given in a special way and it is a visible sign of an invisible reality. In the Baptist church it is seen as simply symbolic and the term ordinance is used to show that it was ordained by Jesus.
- Baptists practise believers' baptism and this is for Christians who have made a personal commitment to follow Jesus to testify in public to that important event in their lives. Other traditions practise mainly infant baptism in which parents sponsors or Godparents take vows on behalf of the child.
- Baptists say that their style of baptism is more 'Bible based' and is more in line with what the early church practised.
- In Presbyterian, Church of Ireland and Methodist baptism is carried out by pouring or sprinkling of water over the baby's head. Baptists practise total immersion as a symbol of sharing in the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus.

Accept valid alternatives
(AO1)

[5]

- (c) **“The church today should not be afraid of change.”**
Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer showing that you have considered different points of view.

Target: Analysis and evaluation of the impact being made by churches rooted in tradition.

Levels	Criteria	Comments	Marks
0	Nothing relevant or worthy of credit.		0
Level 1	Opinion supported which may be by one or two simple reasons.	The candidate presents some information in a simple form. Basic arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses and informed insights. Inaccurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar; inappropriate style of writing with no coherent structure. Basic use of specialist vocabulary.	1–2
Level 2	Opinion supported by two simple reasons with one developed.	The candidate presents one or two relevant points. Limited arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses and informed insights. Some accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar; style of writing just appropriate with limited coherent structure. Limited use of specialist vocabulary.	3–4
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**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

Level 4	Evidence of reasoned consideration of different points of view, showing informed insights and knowledge and understanding of religion.	Different points of view must be considered, but the consideration does not need to be balanced, i.e. one view could be much briefer than the other. Well-formed and reasoned arguments are given to analyse and evaluate personal responses and informed insights. Accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar; a mature style of writing with a mainly coherent structure. Very good use of specialist vocabulary.	7–8
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AVAILABLE MARKS

Answers may include:

- Some churches still use only the authorised or King James Version. They have all music played on the organ and the singing is led by choirs and all the responses in a communion service are chanted. For some people this is old fashioned and has little meaning and symbolism and it is difficult to participate.
- Worship styles are not always attractive to people today.
- The church could be more relevant to the modern world, e.g. through technology.
- The style and layout of older churches does not lend themselves to change and they appear dull, austere and uninviting.
- Many of the teachings are out of date.
- Numbers attending church are falling so the church needs to meet the needs of those who have fallen away.
- Today's society has less interest in tradition and the way things were done in the past.
- Today's society is more liberal and secular, therefore the traditions of the church and their teachings on moral issues seem outdated to many.

On the other hand:

- The gospel message cannot be changed and the church should stand firm despite pressures from a secularised world.
- It is the people who must change and not the church.

- Some church members find traditional worship comfortable and meaningful as it helps them to grow in faith and to worship God properly. If change were made they would possibly leave the church.
- Having a set tradition helps people to focus as they know exactly what is going to happen. This can have a positive influence on people.
- A more liberal church may cause believers to leave.
- The church needs to find the balance of meeting the needs of different age groups.
- Many churches use modern Bible translations and make greater use of technology.
- Despite society becoming more liberal and secular, people tend to stand firm on moral issues which are supported in the Bible.

Accept valid alternatives
(AO2)

[10]

**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

20

