



**General Certificate of Secondary Education  
2022**

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## **Religious Studies**

**Paper 5**

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

**[GRE51]**

**THURSDAY 26 MAY, MORNING**

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**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 markers with an indication of the nature and range of candidates' responses likely to be worthy of credit. They also set out the criteria which they should apply in allocating marks to candidates' 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 candidates' responses***

In marking the examination papers, examiners 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 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 are encouraged to be positive in their marking, giving appropriate credit for what candidates know, understand and can do rather than penalising candidates for errors or omissions. Examiners 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 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**

Tasks and 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 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 candidate presents something relevant or worthy of credit; elementary knowledge and understanding.

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

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

AO2 (5 mark responses):

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

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

**Level 3:** The candidate 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 examination 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, examiners should refer to the more detailed guidance which is provided on the next page:

AO2 (10 mark responses):

**Level 1 (Basic):** 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.

**Level 2 (Limited):** 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.

**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.

### **COVID-19 Context**

Given the unprecedented circumstances presented by the COVID-19 public health crisis, senior examiners, under the instruction of CCEA awarding organisation, are required to train assistant examiners to apply the mark scheme in case of disrupted learning and lost teaching time. The interpretation and intended application of the mark scheme for this examination series will be communicated through the standardising meeting by the Chief or Principal Examiner and will be monitored through the supervision period. This paragraph will apply to examination series in 2021–2022 only.

## Section A

Answer **all** questions.

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

### 1 The Passover meal and the Last Supper

**(a) (i) What animal was sacrificed for the Passover Meal?**

- A lamb (Mark 14:12)  
(AO1)

[1]

**(ii) Who showed the two disciples where to eat the Passover meal?**

- A man carrying a jar of water
- Owner of the house. (Mark 14:13)  
(AO1)

[1]

**(iii) Who did Jesus say would betray him?**

- One who is eating with me (Mark 14:18+20)
- One of the twelve
- One who dips his bread in the bowl with me  
(AO1)

[1]

**(iv) At the Last Supper what did Jesus teach about;  
The bread?  
The wine?**

- This is my body (Mark 14:22)
- This is my blood (Mark 14:23)  
(AO1)

[2]

**(b) Explain why the events of the Last Supper are still important for Christians today.**

**AVAILABLE  
MARKS**

**Target: Knowledge and understanding of the importance of the Last Supper.**

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"> <li>One relevant and accurate point.</li> </ul>	1
Level 2	A clear knowledge and understanding with some development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two relevant and accurate points.</li> <li>Two or more relevant and accurate points with one developed.</li> <li>A single point that is exceptionally well-developed may reach this level.</li> </ul>	2–3
Level 3	A detailed answer showing very good development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two or three relevant and accurate points with development.</li> <li>Level 3 answers will be well-structured with good development.</li> </ul>	4–5

Answers may include:

- The events of the Last Supper are at the centre of Christian Worship.
- The Eucharist is a re-enactment of the Last Supper.
- The Last Supper allows Christians to reflect on Christ's sacrifice and to give thanks.
- It reminds Christians of God's covenant. It also enables Christians to commune with Jesus and with each other.
- In the events of the Last Supper it is evident that Jesus knows that he is going to die and that his work is complete.
- This meal is a promise of the meal that will be available to believers in heaven.

Accept valid alternatives  
(AO1)

[5]

(c) “Judas was to blame for the death of Jesus.”

Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

Target: An evaluation of who is responsible for the death of Jesus.

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:

- Judas is solely to blame because he handed Jesus over to the chief priests for money. They were pleased with this action.
- If Judas had not betrayed Jesus, the chief priests may have found it very difficult to arrest Jesus out of the public eye.
- Judas betrayed Jesus with a kiss, this may signify an ultimate betrayal.
- When Judas is mentioned early in the gospel he is referred to as “... Judas the Iscariot, who betrayed Jesus” (Mk 3:19), therefore he is presented as a traitor from the start.

On the other hand:

- Judas is not solely to blame, he had no choice as he had to fulfil his destiny and Jesus’ destiny too.
- Jesus knew that Judas was the one who would betray him however he did not try to stop it. Judas may have only existed in order to fulfil the prophecy.
- The High Priest and chief priests are to blame as they needed Judas’ help to find Jesus in order to arrest him in secret.
- The chief priests and Jewish leaders are to blame as they plotted to kill Jesus from the very beginning of Mark’s gospel.
- The chief priests and teachers of the law instigated the whole trial, it was them who made false accusations and brought him to Pilate.
- However, Pilate is also to blame as he found Jesus not guilty, but had Jesus executed in order to keep the peace. He ultimately had the final say and so is very much to blame.
- Jesus himself is to blame as he could have defended himself, however he knew his fate and remained obedient to his Father.
- The crowd is to blame as they shouted, “Crucify him”. They had a choice to set Jesus free but instead chose Barabbas – a terrorist.

