

Religious Studies B

GCSE (9–1)

Paper 2: Area of Study 2 – Religion, Peace and Conflict Option 2A – Catholic Christianity

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or black ball-point pen.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the space provided. Use a separate sheet of paper where instructed.
- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question. Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 102. The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk (*)** are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed. *You should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the use of specialist terminology.*

Question 1

- (a) Outline **three** aspects of the creation story for the beginning of the world. (3)

- (b) Explain **two** ways in which Catholic Christians may respond to famine. (4)

- (c) Explain **two** reasons why some Catholics may believe that God the Father is superior to Jesus and the Holy Spirit.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. (5)

- *(d) "Jesus said, 'If someone slaps you on one cheek, turn to them the other also. If someone takes your coat, do not withhold your shirt from them'."

Evaluate this statement, considering more than one viewpoint. You must refer to Catholic Christianity in your answer.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. (15)

(Total for Question 1 = 27 marks)

Question 2

- (a) Outline **three** things that happen during the sacrament of marriage. (3)

- (b) Explain **two** reasons why some Catholics believe that reformation is the best aim of punishment. (4)

- (c) Explain **two** reasons why it can be argued that crimes of equal severity should not be punished in the same way.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. (5)

(d) "Objecting to capital punishment can be easy if the cost of life imprisonment is ignored."

Evaluate this statement. You must refer to both Catholic Christian and non-religious viewpoints in your answer.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper.

(12)

(Total for Question 2 = 24 marks)

Question 3

(a) Outline **three** ways in which taking the Eucharist is important to Catholic Christians.

(3)

(b) Explain **two** reasons why Catholic Christians should visit Jerusalem.

(4)

(c) Explain **two** reasons why it can be considered important for a Christian to attend church every week.

(5)

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

- *(d)** "Jesus spent much of His time with those rejected by society, which could reveal that supporting charities is one of the best things that a Christian could do."

Evaluate this statement, considering more than one viewpoint. You must refer to Catholic Christianity in your answer.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper.

(15)

(Total for Question 3 = 27 marks)

Question 4

- (a)** Outline **three** ways in which a Christian can work for peace.

(3)

- (b)** Explain **two** reasons why countries may go to war.

(4)

- (c)** Explain **two** reasons that may be given for justifying a war.

(5)

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

- (d)** "War should be avoided at all costs, whatever the consequences."

Evaluate this statement. You must refer to both Catholic Christian and non-religious viewpoints in your answer.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper.

(12)

(Total for Question 4 = 24 marks)

Religious Studies B

GCSE (9–1)

Paper 2: Area of Study 2 – Religion, Peace and Conflict Option 2B – Christianity

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or black ball-point pen.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the space provided. Use a separate sheet of paper where instructed.
- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question. Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 102. The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk (*)** are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed. *You should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the use of specialist terminology.*

Question 1

- (a) Outline **three** Christian views on forgiveness. (3)

- (b) Explain **two** ways in which Christians may respond to famine. (4)

- (c) Explain **two** reasons why some Christians may believe that God the Father is superior to Jesus and the Holy Spirit.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. (5)

- * (d)** "Jesus said, 'If someone slaps you on one cheek, turn to them the other also. If someone takes your coat, do not withhold your shirt from them'."

Evaluate this statement, considering more than one viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. (15)

(Total for Question 1 = 27 marks)

Question 2

- (a) Outline **three** religious arguments against capital punishment. (3)

- (b) Explain **two** reasons why some Christians believe that reformation is the best aim of punishment. (4)

- (c) Explain **two** reasons why it can be argued that crimes of equal severity should not be punished in the same way.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. (5)

(d) "Objecting to capital punishment can be easy if the cost of life imprisonment is ignored."

Evaluate this statement. You must refer to both Christian and non-religious viewpoints in your answer.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper.

(12)

(Total for Question 2 = 24 marks)

Question 3

(a) Outline **three** ways in which taking Holy Communion is important to Christians.

