



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2023

Pearson Edexcel GCSE
In Religious Studies B (1RB0)
Paper 3: Area of Study 3 – Religion,
Philosophy and Social Justice
Option 3A – 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 3: Religion, Philosophy and Social Justice 3A – Catholic Christianity Mark Scheme

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
Q1 (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"> • Catholics believe there is life after death (1) • Catholics believe they will be judged after death (1) • They believe in heaven (1) • They believe in punishment in hell (1) • They believe they can be purified in purgatory (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists (maximum of one mark) 	3

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
1(b)	<p>AO1 4 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for providing a way. Award a second mark for development of the way. Up to a maximum of four marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus taught that forgiveness is important for salvation (1). He said 'if you do not forgive others their sins, your Father will not forgive your sins' (Matthew 6:15) (1) • The death of Jesus brought salvation (1), allowing eternal life in heaven (1) • The death of Jesus allowed humanity to be joined with God (1); Jesus' sacrifice allowed them to be redeemed (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated way / development • Development that does not relate both to the way 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. Award further marks for each development of the reason 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"> • Catholics believe that the three Persons of the Trinity are one God (1), 'I believe in one God, the Father almighty' (Nicene Creed) (1), they believe they are indivisible (1) • Catholics believe that Jesus is the Son of God (1), that he is God incarnate (1) 'the one and only Son, who came from the Father, full of grace and truth.' (John 1:14) (1) • Catholics believe that the Holy Spirit is God on earth today (1), and that his power is at work (1). 'Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life' (Nicene Creed) (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 • Reference to a source of wisdom that does not relate to the reason given. 	5

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
1(d)	<p data-bbox="396 279 792 310">AO2 12 marks, SPaG 3 marks</p> <p data-bbox="396 359 1325 548">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 data-bbox="396 596 461 627">AO2</p> <p data-bbox="396 636 834 667">Arguments for the statement:</p> <ul data-bbox="435 676 1305 1024" style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Catholics argue that the Incarnation is easy to understand. It is explained easily in the Nativity Story so that even children can understand it • Some Catholics believe that the Incarnation is prophesied in the Old Testament, thus the concept is not a new one and must therefore be easily understood • Some Catholics believe it is natural that God would want to come to earth as a human, to have a complete relationship with humanity and to ensure salvation for all. <p data-bbox="396 1073 899 1104">Arguments against the statement:</p> <ul data-bbox="435 1113 1333 1577" style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Catholics would argue that the Incarnation whilst true is a mystery of faith, that it is not easy to understand because it is not something that occurs in normal life • Some Catholics would argue that nothing theological is easy to understand. To describe God becoming human in the Incarnation is difficult to explain as God is ineffable, thus it is not easy to understand the Incarnation • The concept that Jesus is fully God and fully human which is integral to the understanding of Incarnation is difficult to accept, as it seems to indicate a contradiction. This would mean that although Catholics believe it is true, it is not easy to understand. <p data-bbox="396 1671 841 1703">Accept any other valid response.</p> <p data-bbox="396 1751 1292 1860">Candidates who do not consider different viewpoints within the religious tradition or non-religious viewpoints (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 mark	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"> • Catholics believe that miracles are the work of God (1) • They believe that they show the power of God (1) • They believe that only God is able to work a miracle (1) • They believe that Jesus was able to work miracles (1) • They believe that miracles show the love God has for people (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists (maximum of one mark) 	3

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(b)	<p>AO1 4 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for providing a response. Award a second mark for development of the response. Up to a maximum of four marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholics respond that the cosmological argument is proof that God is the First Cause (1), as the world could not come into existence without a divine first cause (1) • The cosmological argument explains that a contingent being, God, was needed to cause the world (1), because only God is eternal (1) • Everything has a cause, so the world needs a cause, and that is God (1), as this is logical everyone should accept it (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated response / development • Development that does not relate both to the response given and to the question. 	4

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(c)	<p>AO1 5 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each teaching. Award further marks for each development of the teaching 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"> • Catholics believe that Jesus is the final revelation of God to humans (1), after all the revelations from the Old Testament (1). In Hebrews it records 'in these last days he has spoken to us by his Son, whom he appointed heir of all things' (Hebrews 1:2) (1) • Catholics believe that Jesus is the way that God chose to reveal everything about himself to humanity (1); healing miracles help them understand more about the love of God (1) for example when Jesus healed Peter's mother-in-law (Matthew 8:14) (1) • Catholics may believe Jesus is the ultimate revelation because he is God himself (1), for example, St Paul explains that God's grace is revealed by Jesus (1), 'it has now been revealed through the appearing of our Saviour, Christ Jesus' (2 Timothy 1:10) (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated teaching/ development • Development that does not relate both to the teaching given and to the question • Reference to a source of wisdom that does not relate to the teaching given. 	5

