

# **Religious Studies A: (World Religion(s))**

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Unit **B571**: Christianity 1 (Beliefs, Special Days, Divisions and Interpretations)

## **Mark Scheme for June 2011**

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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.

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

## AO2 part (e) question

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

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
1 (a)	<p><b>What is a creed?</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A statement of belief</li> <li>• A summary of what Christians believe</li> <li>• What some Christians say to show what they believe</li> <li>• A confession of faith</li> <li>• Mark for correct response.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for correct response.</p>	<b>[1]</b>	<p>Do not allow A journey to worship; However, allow a holy journey.</p> <p>Don't allow a short passage explaining belief.</p>
(b)	<p><b>Give two beliefs about Jesus which are found in the Apostles Creed.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jesus Christ is God's son</li> <li>• Jesus was conceived of the Holy Spirit</li> <li>• Jesus was born of the Virgin Mary</li> <li>• Jesus suffered</li> <li>• Jesus was crucified, died and buried</li> <li>• Jesus descended to the dead</li> <li>• Jesus rose on the third day</li> <li>• Jesus ascended into heaven</li> <li>• Jesus is seated at the right hand of God</li> <li>• Jesus will come to judge the living and the dead.</li> </ul> <p>Please allow paraphrasing. 1 mark for each correct response.</p>	<b>[2]</b>	
(c)	<p><b>Give three reasons why the Apostles Creed is important to Christians.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christians believe it is a link with Jesus as tradition says each of Jesus' twelve Apostles wrote one line of it</li> <li>• Christians believe it is a true statement of belief and should be used as a basis for other statements of beliefs or creeds</li> <li>• Many Christians believe it is the minimum a Christian should believe</li> </ul>	<b>[3]</b>	

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christians often say the Apostles Creed together in church therefore it brings them together in belief and worship</li> <li>• The beliefs expressed in the creed can affect a Christians life and what he chooses to do, for example, judgement</li> <li>• It is/was used to combat heresy.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each correct response.</p>		
<b>(d)</b>	<p><b>Explain what Christians believe about sin and salvation.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Christians believe that all people are born sinful and that the only way to have this sin removed is to accept God's love and forgiveness and to follow Jesus. Christians show they are sorry for their sins and want forgiveness through baptism.</p> <p>Christians, as humans, are also capable of sin and giving into temptation therefore they will be judged for falling short of God's standards. Sins can be those of commission (doing something wrong) or omission (not doing something right).</p> <p>Christians believe that if they acknowledge and confess their sins (either through a priest or directly to God) and repent, this will lead to forgiveness and salvation. Christians believe that if they are truly repentant, God will forgive them. Christians believe it is not possible to be forgiven just through doing the right thing; they must have faith in Jesus for forgiveness to be received. Christians also believe that in order to be forgiven by God, they must forgive those who have sinned against them (Sermon on the Mount).</p> <p>Christians believe that forgiveness is possible because Jesus died on the cross to ensure their salvation. Jesus' death brought man and God back together again.</p> <p>Christians believe salvation can be through works (Matthew 25) or through Sacraments or through Grace.</p> <p>At death all will be judged. Those who have repented will be allowed into God's presence (heaven) while those who have not repented will not be allowed into God's presence (hell).</p>	<b>[6]</b>	

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
(e)	<p><b>“What you do is more important than what you believe.”</b>  <b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.  Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>In support of the statement, the candidate might say that actions do speak louder than words. If a person believes that it is right to help the poor and needy but then does nothing about it, are they then following Christian teachings and belief? St Francis believed that preaching should be active not verbal and that words were secondary to action. Christians do believe in practising what you preach. However, Christians also believe that it is not possible to gain salvation just through doing good deeds but that they have to have faith in Jesus for them to receive forgiveness. Also, there are those Christians who take holy orders and live in an enclosed community. They believe that to cut themselves off from the world gives them more time to devote to prayer and the religious life. This indicates that faith without deeds is acceptable.</p>	[12]	Look at skill level in answers.

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
2 (a)	<p><b>What is a pilgrimage?</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A journey for a religious/spiritual reason</li> <li>• A visit to a holy place</li> <li>• A religious journey.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each correct response.</p>	[1]	
(b)	<p><b>Name two places of Christian pilgrimage.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bethlehem</li> <li>• Nazareth</li> <li>• Jerusalem</li> <li>• Walsingham</li> <li>• Lourdes</li> <li>• Knock</li> <li>• Rome</li> <li>• Ecumenical Centres for example Taize and Corrymeela.</li> </ul> <p>Examiners should be aware that there may be other answers offered, for example, Iona, Israel/Holy Land.</p> <p>1 mark for each correct response.</p>	[2]	
(c)	<p><b>Give three reasons why a Christian might go on a pilgrimage.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To visit places important to their religion</li> <li>• To visit places mentioned in the Bible or in stories connected with Jesus</li> <li>• To understand Biblical stories better by being at the place they happened</li> <li>• To visit places associated with healings</li> <li>• To visit places associated with visions</li> </ul>	[3]	