Accept valid alternatives

(AO2)

[5]

15

**2 The teachings of Jesus**

**AVAILABLE  
MARKS**

**(a) (i) Complete this saying of Jesus;  
“The Kingdom of God is near! Turn away from your \_\_\_\_\_  
and believe the \_\_\_\_\_.”**

- Sins
- Good News (Mark 1:15)

(AO1)

[2]

**(ii) Who asked Jesus “What must I do to receive eternal life?”**

- A man/a young man (Mark 10:17)

(AO1)

[1]

**(iii) Name the *two* Greatest Commandments.**

- To love God
- To love your neighbour. (Mark 12:30–31)

(AO1)

[2]

**(b) Do you think having too much money prevents a person from leading a good Christian life?**

**Give reasons for your answer.**

**Target: Analysis of how money may prevent a person from living a good Christian life.**

**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:

- Jesus informs the rich young man that he must be prepared to sacrifice his riches in order to enter God's Kingdom despite having lived a good life obeying the Ten Commandments.
- Jesus makes it clear that God should always come first.
- Money can deter people from leading a good Christian life as it may become a distraction or a burden.
- Those who are rich may develop unchristian characteristics such as greed, selfishness and foolishness.
- Money often replaces the need for God, this is evident in a secularised world.

On the other hand:

- Self-sacrifice is often more difficult when you have more to sacrifice.
- The Christian Church has often been criticised for having too much wealth and there are many rich Christians who lead good Christian lives.
- It is important for Christians with money to prioritise carefully. Some may use their money to help and benefit others, e.g. donating to charity.
- It is very difficult for Christians today as they live in a society where success is often measured by the salary earned and possessions owned.
- The amount of money should not determine how a person lives out a Christian life. Rich or poor people can either lead good or bad Christian lives.

Accept valid alternatives  
(AO2)

[5]

(c) “Actions rather than words are the best way to spread the Christian faith today.”

Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.

Target: Evaluation of the best ways to spread the Christian faith.

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:

- Jesus throughout his ministry performed many actions and deeds, therefore, it is important to follow his example.
- Living out the Christian faith by helping others or by the way people react to different circumstances can be a strong witness for the Christian faith.
- Faith is only meaningful if actions support what people say they believe. Jesus said “let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your father in heaven”.
- Actions can lead to people asking questions about the Christian faith.
- Acts of sacrifice can make people think about the Christian faith.
- It is important to practice (carryout) what you preach. Therefore, it is essential to use both words and actions.

On the other hand:

- Words can convey very powerful messages.
- Jesus carried out his ministry by preaching to the people. There is evidence of large crowds gathering around Jesus whilst he preached
- Jesus’ final command was to preach the Word of God to all nations.
- People can learn more about their faith by listening to the Word of God.
- Christians can talk about their faith on a one to one basis or through testimonies or sermons in a more formal setting.
- Church leaders today continue to spread the word of God effectively by preaching and teaching.
- With modern technology it is easy to spread the Christian faith via words and sermons.
- Both actions and words are equally important and they can complement each other.

Accept valid alternatives  
(AO2)

[5]

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

15

### 3 Jesus the Miracle Worker

(a) Retell the rest of the story.

**Target: Knowledge of the man with a paralysed hand.**

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"> <li>One relevant and accurate point.</li> </ul>	1
Level 2	A clear knowledge and understanding with some development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two relevant and accurate points.</li> <li>Two or more relevant and accurate points with one developed.</li> <li>A single point that is exceptionally well-developed may reach this level.</li> </ul>	2–3
Level 3	A detailed answer showing very good development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two or three relevant and accurate points with development.</li> <li>Level 3 answers will be well-structured with good development.</li> </ul>	4–5

Mark 3:1–6		
GNB	NIV	RSV
<p><sup>1</sup> Then Jesus went back to the synagogue, where there was a man who had a paralysed hand.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Some people were there who wanted to accuse Jesus of doing wrong; so they watched him closely to see whether he would heal the man on the Sabbath.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> Jesus said to the man, "Come up here to the front."</p> <p><sup>4</sup> 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.</p>	<p><sup>1</sup> Another time Jesus went into the synagogue, and a man with a shriveled hand was there.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Some of them were looking for a reason to accuse Jesus, so they watched him closely to see if he would heal him on the Sabbath.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> Jesus said to the man with the shriveled hand, "Stand up in front of everyone."</p> <p><sup>4</sup> Then Jesus asked them, "Which is lawful on the Sabbath: to do good or to do evil, to save life or to kill?" But they remained silent.</p>	<p><sup>1</sup> Again he entered the synagogue, and a man was there who had a withered hand.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> And they watched him, to see whether he would heal him on the sabbath, so that they might accuse him.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> And he said to the man who had the withered hand, "Come here."</p> <p><sup>4</sup> And he said to them, "Is it lawful on the sabbath to do good or to do harm, to save life or to kill?" But they were silent.</p>

