

Religious Studies A (World Religion(s))

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **B572**: Christianity 2 (Worship, Community and Family, Sacred Writings)

Mark Scheme for June 2012

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

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Annotations

The following annotations are available on SCORIS:

Annotation	Meaning
L1	Level 1
L2	Level 2
L3	Level 3
L4	Level 4
BOD	Benefit of the doubt
NBOD	Benefit of the doubt not given
tick	Tick
Cross	Cross
?	Unclear
AL	Accurate Language
AE	Attempts evaluation
DEV	Development
IRRL	Significant amount of material that does not answer the question
TV	Too vague

Subject-specific Marking Instructions**General points**

It is important to remember that we are rewarding candidates' attempts at grappling with challenging concepts and skills. Reward candidates for what they know, understand and can do. Be positive. Concentrate on what candidates can do, not on what they cannot do.

For all parts of each response your first task is to match the response to the appropriate level of response according to the generic levels of response given below. Only when you have done this should you start to think about the mark to be awarded.

There are different ways of reaching a high level. Some candidates will go straight to the higher levels. Other candidates will gradually climb their way there by working their way through lower levels first.

The mark scheme for each paper will list responses which a candidate might offer. The list will not be exhaustive and where a candidate offers a response which is not listed, examiners will be expected to use their knowledge and discretion as to whether the response is valid. Examiners who are in any doubt should contact their Team Leader immediately.

Specific points

Half marks must never be used.

Do not transfer marks from one part of a question to another. All questions, and sub-questions, are marked separately.

Mark what the candidate has written, do not assume that the candidate knows something unless they have written it.

Depending on the objective being assessed the levels of response start with one from the following list of flag words:

AO1 Weak, Satisfactory, Good

AO2 Weak, Limited, Competent, Good

During the standardisation process, examples of work at each level will be used to define the meaning of these flag words for the examination. In particular the word good must not be interpreted as the best possible response. It will be what is judged to be although better responses could be offered.

Remember that we are trying to achieve two things in the marking of the scripts:

- (i) to place all the candidates in the correct rank order
- (ii) to use the full range of marks available – right up to the top of the range; ‘Good’ means a good response *from a GCSE candidate* and can therefore be awarded the highest marks.

This means that it is imperative you mark to the agreed standard.

Written communication

Written communication covers: clarity of expression, structure of arguments, presentation of ideas, grammar, vocabulary, punctuation and spelling.

In the marking of these questions the quality of the candidate's written communication will be one factor (other factors include the relevance and amount of supporting detail) that influences whether an answer is placed at the bottom, the middle, or the top, of a level.

The following points should be remembered:

- answers are placed in the appropriate level according to the RS assessment objectives, ie no reference is made at this stage to the quality of the written communication;
- when answers have been placed into the appropriate level, examiners should then consider quality of written communication in the placing of the answer towards the top or bottom of the level;
- the quality of written communication must **never** be used to move an answer from the mark band of one level to another.

AO1 part (d) question

Level 3 5-6	<p>A good answer to the question. Candidates will demonstrate a clear understanding of the question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fairly complete and full description/explanation/analysis • A comprehensive account of the range/depth of relevant material • The information will be presented in a structured format • There will be significant, appropriate and correct use of specialist terms. • There will be few if any errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation
Level 2 3-4	<p>A satisfactory answer to the question. Candidates will demonstrate some understanding of the question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information will be relevant but may lack specific detail • There will be some description/explanation/analysis although this may not be fully developed • The information will be presented for the most part in a structured format • Some use of specialist terms, although these may not always be used appropriately • There may be errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation
Level 1 1-2	<p>A weak attempt to answer the question. Candidates will demonstrate little understanding of the question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small amount of relevant information may be included • Answers may be in the form of a list with little or no description/explanation/analysis • There will be little or no use of specialist terms • Answers may be ambiguous or disorganised • Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be intrusive
Level 0 0	<p>No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p>

