

Religious Studies A

General Certificate of Secondary Education **B574**

Christianity (Roman Catholic) 2

Mark Scheme for June 2010

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Question		Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
1	(a)	<p>What is a Pulpit?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A place from which a priest might preach his sermon; • A place where the Gospel may be proclaimed. 	[1]	Do not accept 'a stand'.
	(b)	<p>Give two ways Roman Catholics use the Stations of the Cross.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To follow, in prayer, Christ's suffering and journey to Calvary; • As an extra activity to do during Lent; • As a private or public form of worship; • As reminders of different parts of Christ's suffering; • For example the involvement of Veronica or Simon of Cyrene. 	[2]	
	(c)	<p>List three things found on the Sanctuary of a Roman Catholic Church.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The altar; • The tabernacle; • The sanctuary lamp; • In some churches the baptismal font; • The presidential Chair. 	[3]	Also allow: altar cloth, candles and some sanctuaries have statues and stain glass windows, so we should accept these.

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain the importance of the main features of the Roman Catholic Mass.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates may begin with the priest's welcome and calling together the faithful through the 'collect' prayer. Others may explain the need for forgiveness before thanksgiving through the penitential rite. Some may explain the liturgy of the word, exploring the way it is split into Old and New Testament readings. Some may understand the semi-continuous nature of these readings aimed at giving the congregation exposure to as much of the scriptures as is reasonable over a 3 year cycle on Sundays and a two year cycle on week days. They may then explain the way that the offertory, bringing the gifts of the congregation, to the altar signifies the beginning of the Eucharistic prayer. This may lead to an explanation of the consecration. They may finish by explaining the importance of the communion rite and finally the command to 'go in peace to love and serve the Lord'.</p>	[6]	

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
(e)	<p>“You can worship God anywhere; there is no need for a church.” Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO 2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Some candidates may find it easy to agree with the sentiment in the question and may explore other things they could be doing on a Sunday, for example, which would still allow them time to worship in their own way. Others may recognise that some worship by its very nature is public and as such people will need a place in which to do it.</p> <p>Some may point out that the Church is more than just a place of worship and that the various rites of passage associated with developing as human beings need a place to be celebrated; rites such as baptism, first communion or marriage.</p> <p>Some may also evaluate the need for many to come together regularly as a community to celebrate the Mass. Whichever side of this debate they favour; they should justify their views with reasoned arguments and not just state them as a faith position.</p>	[12]	

Question		Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
2	(a)	<p>What is confirmation?</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The confirming of a decision made by parents at a child's baptism • Sometimes the second and sometimes the third sacrament of initiation. 	[1]	
	(b)	<p>State two roles of a godparent.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To present the baptismal candidate to the Bishop or priest • To promise to support the baptismal candidate in their spiritual life • To be an example to the baptismal candidate. 	[2]	<p>Most may discuss the role of godparents for children; some may discuss sponsors for adults. Being responsible if the parent dies.</p>
	(c)	<p>State three things that happen at a confirmation.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The calling of the names of those to be confirmed and their declaration of being present • The calling down of the Holy Spirit to be with the confirmand, laying on of hands • The witnessing of the event by the congregation, the friends and family of the confirmand • The welcome of the community as part of this rite of initiation and passage. • The use of chrism oil in anointing • Choosing a new name 	[3]	<p>Sometimes the celebrant will be a priest rather than a bishop.</p>

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain the importance of the Sacraments of Initiation.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Some candidates may begin by pointing out that all organisations have their own ways of introducing new members to their rights and responsibilities. They may point out that these sacraments are rites which are closely tied to the developing of young people physically and spiritually. Some may explain, for example, that the baptismal service not only receives and graces the child but reminds the family, friends and community of their own commitment and responsibilities.</p> <p>Others may explore the idea of receiving one's first communion as being welcomed into full communion with the Roman Catholic Church. Some may be able to explain the recent discussions about the timing of the reception of the sacrament of confirmation</p>	[6]	To gain full credit candidates should have addressed all three sacraments of initiation.

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
(e)	<p>“Looking after the poor is more important than having expensive rites for joining a church.”</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO 2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Some candidates may begin by challenging the dichotomy in the statement and pointing out that the rites do not necessarily need to be expensive and could leave resources to care for the poor as well. Others may recognise that there are many Christians who choose to spend a great deal on baptisms, first communions and marriages.</p> <p>Alternatively some candidates might explore the teaching of Jesus that the poor will be with us always and that Christians may have a duty to their own children first and that making sure they are properly initiated into the church community should be their first priority.</p> <p>Some may point out that the pressure to spend a great deal of money to celebrate some sacraments does not come from the church but from the expectations of the grouping in society that some individuals belong to.</p>	[12]	<p>Some may point to the idea that the process of initiation can in some cases make individuals more sensitive to the needs of others.</p>

Question		Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
3	(a)	<p>What is the Bible?</p> <p>Responses might be one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A collection of books whose writing was inspired by the Holy Spirit • The name given to the Old and New Testament when collected together • A collection of 72 books made up of the Jewish and Christian scriptures. 	[1]	Biblios or library
	(b)	<p>Give two of the types of literature in the Bible.</p> <p>Responses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History • Law/guidance • Prophecy • Poetry • Liturgy • Writings • Wisdom • Gospels • Letters/Epistles • Apocalyptic. 	[2]	
	(c)	<p>Describe the differences between a Roman Catholic bible and Protestant bibles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to the deuterio-canonical literature in the RC bible • Reference to the inclusion of the Apocrypha in the RC bibles • Reference to the inclusion of different readings of the same scripture text in the two traditions. <p>A statement 1 mark, with development 2 marks and exemplification 3 marks. Responses might include</p>	[3]	

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
(d)	<p>Explain the importance of the New Testament to Roman Catholics.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO1 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Candidates may say that the word testament means covenant and that the New Testament can be described as the new covenant made through the sacrifice of Jesus for all mankind. Some may discuss the links to the Old Testament, particularly the expectation of a Messiah coming to save the people. They may explore the way that through the New Testament this expectation moves from the Davidic idea of a Messiah to the concept of the Son of God teaching a new message and being willing to make the ultimate personal sacrifice rather than leading his followers in a battle against the Romans. Some may discuss the importance of knowing the example and teachings of Jesus. Others may explain the importance of the New Testament in the liturgical life of Church.</p>	[6]	
(e)	<p>“Religion is about people not books.”</p> <p>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.</p> <p>Examiners should mark according to AO 2 level descriptors. Candidates might consider some of the following:</p> <p>Some candidates may begin by exploring whether or not there is a real distinction as arguably you cannot have one without the other. A book which no-one reads will never produce or sustain a religion.</p> <p>However in the early days of the Christian Church there were no Christian scriptures and the faith still spread fairly quickly throughout the Roman Empire. They may, with some evidence, say that without the right people at the right time religions cannot be kept alive by a book.</p>	[12]	

Question			Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
			<p>Alternatively to reliably pass on sacred traditions from one generation to the next, without a Chinese whispers effect, some may argue that scriptures are essential.</p> <p>Some may focus their response on the many roles which people take within the Church and community which neither need nor depend on a book. They may instead write about the inspiration of the lives of the Saints or of people they have met.</p>		
			Total	[72]	

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