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<p><sup>5</sup> Jesus was angry as he looked round 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. <sup>6</sup> So the Pharisees left the synagogue and met at once with some members of Herod's party, and they made plans to kill Jesus.</p>	<p><sup>5</sup> He looked around at them in anger and, deeply distressed at their stubborn hearts, said to the man, "Stretch out your hand." He stretched it out, and his hand was completely restored. <sup>6</sup> Then the Pharisees went out and began to plot with the Herodians how they might kill Jesus.</p>	<p><sup>5</sup> And he looked around at them with anger, grieved at their hardness of heart, and said to the man, "Stretch out your hand." He stretched it out, and his hand was restored. <sup>6</sup> The Pharisees went out, and immediately held counsel with the Hero'dians against him, how to destroy him.</p>
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(AO1)

[5]

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**(b) Explain the importance of Jesus' healing of the Syro-Phoenician woman's daughter.**

**AVAILABLE  
MARKS**

**Target: Knowledge and understanding of the significance of the Syro-Phoenician woman's daughter for Christians today.**

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"> <li>One relevant and accurate point.</li> </ul>	1
Level 2	A clear knowledge and understanding with some development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two relevant and accurate points.</li> <li>Two or more relevant and accurate points with one developed.</li> <li>A single point that is exceptionally well-developed may reach this level.</li> </ul>	2–3
Level 3	A detailed answer showing very good development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two or three relevant and accurate points with development.</li> <li>Level 3 answers will be well-structured with good development.</li> </ul>	4–5

Answers may include:

- Jesus treats people as people regardless of their sex or race. It is not right to marginalise people within society. Jesus reaches out to everyone.
- Jesus was taken aback by the woman's persistence and faith. He rewarded her by curing her daughter.
- Christians learn the importance of having faith in Jesus.
- The woman showed great love for her daughter and was willing to do whatever it took to get her cured even if it meant rejection or humiliation.
- It informs Christians of Jesus' power and authority. He was able to heal from afar as the daughter was not with her mother but at home in bed.

Accept valid alternatives  
(AO1)

[5]

- (c) **“For Christians today it is difficult to believe in miracles.”**  
**Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.**

**AVAILABLE  
MARKS**

**Target: An evaluation on whether it is unrealistic for a Christian today to believe in miracles.**

<b>Levels</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Marks</b>
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:

- Today’s society has become increasingly secular and pluralistic and many question the existence of God.
- Some may consider miracles to be mythical ways to make Jesus’ story more vivid.
- Some may consider that Jesus did have the power to perform miracles whilst on earth, however that time has now come to an end.
- Modern miracles have a rational explanation.
- Some of the miracles performed by Jesus for example healing miracles can now be explained by science and medicine.
- Instead of praying for miracles people should pray for strength to cope and overcome life’s challenges.
- Some Christians find it difficult to explain the lack of miracles when they are most needed for example during wars or natural tragedies.
- Some Christians say that Gospel miracles are not literally true and were written to express beliefs and meanings.

On the other hand:

- Many Christians would reject this idea that miracles are unrealistic because the whole story of Jesus begins and ends with a miracle. To reject the miracles of Jesus means rejecting Christianity.
- Miracles still happen, believers will be given power to perform miracles (Mk 16:17).
- Many people have a strong faith in God.
- Miraculous signs were part of the early Church’s experience. These signs are still visible in a modern world when faith is shown.
- There are reasons to explain the lack of miracles, e.g. increase in faithless societies in a secular world.
- Some people find a reason not to believe even when the evidence for something miraculous is overwhelming.

- People have experienced miracles in Holy Places, e.g. Lourdes or Knock.
  - Science cannot give answers to everything.
- Accept valid alternatives  
(AO2)

[5]

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#### 4 The identity of Jesus

(a) Describe the occasion when Jesus calms the storm.