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
2(d)	<p data-bbox="362 279 560 310">AO2 12 marks</p> <p data-bbox="362 359 1292 552">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 data-bbox="362 596 428 627">AO2</p> <p data-bbox="362 636 805 667">Arguments for the statement:</p> <ul data-bbox="412 676 1304 1108" style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Catholics may argue that the practical solutions to the problem of suffering merely ease the suffering experienced by people: they do not answer the question why a loving God would allow people to suffer • Some Catholics may feel that the solutions to the problem of suffering do not work because, even though religious people continue to believe in God, it appears that innocent believers still continue to suffer • Some Catholics believe that many of the solutions do not work because, if they did, people would not use the argument as evidence that God does not exist. <p data-bbox="362 1192 870 1224">Arguments against the statement:</p> <ul data-bbox="412 1232 1304 1665" style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Catholics may say that the solutions to the problem of suffering do work. However, unless a person has faith, they may not appreciate that the problem has been completely solved • Some Catholics might look at the story of Job and answer that the problem of suffering has been solved, it's just that God has chosen to allow suffering to occur, and we should not question his reasons • Some Catholics might argue that the solutions do work. They accept that suffering is a result of misuse of free will and that it will allow them to become ready for a perfect life in heaven. <p data-bbox="362 1709 808 1740">Accept any other valid response.</p> <p data-bbox="362 1789 1263 1896">Candidates who do not consider different viewpoints within the religious tradition or non-religious viewpoints (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, including any relevant philosophical and/or ethical arguments. 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, with a limited understanding of religion and belief, including relevant philosophical and/or ethical arguments. 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, including any relevant philosophical and/or ethical arguments. 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, including any relevant philosophical and/or ethical arguments. 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.

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
3(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"> • Catholic liturgical worship allows Catholics to pray communally (1) • The Mass is the main form of Catholic liturgical worship (1) • The celebration of the Eucharist is liturgical (1) • Liturgical worship may include hymns (1) • Liturgical worship follows a series of set prayers (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists (maximum of one mark) 	3

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
3(b)	<p>AO1 4 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for providing a part. Award a second mark for development of the part. Up to a maximum of four marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The funeral rite may include a vigil (1); this may take place in the home (1) • The funeral rite will include readings (1); these will remind the bereaved about eternal life (1) • The funeral rite will involve sprinkling holy water over the coffin (1), to remind those present of the deceased person's baptism (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated part/development • Development that does not relate both to the part given and to the question. 	4

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
3(c)	<p>AO1 5 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each reason. Award further marks for each development of the reason 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"> • Pilgrimage may be important as part of worship (1). Throughout a pilgrimage people will think about the religious basis for their journey (1). The Catechism of the Catholic Church explains that pilgrimages 'are traditionally very special occasions for renewal in prayer.' (Catechism of the Catholic Church 2691) (1) • They allow a pilgrim to feel closer to God (1) by making a spiritual journey as well as a physical one (1), 'Pilgrimages evoke our earthly journey toward heaven' (Catechism of the Catholic Church 2691) (1) • Pilgrimages are important as they are part of Church tradition (1); the Holy Family took part in pilgrimage at Passover (1). 'Every year Jesus' parents went to Jerusalem for the Festival of the Passover. When he was twelve years old, they went up to the festival, according to the custom' (Luke 2:41-42) (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 • Reference to a source of wisdom that does not relate to the reason given. 	5