(3)

(b) Explain **two** reasons why Christians should visit Jerusalem.

(4)

(c) Explain **two** reasons why it can be considered important for a Christian to attend church every week.

(5)

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

- *(d)** "Jesus spent much of His time with those rejected by society, which could reveal that supporting charities is one of the best things that a Christian could do."

Evaluate this statement, considering more than one viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper.

(15)

(Total for Question 3 = 27 marks)

Question 4

- (a)** Outline **three** ways in which a Christian can work for peace.

(3)

- (b)** Explain **two** ways in which greed can lead to conflict.

(4)

- (c)** Explain **two** reasons that may be given for justifying a war.

(5)

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

- (d)** "War should be avoided at all costs, whatever the consequences."

Evaluate this statement. You must refer to both Christian and non-religious viewpoints in your answer.

Write your answer on a separate piece of paper.

(12)

(Total for Question 4 = 24 marks)

Answers

PRACTICE EXAM PAPERS

For questions worth 15 marks, use the following mark scheme to assess your answers:

- 12 of the marks are for the quality of your evaluation
- 3 of the marks are for your spelling, punctuation and grammar and use of specialist terminology (SPaG).

1–3 marks for:

- identifying information/issues and making superficial connections among a limited range of elements in the question, underpinned by isolated elements of understanding of religion and belief.
- judgements that are supported by generic arguments to produce a conclusion that is not fully justified.

4–6 marks for:

- making superficial connections among many, but not all, of the elements in the question, underpinned by a limited understanding of religion and belief.
- making judgements of a limited range of elements in the question. Judgements are supported by an attempt to appraise evidence, much of which may be superficial, leading to a conclusion that is not fully justified.

7–9 marks for:

- deconstructing 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.
- constructing 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.

10–12 marks for:

- critically deconstructing 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.
- constructing 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

0 marks for:

- writing nothing.
- a response that does not relate to the question.
- errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar that severely hinder meaning.

1 mark for:

- spelling and punctuating with reasonable accuracy.
- using rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall.
- a limited range of specialist terms used as appropriate.

2 marks for:

- spelling and punctuating with considerable accuracy.
- using rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall.
- using a good range of specialist terms as appropriate.

3 marks for:

- spelling and punctuating with consistent accuracy.
- using rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall.
- using a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.

These answers list sample points that you might include in your responses. You may be able to provide other credit-worthy points not listed here.

PRACTICE EXAM PAPERS: SPECIFICATION B

Paper 2: Area of Study 2 – Religion, Peace and Conflict

Option 2A – Catholic Christianity

Page 42 – Question 1

- (a) God existed before the universe; He created the universe from nothing; creation only took six days.
- (b) Directly – they could work for a charity or support it financially; indirectly – they could pray before seeking God's guidance.
- (c) The Father created the universe; without His creation Christ could not have come to Earth; without Christ coming to Earth the Holy Spirit would have not come at Pentecost; God the Father sent all of the Old Testament prophets and ruled over the land of Israel.
- (d) Luke 6:29 shows Jesus' views on violence; the passage illustrates that Jesus rejected the response of violence; in addition He was prompting His followers to respond with peace; this peace can overcome the initial violence; alternatively, some Catholics believe that sometimes violence can prevent greater harm; if some individuals or countries are not opposed, then greater suffering could occur; if only pacifism is chosen, then the strong will rule despite any injustices.