**Target: Knowledge of Jesus calms the storm.**

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"> <li>One relevant and accurate point.</li> </ul>	1
Level 2	A clear knowledge and understanding with some development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two relevant and accurate points.</li> <li>Two or more relevant and accurate points with one developed.</li> <li>A single point that is exceptionally well-developed may reach this level.</li> </ul>	2–3
Level 3	A detailed answer showing very good development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two or three relevant and accurate points with development.</li> <li>Level 3 answers will be well-structured with good development.</li> </ul>	4–5

#### Mark 4:35–41

GNB	NIV	RSV
<p><sup>35</sup> On the evening of that same day Jesus said to his disciples, "Let us go across to the other side of the lake." <sup>36</sup> So they left the crowd; the disciples got into the boat in which Jesus was already sitting, and they took him with them. Other boats were there too. <sup>37</sup> Suddenly a strong wind blew up, and the waves began to spill over into the boat, so that it was about to fill with water. <sup>38</sup> Jesus was in the back of the boat, sleeping with his head on a pillow. The disciples woke him up and said, "Teacher, don't you care that we are about to die?"</p>	<p><sup>35</sup> That day when evening came, he said to his disciples, "Let us go over to the other side." <sup>36</sup> Leaving the crowd behind, they took him along, just as he was, in the boat. There were also other boats with him. <sup>37</sup> A furious squall came up, and the waves broke over the boat, so that it was nearly swamped. <sup>38</sup> Jesus was in the stern, sleeping on a cushion. The disciples woke him and said to him, "Teacher, don't you care if we drown?"</p>	<p><sup>35</sup> On that day, when evening had come, he said to them, "Let us go across to the other side." <sup>36</sup> And leaving the crowd, they took him with them in the boat, just as he was. And other boats were with him. <sup>37</sup> And a great storm of wind arose, and the waves beat into the boat, so that the boat was already filling. <sup>38</sup> But he was in the stern, asleep on the cushion; and they woke him and said to him, "Teacher, do you not care if we perish?"</p>

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<p><sup>39</sup> Jesus stood up and commanded the wind, “Be quiet!” and he said to the waves, “Be still!” The wind died down, and there was a great calm.</p> <p><sup>40</sup> Then Jesus said to his disciples, “Why are you frightened? Do you still have no faith?” <sup>41</sup> But they were terribly afraid and began to say to one another, “Who is this man? Even the wind and the waves obey him!”</p>	<p><sup>39</sup> He got up, rebuked the wind and said to the waves, “Quiet! Be still!” Then the wind died down and it was completely calm.</p> <p><sup>40</sup> He said to his disciples, “Why are you so afraid? Do you still have no faith?”</p> <p><sup>41</sup> They were terrified and asked each other, “Who is this? Even the wind and the waves obey him!”</p>	<p><sup>39</sup> And he awoke and rebuked the wind, and said to the sea, “Peace! Be still!” And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm. <sup>40</sup> He said to them, “Why are you afraid? Have you no faith?” <sup>41</sup> And they were filled with awe, and said to one another, “Who then is this, that even wind and sea obey him?”</p>
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(AO1)

[5]

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

- (b) Do you think it was easy for the first disciples to follow Jesus?  
Give reasons for your answer.

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

**Target: Analysis of whether it was easy for the first disciples to follow Jesus.**

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:

- When Jesus called the disciples, they dropped everything to follow. They made great sacrifices, e.g. by leaving their families, friends and occupations and showed faith and trust in God.
- They put their lives at risk by facing persecution.
- They encountered criticism from the Jewish authorities and Jewish people.
- At times they struggled to understand the reason for Jesus' ministry and all that he taught.
- They had to mix with others who were different, e.g. tax collectors.
- They were sent out to continue to carry out the work of Christ which would have been a daunting task.

On the other hand:

- They were involved in an exciting new religious venture in which so many different events were taking place.
- They saw at first hand all that Jesus was teaching and doing.
- Jesus was always available to encourage and support them.
- It was easy in comparison to Christians today as they may have to sacrifice more in a secular world.

Accept valid alternatives

(AO2)

[5]

(c) “Saviour is the best title for Jesus.”

Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.

Target: To evaluate the best title for Jesus.

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 name Jesus means ‘God is salvation’. Jesus came to save others.
- Saviour is a more appropriate title as it gives hope to Christians in adversity.
- This title is easy to understand as it simply means the one who saves. Jesus saved people daily. It is a true reflection of Jesus’ ministry.
- Jesus’ death on the cross is fundamental as he died to save humanity from sin.
- The title saviour focuses on important points of Jesus’ ministry.
- However, it doesn’t reflect his unique status. It presents only one aspect of Jesus.

On the other hand:

- Jesus calls himself Son of Man. The term saviour is not actually used in Mark’s Gospel.
- The title Son of Man stresses Jesus’ humanity. Humans can relate to Jesus as the title shows that he is both human and divine. Son of Man shows that he is a suffering servant.
- Son of God is a better title as this is what we believe – Jesus is God’s Son. God declares Jesus as his Son.
- Most Christians refer to Jesus as Son of God or Lord.
- Messiah is a better title because Jesus is the anointed one – sent by God to free humanity from Sin. Jesus was a peaceful Messiah.