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be part of a group or Christian community undertaking a pilgrimage together – a shared experience</li> <li>• To connect the spiritual beliefs with the physical experience</li> <li>• To visit a place where something important happened to Jesus or one of the saints.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each correct response.</p>		
(d)	<p><b>Explain ways in which pilgrimage might help Christians in their religious life.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Visiting a site of pilgrimage allows a Christian to have a physical as well as a spiritual and emotional connection with that place, a connection that you cannot get through books or TV programmes. Pilgrimage is a first-hand experience; for example, feeling the heat in Israel and seeing the barrenness of the wilderness gives a Christian a better understanding of the story of Jesus temptations and empathy with how Jesus felt.</p> <p>For pilgrims with illnesses, pilgrimage to a healing site is a way of showing their faith and their belief that they might be healed.</p> <p>For Roman Catholic pilgrims in particular, visits to Marian shrines (sites connected with the Virgin Mary) gives them a feeling of closeness to her and an opportunity to ask for intercession.</p> <p>Pilgrimage to sites in the Holy Land helps Christians to understand stories to do with Jesus better as they can see the places and understand the context better.</p> <p>Pilgrimage allows Christians to take a break from their everyday lives and to concentrate on the spiritual rather than the profane.</p> <p>Pilgrimage may also be a shared experience when people with similar beliefs can journey and worship together.</p>	[6]	

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
(e)	<p><b>“Pilgrimage is a waste of time and money.”</b>  <b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.  Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates might support the statement by saying that pilgrimage is not a requirement of Christianity. Christians can show what they believe through their worship and their everyday lives. The money spent could be given to charity instead or be used for the benefit of their family. Also, modern life and work makes it difficult to find the time to make a pilgrimage.</p> <p>However, candidates might argue that, although pilgrimage is not commanded, it is a good way of experiencing their religion and making a physical as well as a spiritual connection. Pilgrimage shows a Christian’s devotion to his/her faith and the need to express their beliefs. It involves a certain amount of sacrifice either in the saving and preparing for the pilgrimage or in what they do while they are on pilgrimage. Finally, the candidate might mention that pilgrimage unifies Christians and they can help and support each other when they meet.</p>	[12]	Look at skill level in answers.

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
3 (a)	<p><b>Give the name of one Christian Ecumenical community.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taize</li> <li>• Iona</li> <li>• Corrymeela</li> <li>• Coventry Cathedral (Community of the Cross of Nails).</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for correct response.</p>	<b>[1]</b>	Any real ecumenical community may be named.
(b)	<p><b>State two things a Christian might do when visiting an Ecumenical community.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Join in acts of worship and singing</li> <li>• Help with the day to day running of the community</li> <li>• Group discussion</li> <li>• Prayer, reflection and meditation</li> <li>• Bible study</li> <li>• Work with those from other denominations to promote understanding and reconciliation.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each correct response.</p>	<b>[2]</b>	Two or more forms of worship, e.g. prayer and communion, are just one mark.

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
(c)	<p><b>Give three differences between Roman Catholic Christian and Orthodox Christian worship.</b></p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both churches accept the beliefs found in the Apostles' Creed. However, there is a slight difference in the line about the Holy Spirit in the Nicene Creed.</li> <li>• Both churches believe that during Holy Mass / Divine Liturgy, the bread and wine actually become the body and blood of Christ. However, Orthodox do not tend to use the word "transubstantiation"</li> <li>• Roman Catholics place more importance on pilgrimage than do Orthodox.</li> <li>• The Roman Catholics have the Seven Sacraments while Orthodox Christians have the Seven Sacred Mysteries. They are the same except Orthodox has Chrismation instead of Confirmation.</li> <li>• Both Churches respect the saints and have saints' days.</li> <li>• Both revere Mary but the concept of Mary being born without Original Sin is not important to Orthodox.</li> <li>• Easter and Christmas are calculated differently. Orthodox has Icons while Roman Catholics have statues.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for each correct response.</p>	<b>[3]</b>	<p>Make sure that the answer is concerned with worship in the widest sense: public or private, liturgical or non-liturgical.</p> <p>Orthodox stand up whereas Catholics sit or stand at different times. Women and men are apart at services.</p> <p>The orthodox altar is hidden behind an iconostasis.</p> <p>Orthodox and Catholics agree on not having women priests, so this is not a difference.</p>
(d)	<p><b>Explain why ecumenism is important in Christianity.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors.</p> <p>Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Although there are some variations in belief and practice Christians all belong to the same faith and should be united in that faith.</p> <p>Christianity as a united faith will be able to withstand better the move towards secularism and the impact of other religions.</p> <p>Ecumenism helps to overcome differences and this reduces the risk of trouble between different denominations or groups (eg Northern Ireland).</p>	<b>[6]</b>	

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
	<p>Ecumenical Christians believe that Jesus would not have wanted the Church to split into different divisions and therefore all must work together.</p> <p>By working together Christians can better identify, discuss and try to solve problems in the world today.</p> <p>Ecumenism allows different denominations and group to share buildings and resources.</p>		
(e)	<p><b>“Christians should be allowed to worship however they want.”</b>  <b>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.</b></p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO2 level descriptors.  Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates might support the statement by saying that unity does not necessarily mean uniformity and that innovation is as important as tradition. They may argue that no one way suits everyone and the important thing is common belief as opposed to common practice. It may indeed be that it is variations within the faith that makes it so attractive to people. Some people like to express themselves and join in worship through singing and dancing, for example, Evangelical and Pentecostal Christians, while others prefer a more contemplative approach, for example, Society of Friends. Neither is better than the other.</p> <p>However, the candidate might say that too many different groups or different ways of practising a religion could fragment it rather than strengthening it. Arguing over certain practices might detract from the benefit that could be gained from working together and give a poor impression to those of other faiths or those within the faith making them question the religion as a whole.</p>	<b>[12]</b>	Look at the skill level in answers.

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