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
3(d)	<p data-bbox="363 279 760 310">AO2 12 marks, SPaG 3 marks</p> <p data-bbox="363 359 1349 552">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 data-bbox="363 596 428 627">AO2</p> <p data-bbox="363 636 808 667">Arguments for this statement:</p> <ul data-bbox="412 676 1341 1108" style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholics are taught that everyone needs the forgiveness of God because no one is perfect. The sacrament of reconciliation is therefore essential because 'it imparts to the sinner the love of God who reconciles' (Catechism of the Catholic Church 1424) • Catholics believe that the sacrament of reconciliation is a sacrament of healing, it heals relationships with God and with each other, it would therefore be advantageous for everyone to receive it • Some Catholics believe everyone should receive the sacrament of reconciliation because it is an opportunity to receive the grace of God, after which they will be granted forgiveness and peace. <p data-bbox="363 1152 867 1184">Arguments against the statement:</p> <ul data-bbox="412 1192 1349 1625" style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Catholics would argue that the sacrament of reconciliation is not something everyone should receive, that unless a person is willing to accept God's grace and to start afresh there is no point in receiving the sacrament • Some other Christians might argue that everyone should not receive that sacrament of reconciliation. They may believe that this is not a sacrament and argue that it is not found within the Bible • Some other Christians might argue that the sacrament is not needed. They may argue that the death of Jesus was atonement for sin and restored the relationship between humanity and God. <p data-bbox="363 1669 808 1701">Accept any other valid response.</p> <p data-bbox="363 1749 1263 1860">Candidates who do not consider different viewpoints within the religious tradition or non-religious viewpoints (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 mark	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
4(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 Church teaches people are entitled to human rights (1) • Human rights follow the teaching of Jesus to love thy neighbour (1) • Catholic social teaching is aimed at protecting human rights (1) • 'The equality of men concerns their dignity as persons and the rights that flow from it.' (Catechism of the Catholic Church 1945) (1) • 'It is the Church's role to remind men of good will of these rights and to distinguish them from unwarranted or false claims.' (Catechism of the Catholic Church 1930) (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists (maximum of one mark) 	3

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
4(b)	<p>AO1 4 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for providing a teaching. Award a second mark for development of the teaching. Up to a maximum of four marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholics are taught that poverty is caused when people do not show solidarity with one another (1); people may act in a selfish way ignoring the needs of others (1) • Poverty may occur when the law does not protect people's rights (1). 'Political authority has the right and duty to regulate the legitimate exercise of the right to ownership for the sake of the common good' (Catechism of the Catholic Church 2406) (1) • Catholics are taught that poverty may be caused by social injustice (1), for example discrimination preventing equal pay (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated teaching/ development • Development that does not relate both to the teaching given and to the question. 	4

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
4(c)	<p>AO1 5 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each teaching. Award further marks for each development of the teaching 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"> • Catholics are taught that they should work for equality (1). A person should show concern for the dignity of each other (1), because Jesus said, 'As I have loved you, so you must love one another' (John 13:34) (1) • Catholic teaching shows that people should have equality as they are all God's creations (1), that equality preserves their human dignity (1). The Catechism of the Catholic Church teaches 'The equality of men rests essentially on their dignity as persons and the rights that flow from it' (Catechism of the Catholic Church 1935) (1) • Throughout the New Testament Jesus treated all people with equality (1), he taught not to discriminate (1), 'So in everything, do to others what you would have them do to you' (Matthew 7:12) (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated teaching/development • Development that does not relate both to the teaching given and to the question • Reference to a source of wisdom that does not relate to the teaching given. 	5

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
4(d)	<p data-bbox="363 279 558 310">AO2 12 marks</p> <p data-bbox="363 359 1292 548">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 data-bbox="363 596 428 627">AO2</p> <p data-bbox="363 638 805 669">Arguments for the statement:</p> <ul data-bbox="412 680 1308 1146" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="412 680 1308 827">• Catholics believe that they must not discriminate against people of different religions. Jesus taught the Parable of the Good Samaritan to show that people should treat everyone as if they were their neighbour <li data-bbox="412 837 1308 1026">• Catholics would argue that they should accept people of other religions as it recognises the dignity of the individual. In Gaudium et Spes it says discrimination 'must be curbed and eradicated as incompatible with God's design.' (Gaudium et Spes 29) <li data-bbox="412 1037 1308 1146">• Catholics using situation ethics would argue they should treat people of all religions with respect because it is the most loving thing to do for all the people involved. <p data-bbox="363 1194 870 1226">Arguments against the statement:</p> <ul data-bbox="412 1236 1292 1619" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="412 1236 1292 1383">• A few Catholics would argue that it is difficult to treat people of different religions as equal, because historically there has always been some form of religious discrimination and it is too deeply embedded in society to try and change it <li data-bbox="412 1394 1292 1503">• Some Catholics will argue that it is not right to treat people in the same way as Catholics, that people of other religions should be introduced to Christianity and converted <li data-bbox="412 1514 1292 1619">• Some Catholics might argue that they cannot treat people of some religions the same, as they may have beliefs that are contrary to Christianity e.g. that there is no God. <p data-bbox="363 1709 805 1740">Accept any other valid response.</p> <p data-bbox="363 1789 1260 1896">Candidates who do not consider different viewpoints within the religious tradition or non-religious viewpoints (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, including any relevant philosophical and/or ethical arguments. 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, with a limited understanding of religion and belief, including relevant philosophical and/or ethical arguments. 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.
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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, including any relevant philosophical and/or ethical arguments. 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.