Accept valid alternatives

(AO2)

[5]

15

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MARKS

**Section B**

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

**AVAILABLE  
MARKS**

**5 The Death and Resurrection of Jesus**

**(a) Retell the story of when Jesus goes to the Temple.**

**Target: Knowledge of Jesus goes to the Temple.**

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"> <li>One relevant and accurate point.</li> </ul>	1
Level 2	A clear knowledge and understanding with some development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two relevant and accurate points.</li> <li>Two or more relevant and accurate points with one developed.</li> <li>A single point that is exceptionally well-developed may reach this level.</li> </ul>	2–3
Level 3	A detailed answer showing very good development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two or three relevant and accurate points with development.</li> <li>Level 3 answers will be well-structured with good development.</li> </ul>	4–5

<b>Mark 11:15–19</b>		
<b>GNB</b>	<b>NIV</b>	<b>RSV</b>
<p><sup>15</sup> When they arrived in Jerusalem, Jesus went to the Temple and began to drive out all those who were buying and selling. He overturned the tables of the moneychangers and the stools of those who sold pigeons, <sup>16</sup> and he would not let anyone carry anything through the Temple courtyards. <sup>17</sup> 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!”</p>	<p><sup>15</sup> On reaching Jerusalem, Jesus entered the temple courts and began driving out those who were buying and selling there. He overturned the tables of the money changers and the benches of those selling doves, <sup>16</sup> and would not allow anyone to carry merchandise through the temple courts. <sup>17</sup> And as he taught them, he said, “Is it not written: ‘My house will be called a house of prayer for all nations’? But you have made it ‘a den of robbers.’”</p>	<p><sup>15</sup> And they came to Jerusalem. And he entered the temple and began to drive out those who sold and those who bought in the temple, and he overturned the tables of the money-changers and the seats of those who sold pigeons; <sup>16</sup> and he would not allow any one to carry anything through the temple. <sup>17</sup> And he taught, and said to them, “Is it not written, ‘My house shall be called a house of prayer for all the nations’? But you have made it a den of robbers.”</p>

<p><sup>18</sup> 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.</p> <p><sup>19</sup> When evening came, Jesus and his disciples left the city.</p>	<p><sup>18</sup> The chief priests and the teachers of the law heard this and began looking for a way to kill him, for they feared him, because the whole crowd was amazed at his teaching.</p> <p><sup>19</sup> When evening came, Jesus and his disciples went out of the city.</p>	<p><sup>18</sup> And the chief priests and the scribes heard it and sought a way to destroy him; for they feared him, because all the multitude was astonished at his teaching. <sup>19</sup> And when evening came they went out of the city.</p>
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(AO1)

[5]

AVAILABLE MARKS

**(b) Explain some of the reasons why the Jewish religious leaders plotted to kill Jesus.**

**AVAILABLE  
MARKS**

**Target: Knowledge and understanding of the plot against Jesus.**

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"> <li>One relevant and accurate point.</li> </ul>	1
Level 2	A clear knowledge and understanding with some development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two relevant and accurate points.</li> <li>Two or more relevant and accurate points with one developed.</li> <li>A single point that is exceptionally well-developed may reach this level.</li> </ul>	2–3
Level 3	A detailed answer showing very good development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two or three relevant and accurate points with development.</li> <li>Level 3 answers will be well-structured with good development.</li> </ul>	4–5

Answers may include:

- Jesus' actions in the Temple upset the Jewish leaders, e.g. he called it a 'hideout for thieves' (Mark 11:17).
- They were afraid of him as the crowd were amazed at his teaching (Mark 11:18).
- They were jealous of his popularity.
- Jesus undermined their teaching, e.g. the Sabbath.
- They believed Jesus had committed blasphemy.
- Jesus was ignoring some of the laws of the Torah.
- Jesus was a threat to their power and authority.

Accept valid alternatives  
(AO1)

[5]

- (c) **“Belief in the resurrection is central to the Christian faith.”**  
**Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer showing that you have considered different points of view. You should refer to Mark’s Gospel in your answer.**

**Target: Analysis and evaluation of the significance of Jesus’ resurrection.**

**AVAILABLE  
MARKS**

<b>Levels</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Marks</b>
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:

- Belief in the resurrection is central to Christianity as it shows that God is more powerful than sin and death. When the women discover the empty tomb, a young man tells them that Jesus has been raised from the dead (Mark 16:6).
- The resurrection shows that Jesus was who he claimed to be, the son of God and promised Messiah. This aspect of Jesus' identity was revealed to his disciples at Caesarea Philippi then later at the Transfiguration. The disciples were told not to speak of this until after Jesus had been raised from the dead. (Mark 9:9).
- The resurrection gives hope to Christians as it proves that there is life after death.

