



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel GCSE

In Religious Studies (1RA0/2A)

Paper 2: Area of Study 2 – Study of Second Religion

Option 2A: Catholic Christianity

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Paper 2: Second Religion 2A – Catholic Christianity Mark Scheme - 2018

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
1(a)	<p>AO1 3 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each point identified up to a maximum of three.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Holy Spirit intercedes for all believers in prayer (1) • The Holy Spirit is the means by which God communicates with humans (1) • The Holy Spirit inspired the Bible writers (1) • The Holy Spirit is the means by which God assists the Church in its task of preserving the Apostolic Tradition (1) • The Holy Spirit is the third person of the Trinity (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists (maximum one mark) 	3

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
1(b)	<p>AO1 4 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for providing a reason. Award a second mark for development of the reason. Up to a maximum of four marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without salvation, a person's sins will prevent them from having a relationship with God in this life (1) and will send them to hell or purgatory after death (1) • It was the reason why God became man (1) his death on the cross brought forgiveness of sins (1) • Christians believe that all human beings are sinful (1) because wrongdoing spoils humanity's relationship with God (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated reason/development • Development that does not relate both to the reason given and to the question. 	4

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
1(c)	<p>AO1 5 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each reason/belief. Award further marks for each development of the reason/belief up to a maximum of four marks. Award one further mark for any relevant source of wisdom or authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus had a human body (1) this in no way compromises his deity (1) when 'The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us.' (John 1:14) (1) • John 1 details that 'The Word became flesh.' (1) Jesus Christ shed his human blood to cover the sins of all who would ever believe in him (1); if he were not human, this would have been impossible (1) • Jesus was subjected to all the same kinds of trials that humans are (1), he is, therefore, able to sympathise with humanity and aid them (1) such as his fear when he is praying in the Garden of Gethsemane (Matthew 26) (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated reason/development • Development that does not relate both to the reason and to the question • Reference to a source of wisdom that does not relate to the reason given. 	5

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
1(d)	<p>AO2 12 marks, SPaG 3 marks</p> <p>Candidates must underpin their analysis and evaluation with knowledge and understanding. Candidates will be required to demonstrate thorough knowledge and understanding as well as accuracy of religion and belief when responding to the question and in meeting AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>AO2 Arguments for the statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trinity helps Christians to understand the different ways that God has shown his presence in the world, to understand the power and creativity of God and his care for the world and its people and their lives • The Baptism of Jesus shows that God is the Trinity; the Father speaks, the Son is baptised, the Spirit descends in the form of a dove. If this is how God was to be revealed at the start of Jesus' ministry, it must be important and should be the basis of a Catholic's life • Belief in the Trinity is part of the apostolic tradition, the apostles such as St. Peter and St. Paul refer to God as Father, Son and Holy Spirit, and Christians must believe the teachings of the apostles to live a full Catholic life. <p>Arguments against the statement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe that the Trinity is a mystery, as such some people may not think about it and it will therefore not affect their lives • Jesus never said that belief in the Trinity is essential to enter the kingdom of God. He did teach that the most important commandment was to love God and others • The Nicene Creed does not state that a person must believe in the Trinity to be saved, Christians know they'll be judged on their actions towards others and how they've lived a Christian life. <p>Accept any other valid response.</p> <p>Candidates who do not consider different viewpoints within the religious tradition (as instructed in the question) cannot achieve marks beyond Level 2.</p>	15

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information/issues are identified and make superficial connections among a limited range of elements in the question, underpinned by isolated elements of understanding of religion and belief. Judgements are supported by generic arguments to produce a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superficial connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question, underpinned by a limited understanding of religion and belief. Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made. Judgements are supported by an attempt to appraise evidence, much of which may be superficial, leading to a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by an accurate understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question. Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of many, but not all, of the elements in the question. Judgements are supported by the appraisal of evidence, some of which may be superficial, leading to a partially justified conclusion.
Level 4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critically deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by a sustained, accurate and thorough understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among the full range of elements in the question. Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question. Judgements are fully supported by the comprehensive appraisal of evidence, leading to a fully justified conclusion.