Page 43 – Question 2

- (a) Vows are made; rings are exchanged; the contract is signed.
- (b) The criminal is given a second chance and will then hopefully not offend again; rehabilitation can show forgiveness and give the criminal hope of a brighter future.
- (c) Sentences given by the UK court system can take circumstances into account; guidelines are provided within which sentences can be given; mitigating circumstances can include being provoked into an action or being in a particular situation that led to the crime being committed; theft for greed, theft to feed an addiction and theft to eat may all be the same crime but the reasons for them are clearly completely different; if all crimes were punished equally, it could be argued that morality and care were being removed from the legal system.
- (d) Many Catholics would argue that the death penalty contradicts the teachings of the Bible; the sixth commandment instructed the Jews not to take the life of another; it could be argued that the death penalty contradicts this commandment; regardless of the crime committed, the taking of a life cannot be justified as a means of punishment; the cost of life imprisonment can run into the millions; if a life was ended, this money could be put to other uses; if someone commits murder, it could be argued that they deserve to lose their own life; 'An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.'

Page 44 – Question 3

- (a) Remembers the death of Christ; rejoices in His resurrection; allows sins to be forgiven.
- (b) To walk in Jesus' footsteps can help them feel closer to God; visiting places written about in the Bible can help to strengthen their faith.
- (c) Meeting with fellow believers in worship is biblical; when trying to pray, spending time in church can remove distractions found elsewhere; attending church provides the opportunity to serve others; Jesus spent regular periods of time praying with and teaching His disciples.
- (d) There is little doubt that Jesus felt called to the extremes of society; He called His disciples from all areas of life; He stated, 'I came for those who were sick'; many Catholics interpret this as a call to be with those who are often rejected by others; Jesus rejected the religious piety of the Pharisees as against the will of God; He made it clear that we are called to love each other rather than the law;

supporting charities that work with the disadvantaged can provide Christians with an ideal opportunity to follow the teachings of Jesus; it could be argued that there are other charities or causes of greater significance; these could include those campaigning against war or those looking for cures for disease; in essence, supporting charities will often help those who find themselves on the edge of society in some way; Jesus came 'to seek and to save' those who were lost. This means that those who do not rely on charity are also valuable and should be cared for.

Page 45 – Question 4

- (a) Donate money to support a charity such as Amnesty International; organise fundraising events for the charity; campaign for peace in specific countries.
- (b) The most common reason is greed – leaders wanting land, resources, etc.; historical differences can lead to changes in borders and new leaders can wish to restore the past of their country.
- (c) War has to be declared by the head of state for it to be legal; in some cases war is declared to try to defend a smaller, weaker group of people; it could be argued that war is a last resort after diplomacy has failed; the Just War Theory illustrates that war is the last resort but sometimes unavoidable; even though innocent lives will be lost, the damage done will be less than if war did not happen; many Muslims would also be willing to fight to defend their faith – Lesser Jihad.
- (d) A pacifist would argue that war should never happen; they could state that the financial cost and the loss of life are significant enough evidence; they would focus on diplomacy and sanctions rather than the use of violence; 'Blessed are the peacemakers' (Matthew 5:9); a conscientious objector may support a war effort in a non-violent way; they could argue that war is not the right option but they will also support the decision of their head of state; many Catholics would support the statement, as peace is a more desired outcome than violence; however, others could argue that war sometimes is the only option; if a country attacks a smaller nation and refuses to back down, sometimes the only response is for war to be declared; this can help the smaller nation to be defended by more powerful countries; 'Those who live by the sword, die by the sword' (Matthew 26:52).

Paper 2: Area of Study 2 – Religion, Peace and Conflict

Option 2B – Christianity

Page 46 – Question 1

- (a) Jesus had to die on the cross to fulfil Old Testament prophecies to replace the old covenant; His resurrection allowed for forgiveness to be given; humans can then follow Christ to accept this forgiveness.
- (b) Directly – they could work for a charity or support one financially; indirectly – they could pray before seeking God's guidance.
- (c) The Father created the universe; without His creation Christ could not have come to Earth; without Christ coming to Earth the Holy Spirit would have not come at Pentecost; God the Father sent all of the Old Testament prophets and ruled over the land of Israel.
- (d) Luke 6:29 shows Jesus' views on violence; the passage illustrates that Jesus rejected the response of violence; in addition He was prompting His followers to respond with peace; this peace can overcome the initial violence; alternatively, some Christians believe that sometimes violence can prevent greater harm; if some individuals or countries are not opposed, then greater suffering could occur; refer to the Just War criteria; if only pacifism is chosen, then the strong will rule despite any injustices.