On the other hand:

- Some people do claim to be Christians and follow the teachings of Jesus but find belief in the resurrection difficult.
- What is most important is that Jesus died on the cross, paying the ultimate price for the sins of the world.
- Jesus' resurrection could be thought of as happening in a spiritual, rather than in a physical way – Jesus lives on in the hearts and minds of his followers.

Accept valid alternatives (AO2)

[10]

20

## 6 Discipleship

(a) Describe the incident when Peter denies Jesus.

**Target: Knowledge of Peter's denial of Jesus.**

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"> <li>One relevant and accurate point.</li> </ul>	1
Level 2	A clear knowledge and understanding with some development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two relevant and accurate points.</li> <li>Two or more relevant and accurate points with one developed.</li> <li>A single point that is exceptionally well-developed may reach this level.</li> </ul>	2–3
Level 3	A detailed answer showing very good development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two or three relevant and accurate points with development.</li> <li>Level 3 answers will be well-structured with good development.</li> </ul>	4–5

### Mark 14:66–72

GNB	NIV	RSV
<p><sup>66</sup> Peter was still down in the courtyard when one of the High Priest's servant women came by. <sup>67</sup> When she saw Peter warming himself, she looked straight at him and said, "You, too, were with Jesus of Nazareth." <sup>68</sup> But he denied it. "I don't know ... I don't understand what you are talking about," he answered, and went out into the passageway. Just then a rooster crowed. <sup>69</sup> The servant woman saw him there and began to repeat to the bystanders, "He is one of them!" <sup>70</sup> But Peter denied it again. A little while later the bystanders accused Peter again, "You can't deny that you are one of them, because you, too, are from Galilee."</p>	<p><sup>66</sup> While Peter was below in the courtyard, one of the servant girls of the high priest came by. <sup>67</sup> When she saw Peter warming himself, she looked closely at him. "You also were with that Nazarene, Jesus," she said. <sup>68</sup> But he denied it. "I don't know or understand what you're talking about," he said, and went out into the entryway. <sup>69</sup> When the servant girl saw him there, she said again to those standing around, "This fellow is one of them." <sup>70</sup> Again he denied it. After a little while, those standing near said to Peter, "Surely you are one of them, for you are a Galilean."</p>	<p><sup>66</sup> And as Peter was below in the courtyard, one of the maids of the high priest came; <sup>67</sup> and seeing Peter warming himself, she looked at him, and said, "You also were with the Nazarene, Jesus." <sup>68</sup> But he denied it, saying, "I neither know nor understand what you mean." And he went out into the gateway. <sup>69</sup> And the maid saw him, and began again to say to the bystanders, "This man is one of them." <sup>70</sup> But again he denied it. And after a little while again the bystanders said to Peter, "Certainly you are one of them; for you are a Galilean."</p>

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

<p><sup>71</sup> Then Peter said, “I swear that I am telling the truth! May God punish me if I am not! I do not know the man you are talking about!”</p> <p><sup>72</sup> Just then a rooster crowed a second time, and Peter remembered how Jesus had said to him, “Before the rooster crows two times, you will say three times that you do not know me.” And he broke down and cried.</p>	<p><sup>71</sup> He began to call down curses, and he swore to them, “I don’t know this man you’re talking about.”</p> <p><sup>72</sup> Immediately the rooster crowed the second time. Then Peter remembered the word Jesus had spoken to him: “Before the rooster crows twice you will disown me three times.” And he broke down and wept.</p>	<p><sup>71</sup> But he began to invoke a curse on himself and to swear, “I do not know this man of whom you speak.”</p> <p><sup>72</sup> And immediately the cock crowed a second time. And Peter remembered how Jesus had said to him, “Before the cock crows twice, you will deny me three times.” And he broke down and wept.</p>
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(AO1)

[5]

**AVAILABLE  
MARKS**

**(b) Explain what Christians can learn from Peter.**

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MARKS**

**Target: Knowledge and understanding of the role of Peter.**

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

Answers may include:

- God makes allowances for human weaknesses such as cowardice, inconsistency and anger as shown by the examples of Peter.
- Peter had given his life to God and Christ and said he would never let Jesus down. Christians can relate to this as people often have good intentions. Peter shows evidence of wanting to be a loyal friend.
- Peter had the courage to stay in the courtyard despite being recognised. Christians may find strength in this and value the importance of having courage when faced with adversity.
- After disowning Jesus and hearing the cock crow, Peter burst into tears. Therefore, Peter's example shows human weakness, regret and sorrow.
- Despite this failure, however, Peter was to become one of the most important people in the building of the new church. Also, knowing that he had failed Jesus in this way probably made him unshakably determined never to fail him again. This may motivate Christians to never give up even if they fail to do the right thing.
- The story of Peter is a reminder to anybody in the Church. There can be weakness and failure – right to the very top.