AO2 part (e) question

Level 4 10-12	<p>A good answer to the question. Candidates will demonstrate a clear understanding of the question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers will reflect the significance of the issue(s) raised Clear evidence of an appropriate personal response, fully supported A range of points of view supported by justified arguments/discussion The information will be presented in a clear and organised way Clear reference to the religion studied Specialist terms will be used appropriately and correctly <p>Few, if any errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation</p>	Level 2 4-6	<p>A limited answer to the question. Candidates will demonstrate some understanding of the question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some information will be relevant, although may lack specific detail Only one view might be offered and developed Viewpoints might be stated and supported with limited argument/discussion The information will show some organisation Reference to the religion studied may be vague Some use of specialist terms, although these may not always be used appropriately <p>There may be errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation</p>
Level 3 7-9	<p>A competent answer to the question. Candidates will demonstrate a sound understanding of the question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of relevant material with appropriate development Evidence of appropriate personal response Justified arguments/different points of view supported by some discussion The information will be presented in a structured format Some appropriate reference to the religion studied Specialist terms will be used appropriately and for the most part correctly <p>There may be occasional errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation</p>	Level 1 1-3	<p>A weak attempt to answer the question. Candidates will demonstrate little understanding of the question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers may be simplistic with little or no relevant information Viewpoints may not be supported or appropriate Answers may be ambiguous or disorganised There will be little or no use of specialist terms <p>Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be intrusive</p>
		Level 0 0	<p>No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p>

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baptism • Infant Baptism • Baptism of children • Baptism of adults by sprinkling <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1	Accept Christening.
	(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worship / adoration / praise • Supplication / petition Intercession (asking for things for ourselves and others) • Thanksgiving • Confession • Private • Public / communal • Meditation • Rosary <p>Accept alternative wording as long as the answers are correct</p> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2	Accept Lord's Prayer.
	(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Praying the Stations of the Cross is a spiritual devotion used by some Christians particularly during the season of Lent • Some Christians use them as a basis for a structured meditation of the last hours of Jesus' life or to say the associated prayers 	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are used as a way of retelling the story of The Passion • Some Christians go to Jerusalem to walk the Stations of the Cross in the Via Dolorosa; this is a form of pilgrimage and a way of re-enacting / remembering / reflecting on the last few hours of Jesus' life • The Stations of the Cross can be used for public or private worship; it can be led by the clergy or followed silently and personally • Christians specifically use the Stations of the Cross on Good Friday to remember Jesus' journey to Calvary <p>A statement 1 mark; with development 2 marks, and exemplification/amplification 3 marks.</p>		
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>The Eucharist reminds Christians of the last meal Jesus took before his arrest and death – The Last Supper.</p> <p>It reminds them of the sacrifice Jesus made on the cross, the giving of his body and blood (symbolised by the bread and wine).</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus instituted the Eucharist at the Last Supper as he told the disciples to “do this in remembrance of me.”</p> <p>Some Christians believe the bread and wine is symbolic and simply remembers Jesus. Other Christians believe that the bread and wine actually become the body and blood of Jesus and that he is spiritually present in church.</p> <p>Christians are able to remember Jesus' death and sacrifice through taking part in the Eucharist but they can remember his resurrection, too.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<p>The Eucharist allows Christians to connect with God – it builds a bridge between God and humans.</p> <p>The Eucharist is also a meal shared by all Christian followers, showing commitment and the importance of the Christian community.</p>		
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following.</p> <p>A place of worship allows Christians to meet as a community; this in turn strengthens that community.</p> <p>Collective worship is necessary for certain rituals or practices to take place eg Eucharist.</p> <p>Jesus and his followers were used to attending the synagogue or the Temple therefore they did not disagree with public collective worship.</p> <p>God is everywhere but Christians believe he is present in a place of worship as symbolised by the sanctuary lamp.</p> <p>Jesus said, “For where two or three come together in my name, there am I with them”; this shows that meeting together was something Jesus wanted.</p> <p>The design of a place of worship is not important but the building itself does allow Christians to meet with fellow believers to discuss, develop and strengthen their faith.</p> <p>The Church and its associated buildings are used by the community for activities and meetings. As each parish has a church and a vicar, it is the natural centre of a community.</p>	12	Credit answers that interpret community as the wider secular Community.