Answers

Page 47 – Question 2

- (a) Taking a life is wrong; the guilty may later be proven to be innocent; the sixth commandment states that no one should take the life of another.
- (b) The criminal is given a second chance and will then hopefully not offend again; rehabilitation can show forgiveness and give the criminal hope of a brighter future.
- (c) Sentences given by the UK court system can take circumstances into account; guidelines are provided within which sentences can be given; mitigating circumstances can include being provoked into an action or being in a particular situation that led to the crime being committed; theft for greed, theft to feed an addiction and theft to eat may all be the same crime but the reasons for them are clearly completely different; if all crimes were punished equally, it could be argued that morality and care were being removed from the legal system.
- (d) Many Christians would argue that the death penalty contradicts the teachings of the Bible; the sixth commandment instructed the Jews not to take the life of another; it could be argued that the death penalty contradicts this commandment; regardless of the crime committed, the taking of a life cannot be justified as a means of punishment; the cost of life imprisonment can run into millions; if a life was ended, this money could be put to other uses; if someone commits murder, it could be argued that they deserve to lose their own life; 'An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.'

Page 48 – Question 3

- (a) Remembers the death of Christ; rejoices in His resurrection; allows sins to be forgiven.
- (b) To walk in Jesus' footsteps can help them feel closer to God; visiting places written about in the Bible can help to strengthen their faith.
- (c) Meeting with fellow believers in worship is biblical; when trying to pray, spending time in church can remove distractions found elsewhere; attending church provides the opportunity to serve others; Jesus spent regular periods of time praying with and teaching His disciples.
- (d) There was little doubt that Jesus felt called to the extremes of society; He called His disciples from all areas of life; He stated, 'I came for those who were sick'; many Christians interpret this as a call to be with those who are often rejected by others; Jesus rejected the religious piety of the Pharisees as against the will of God; He made it clear that we are called to love each other rather than the law; supporting charities that work with the disadvantaged can provide Christians with an ideal opportunity to follow the teachings of Jesus; it could be argued that there are other charities or causes of greater significance; these could include those campaigning against war or those looking for cures for disease; in essence, supporting charities will often help those who find themselves on the edge of society in some way; Jesus came 'to seek and to save' those who were lost. This means that those who do not rely on charity are also valuable and should be cared for.

Page 49 – Question 4

- (a) Donate money to support a charity such as Amnesty International; organise fundraising events for the charity; campaign for peace in specific countries.
- (b) Leaders may wish to hold the resources of a neighbouring country; some countries can fall into civil war due to arguments over who owns natural resources.
- (c) War has to be declared by the head of state for it to be legal; in some cases war is declared to try to defend a smaller, weaker group of people; it could be argued that war is a last resort after diplomacy has failed; the Just War Theory illustrates that war is the last resort but sometimes unavoidable; even though innocent lives will be lost, the damage done will be less than if war did not happen; many Muslims would also be willing to fight to defend their faith – Lesser Jihad.
- (d) A pacifist would argue that war should never happen; they could state that the financial cost and the loss of life are significant enough evidence; they would focus on diplomacy and sanctions rather than the use of violence; 'Blessed are the peacemakers' (Matthew 5:9); a conscientious objector may support a war effort in a non-violent way; they could argue that war is not the right option but they will also support the decision of their head of state; many Christians would support the statement, as peace is a more desired outcome than violence; however, others could argue that war sometimes is the only option; if a country attacks a smaller nation and refuses to back down, sometimes the only response is for war to be declared; this can help the smaller nation to be defended by more powerful countries; 'Those who live by the sword, die by the sword' (Matthew 26:52).