Accept valid alternatives  
(AO1)

[5]

- (c) “The disciples never truly understood the identity of Jesus.”  
Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer showing that you have considered different points of view. You should refer to Mark’s Gospel in your answer.

**Target: Analysis and evaluation on whether the disciples understood the identity of Jesus.**

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:

- The disciples showed amazement after Jesus performed miracles. They were witnesses to his power.
- The disciples spent a lot of time with Jesus and therefore Jesus' identity was made clear to them.
- Jesus explained the Messianic secret to the disciples so they would understand.
- Peter identifies correctly that Jesus is the Messiah.
- They would not have made sacrifices to follow Jesus had they not understood his identity.

On the other hand:

- The disciples often questioned Jesus' identity. For example, during the calming of the storm, they said to one another "who is this man even the wind and waves obey him."
- The disciples turned the little children away when they came to see Jesus. They also wanted to send the large crowd away to get something to eat at the feeding of the five thousand.
- Although Peter correctly identifies Jesus as the Messiah, his expectations of the Messiah is different from the expectations of Jesus. Peter rebukes Jesus and is scolded for doing so.
- Peter disowns Jesus three times and Judas betrays Jesus.
- When Jesus was arrested in Gethsemane the disciples ran away.

Accept valid alternatives  
(AO2)

[10]

20

7 Jesus the Miracle Worker

AVAILABLE  
MARKS

(a) Retell the story of Jairus' daughter. Do not include the woman with a haemorrhage.

Target: Knowledge of the story of Jairus' daughter

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"> <li>One relevant and accurate point.</li> </ul>	1
Level 2	A clear knowledge and understanding with some development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two relevant and accurate points.</li> <li>Two or more relevant and accurate points with one developed.</li> <li>A single point that is exceptionally well-developed may reach this level.</li> </ul>	2–3
Level 3	A detailed answer showing very good development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two or three relevant and accurate points with development.</li> <li>Level 3 answers will be well-structured with good development.</li> </ul>	4–5

Mark 5:21–24 & 5:35–43

GNB	NIV	RSV
<p><sup>21</sup> Jesus went back across to the other side of the lake. There at the lakeside a large crowd gathered around him.</p> <p><sup>22</sup> Jairus, an official of the local synagogue, arrived, and when he saw Jesus, he threw himself down at his feet <sup>23</sup> and begged him earnestly, "My little daughter is very sick. Please come and place your hands on her, so that she will get well and live!"</p> <p><sup>24</sup> Then Jesus started off with him. So many people were going along with Jesus that they were crowding him from every side.</p>	<p><sup>21</sup> When Jesus had again crossed over by boat to the other side of the lake, a large crowd gathered around him while he was by the lake. <sup>22</sup> Then one of the synagogue leaders, named Jairus, came, and when he saw Jesus, he fell at his feet. <sup>23</sup> He pleaded earnestly with him, "My little daughter is dying. Please come and put your hands on her so that she will be healed and live." <sup>24</sup> So Jesus went with him. A large crowd followed and pressed around him.</p>	<p><sup>21</sup> And when Jesus had crossed again in the boat to the other side, a great crowd gathered about him; and he was beside the sea. <sup>22</sup> Then came one of the rulers of the synagogue, Ja'irus by name; and seeing him, he fell at his feet, <sup>23</sup> and besought him, saying, "My little daughter is at the point of death. Come and lay your hands on her, so that she may be made well, and live." <sup>24</sup> And he went with him. And a great crowd followed him and thronged about him.</p>

<sup>35</sup> While Jesus was saying this, some messengers came from Jairus' house and told him, "Your daughter has died. Why bother the Teacher any longer?"

<sup>36</sup> Jesus paid no attention to what they said, but told him, "Don't be afraid, only believe." <sup>37</sup> Then he did not let anyone else go on with him except Peter and James and his brother John. <sup>38</sup> They arrived at Jairus' house, where Jesus saw the confusion and heard all the loud crying and wailing. <sup>39</sup> He went in and said to them, "Why all this confusion? Why are you crying? The child is not dead—she is only sleeping!"