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
		<p>Even those with no particular religious belief might turn to the Church and the Church community in times of personal, local or national need / crisis.</p> <p>The clergy have a role in looking after their “flock” even if the flock includes non-practicing Christians.</p> <p>Many Christians use House Churches to meet, showing their belief that a church building is neither essential nor central to their faith.</p> <p>Some Christians believe that they do not need to take part in formal, ritualistic worship to believe in and follow God.</p> <p>Many Christian believe that they worship God through their everyday lives, following Jesus’ teaching and example in all they do; they believe they do not need to gather in any one place to worship God.</p> <p>Some might say that the Church should not involve itself in secular matters.</p>		
2	(a)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be in a church or a crematorium • Specific readings from the scriptures • Sermon • Personal readings • Eulogy- a speech made at a funeral about the person who has died and their life • Prayers / Reflection • Commendation and farewell • Committal • Hymns / music • Vigil for the deceased 	1	Allow reference to specific physical objects eg:- coffin, bier, Paschal candle, wreaths.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sprinkling of Holy Water • Requiem Mass • Local community attend to pay respects. <p>Accept alternative wording as long as the meaning is correct.</p> <p>1 mark for response.</p>		
(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgement • Resurrection • Purgatory • Salvation • Heaven • Hell and damnation • Suffering • Day of Judgement <p>Accept alternative wording as long as the meaning is correct.</p> <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	2	
(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funerals help to support those who are bereaved • Funerals provide comfort, reassurance • Funerals give family and friends the chance to say “goodbye” • Funerals can celebrate the life of the deceased • The funeral service reminds Christians of their beliefs in salvation and life after death 	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grave can be a place for family to visit after. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>		
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>There is no mention in the New Testament about the specific baptism of infants.</p> <p>Baptism was the means whereby adults could reaffirm their faith and be forgiven of their sins.</p> <p>Some Christians believe that parents should not decide that their child should be made a member of a religion; it should be the decision of the child themselves when they get older and understand fully what it means.</p> <p>Some Christians prefer a Dedication Service where a baby is welcomed into the church community but not made a member.</p>	6	
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following.</p> <p>Many Christians take part in a service of commitment where they publicly declare their beliefs in front of others. This might be Confirmation, Believers' Baptism or membership.</p> <p>These services might include a testimony, where the person making the commitment describes their spiritual journey and their decision to make a commitment.</p>	12	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance																								
	<p>Jesus taught not to hide your faith, for example, hiding your lamp under a bushel.</p> <p>Christianity is an evangelical religion which implies that Christians should not be afraid to show others what they believe in order to convert others.</p> <p>Jesus also warned about public displays of piety for fear of being like the hypocritical Pharisees.</p> <p>Some Christian groups have no commitment services eg Society of Friends.</p> <p>Some Christians believe in a private and personal relationship with God.</p> <p>Early Christians would not declare their faith for fear of persecution.</p> <p>Similarly, today, Christians might not declare their faith for fear of persecution in the country in which they live.</p> <p>It might be that candidates interpret this question as to how Christians declare or express their faith in everyday lives. Answers that follow this line of thought are acceptable.</p>																										
3	<p>(a)</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="360 1145 922 1414"> <tr> <td>Genesis</td> <td>2 Chronicles</td> <td>Daniel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exodus</td> <td>Ezra</td> <td>Hosea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Leviticus</td> <td>Nehemiah</td> <td>Joel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Numbers</td> <td>Esther</td> <td>Amos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deuteronomy</td> <td>Job</td> <td>Obadiah</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Joshua</td> <td>Psalms</td> <td>Jonah</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Judges</td> <td>Proverbs</td> <td>Micah</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ruth</td> <td>Ecclesiastes</td> <td>Nahum</td> </tr> </table>	Genesis	2 Chronicles	Daniel	Exodus	Ezra	Hosea	Leviticus	Nehemiah	Joel	Numbers	Esther	Amos	Deuteronomy	Job	Obadiah	Joshua	Psalms	Jonah	Judges	Proverbs	Micah	Ruth	Ecclesiastes	Nahum	1	