SPaG

Marks		Descriptors
0 marks	No marks awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The candidate writes nothing.• The candidate's response does not relate to the question.• The candidate's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance level, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning.
1 marks	Threshold performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidates spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy.• Candidates use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall.• Candidates use a limited range of specialist terms as appropriate.
2 marks	Intermediate performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidates spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy.• Candidates use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall.• Candidates use a good range of specialist terms as appropriate.
3 marks	High performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidates spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy.• Candidates use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall.• Candidates use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(a)	<p>AO1 3 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each point identified up to a maximum of three.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides short-term aid following a disaster (1) • Speaks out on behalf of the poor (1) • Provides long-term support to help work themselves out of poverty (1) • Helps communities set up small businesses (1) • Educates people in the UK about the needs of the poor (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists (maximum one mark) 	3

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(b)	<p>AO1 4 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for providing a reason. Award a second mark for development of the reason. Up to a maximum of four marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It this gives the pilgrim time and space for prayer (1) it allows for renewing and strengthening faith (1) • Many people go on pilgrimages to feel closer to God (1) helping them to seek forgiveness of their sins or to thank God (1) • Pilgrimage is a public declaration of faith, (1) after going on pilgrimage they may have a greater awareness of God's presence (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated reason/ development • Development that does not relate both to the reason given and to the question. 	4

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(c)	<p>A01 5 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each reason/belief. Award further marks for each development of the reason/belief up to a maximum of four marks. Award one further mark for any relevant source of wisdom or authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mass is a re-enactment of what happened at the Last Supper (1) Catholics believe that Jesus is really present with them during the Mass (1) through Mass 'All of us are made members of His Body' (Lumen Gentium Paragraph 7) (1) • The Eucharist is a sacrament (1) It strengthens Catholics faith (1) Lumen Gentium teaches that the Eucharist is 'the source and summit of the Christian life' (1) • The Mass is a celebration of the resurrection; (1) it shows Catholics that there is eternal life (1) 'partaking of the body of the Lord in the breaking of the Eucharistic bread, we are taken up into communion with him and with one another.' (Lumen Gentium Paragraph 7) (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated reason/ development • Development that does not relate both to the reason and to the question • Reference to a source of wisdom that does not relate to the reason given. 	5

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
2(d)	<p>AO2 12 marks</p> <p>Candidates must underpin their analysis and evaluation with knowledge and understanding. Candidates will be required to demonstrate thorough knowledge and understanding as well as accuracy of religion and belief when responding to the question and in meeting AO2 descriptors.</p> <p>AO2</p> <p>Arguments for the statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popular piety enhances the liturgical life of the Church, it does not seek to replace it but allows people to show greater respect and worship to God as it promotes the liturgy, ensuring a deeper level of participation in the sacred mysteries • Piety such as the Stations of the Cross show the importance of the death and suffering of Jesus for the salvation of all Christians, it gives them a chance to remember the cost of salvation as supported by the Catechism of the Catholic Church 'These expressions of piety extend the liturgical life of the Church, but do not replace it' (1675) • The Catechism of the Catholic Church permits the use of popular piety as long as they are based upon Catholic faith and enrich a person's understanding of the Gospel, as the state popular piety can be guided by the Holy Spirit. <p>Arguments against the statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some forms of popular piety do not reflect the beliefs of all Christians, Protestant Christians will not pray the Rosary as they do not believe in the assumption and the immaculate conception; whilst the praying of the Stations of the Cross is not based on the Bible accounts, they think that this could indicate an element of idolatry • The use of popular piety has led to a lack of balance in the spiritual life, sometimes undue weight is given to one aspect of the Christian mystery to the exclusion of others, in some instances particular devotions were practiced to the neglect of liturgical, family, and community life • Popular piety leads to a disproportionate interest between the saints and the absolute sovereignty of Jesus Christ and his mysteries, this results in a lack of direct contact with Sacred Scripture and the Church's sacramental life. <p>Accept any other valid response.</p> <p>Candidates who do not consider different viewpoints within the religious tradition (as instructed in the question) cannot achieve marks beyond Level 2.</p>	12

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information/issues are identified and make superficial connections among a limited range of elements in the question, underpinned by isolated elements of understanding of religion and belief. Judgements are supported by generic arguments to produce a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superficial connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question, underpinned by a limited understanding of religion and belief. Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made. Judgements are supported by an attempt to appraise evidence, much of which may be superficial, leading to a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by an accurate understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question. Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of many, but not all, of the elements in the question. Judgements are supported by the appraisal of evidence, some of which may be superficial, leading to a partially justified conclusion.
Level 4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critically deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by a sustained, accurate and thorough understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among the full range of elements in the question. Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question. Judgements are fully supported by the comprehensive appraisal of evidence, leading to a fully justified conclusion.