<sup>40</sup> They started making fun of him, so he put them all out, took the child's father and mother and his three disciples, and went into the room where the child was lying. <sup>41</sup> He took her by the hand and said to her, "*Talitha, koum,*" which means, "Little girl, I tell you to get up!"

<sup>42</sup> She got up at once and started walking around. (She was twelve years old.) When this happened, they were completely amazed. <sup>43</sup> But Jesus gave them strict orders not to tell anyone, and he said, "Give her something to eat."

<sup>35</sup> While Jesus was still speaking, some people came from the house of Jairus, the synagogue leader. "Your daughter is dead," they said. "Why bother the teacher anymore?"

<sup>36</sup> Overhearing what they said, Jesus told him, "Don't be afraid; just believe."

<sup>37</sup> He did not let anyone follow him except Peter, James and John the brother of James. <sup>38</sup> When they came to the home of the synagogue leader, Jesus saw a commotion, with people crying and wailing loudly. <sup>39</sup> He went in and said to them, "Why all this commotion and wailing? The child is not dead but asleep." <sup>40</sup> But they laughed at him.

After he put them all out, he took the child's father and mother and the disciples who were with him, and went in where the child was. <sup>41</sup> He took her by the hand and said to her, "*Talitha koum!*" (which means "Little girl, I say to you, get up!").

<sup>42</sup> Immediately the girl stood up and began to walk around (she was twelve years old). At this they were completely astonished. <sup>43</sup> He gave strict orders not to let anyone know about this, and told them to give her something to eat.

<sup>35</sup> While he was still speaking, there came from the ruler's house some who said, "Your daughter is dead. Why trouble the Teacher any further?" <sup>36</sup> But ignoring what they said, Jesus said to the ruler of the synagogue, "Do not fear, only believe." <sup>37</sup> And he allowed no one to follow him except Peter and James and John the brother of James.

<sup>38</sup> When they came to the house of the ruler of the synagogue, he saw a tumult, and people weeping and wailing loudly. <sup>39</sup> And when he had entered, he said to them, "Why do you make a tumult and weep? The child is not dead but sleeping." <sup>40</sup> And they laughed at him. But he put them all outside, and took the child's father and mother and those who were with him, and went in where the child was. <sup>41</sup> Taking her by the hand he said to her, "*Tal'itha cu'mi*"; which means, "Little girl, I say to you, arise." <sup>42</sup> And immediately the girl got up and walked (she was twelve years of age), and they were immediately overcome with amazement. <sup>43</sup> And he strictly charged them that no one should know this, and told them to give her something to eat.

(AO1)

[5]

**(b) Explain the importance of faith in Jesus' healing miracles.**

**AVAILABLE  
MARKS**

**Target: Knowledge and understanding of why faith is an important part of Jesus' miracles.**

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

Answers may include:

- Faith had to be present before Jesus would perform a miracle, e.g. Syno-Phoenician woman.
- Miracles were performed to reward faith, e.g. the friends of the paralysed man.
- Prayer could strengthen faith, e.g. a boy with an evil spirit.
- Persistent faith can be rewarded, e.g. Jairus was told to believe.

Accept valid alternatives

(AO1)

[5]

(c) “Whether you are religious or not, Jesus’ values influence people today.”

Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer showing that you have considered different points of view. You should refer to Mark’s Gospel in your answer.

Target: Analysis and evaluation of how Jesus’ values influence people today.

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:

- Some would suggest that Jesus' values only appeal to or influence Christians.
- Jesus values putting God first. By doing so you respect his power and authority. By putting God first, you will look up to God for help and approval. Many people today rely on God for help especially during challenging times. However, there are many people who struggle to accept or believe in the existence of God.
- Some do not believe Jesus is the Messiah, they may recognise him as a prophet.

On the other hand:

- Jesus values love and showing respect to others. This value appeals both to the religious and non-religious believers. Most people want to show love and to receive love from others.
- Jesus also values offering reconciliation and forgiveness. This value will also appeal to all people regardless of their religious background. When people do wrong they seek forgiveness and redemption.
- Jesus also values acts of compassion and kindness. This value will also appeal to all people as people want to receive the same treatment in return.
- The greatest commandment – to love God and love your neighbour. (Mark 12:28)

- The rich young man – to give riches to the poor. (Mark 10:21)
  - The man with a dreaded skin disease – Jesus felt pity and compassion. (Mark 1:40–45)
  - The paralyzed man – Jesus said “my son your sins are forgiven”. (Mark 2:1-12)
  - The calming of the storm – do not be afraid, trust in God. (Mark 4:35-41)
- Accept valid alternatives  
(AO2)

[10]

**Total**

**AVAILABLE  
MARKS**

**20**

**100**

Sources:

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