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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance																
	<p>1 Samuel Song of Songs Habakkuk 2 Samuel Isaiah Zephaniah 1 Kings Jeremiah Haggai 2 Kings Lamentations Zechariah 1 Chronicles Ezekiel Malachi.</p> <p>Accept Song of Solomon for Song of Songs.</p> <p>While it is expected that candidates will spell the names of the books correctly, please accept close alternatives.</p> <p>Allow books of the Apocrypha if candidates state them. They are:</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="365 638 1052 901"> <tr> <td>1 Esdras</td> <td>Epistle of Jeremiah</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Esdras</td> <td>Song of the Three Children</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tobit</td> <td>Story of Susanna</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Judith</td> <td>Bel and the Dragon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additions to Esther</td> <td>Prayer of Manasseh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wisdom of Solomon</td> <td>1 Maccabees</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ecclesiasticus</td> <td>2 Maccabees</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Baruch</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>1 mark for response.</p>	1 Esdras	Epistle of Jeremiah	2 Esdras	Song of the Three Children	Tobit	Story of Susanna	Judith	Bel and the Dragon	Additions to Esther	Prayer of Manasseh	Wisdom of Solomon	1 Maccabees	Ecclesiasticus	2 Maccabees	Baruch			
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(b)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gospels • History • Letters / Epistles • Prophecy (Book of Revelation) • Poems/Hymns • Revelation <p>Allow "Narrative" and "Parable" if they occur.</p> <p>1 mark for each response</p>	2																	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(c)	<p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the primary source for the life and teachings of Jesus • It is the primary source for the start of the Early Christian Church • The Gospels contain the stories of Jesus birth, death and resurrection • The Gospels contain Jesus' teachings upon which Christians base their lives • The New Testament is the foundation of Christian belief • Two of the gospels are accepted to have been written by two of Jesus' disciples therefore can be considered "eye witness" accounts. The other two writers are believed to have been closely connected with the early church. • The gospels were not meant to be biographies but evidence that Jesus was the son of God therefore they contain specific reference to Jesus' divinity • Mark in particular was written before eye-witnesses of Jesus died, therefore is considered to be accurate and a primary source. • The Epistles give us an invaluable insight into the start of the Church and the problems it encountered. • The Epistles contain a great deal of Christian teaching. <p>1 mark for each response.</p>	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(d)	<p>Examiners should mark according to the AO1 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>People could not agree if they should be included in the Old Testament so they were collected separately (the same with the New Testament Apocrypha).</p> <p>Some early Christian scholars felt the books of the Apocrypha did not have the same authority as the other biblical books.</p> <p>Some early Christians did not believe they were inspired by God.</p> <p>Jesus did not refer to any Apocryphal books.</p> <p>The books of the Apocrypha were found in the Septuagint but not the Hebrew scriptures therefore they were not felt to have equal value to the accepted Old Testament canon.</p> <p>The Catholic Church itself did not officially recognise the Apocrypha until the Council of Trent in 1546.</p> <p>Some Christians believe the Apocrypha is good to read but not to build doctrine on</p> <p>Some totally avoid it.</p> <p>Orthodox Christians accept the Apocrypha</p> <p>Others include it in their Bibles between the Old and the New Testament.</p>	6	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(e)	<p>Examiners should mark according to the AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following.</p> <p>It is still the best selling book in the world and it is available to 98% of the world's population in a language they can understand. Therefore it is obviously still read by many.</p> <p>It is the most valuable book for Christians – approximately 1/3 of the world's population – who still use it as a source of authority, guidance and knowledge.</p> <p>It is not found in all homes as it used to be.</p> <p>Many people do not know what is in the Bible or how to read it.</p> <p>Some young people do not treat the Bible with respect and damage or graffiti it. Many Jews or Muslims would be appalled at the way the Bible is mistreated.</p> <p>Many of the younger generation do not see any value to the Bible as they believe it is out-dated and not relevant to today's society.</p> <p>Today's society is increasingly secular. The place of God has changed.</p> <p>The morality of today is very different to that written in the Bible.</p>	12	
	Total	48	

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