CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

2048 RELIGIOUS STUDIES (BIBLE KNOWLEDGE)

2048/12 Paper 1 (The portrayal of the life of Jesus),

maximum raw mark 80

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.



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	Cambridge O Level – May/June 2015	2048	12

1 (a) Matthew 9:9–13

Jesus saw Matthew at tax collector's booth; follow me; got up and followed; tax collectors and sinners also ate with Jesus and disciples; Pharisees asked disciples – why does your teacher eat with tax collectors and sinners; Jesus answered – not healthy who need doctor but the sick; go and learn what this means; I desire mercy not sacrifice; not come to call righteous but sinners

- (b) (i) possible arguments might include traditional view; external evidence from Papias statement; Irenaeus statement; internal evidence e.g. call of Matthew (rather than Levi), evidence of tax collector (technical word for state coin)
 - (ii) why would Matthew use Mark's Gospel as a source since Matthew was an eyewitness and Apostle; no sign of eyewitness features in Gospel; debate about external evidence (e.g. Papias not referring to Gospel (logia)); date too late to be Matthew
- (c) agree: source is unimportant it is the spiritual content that matters; Church accepted Gospel so must have regarded it as reliable even though Matthew may not be author; consistent with other Synoptic Gospels so authorship irrelevant

disagree: authorship would give it Apostolic authority; raises issues of reliability if author unknown

2 (a) Matthew 14:13-21

evening; lonely place – send crowds to go to villages to buy food; no need – you give them something to eat; 5 loaves 2 fishes; bring them here; crowds to sit on grass; blessed and broke bread; gave to disciples to give to crowd; all ate; satisfied; 12 baskets; 5000 men

- **(b)** Jesus is provider; multiplication in hands of Jesus; sign of Messiah with miracle of feeding; compassion; link with last supper
- (c) agree: God is sovereign and can intervene; account has witnesses to the event; God is above the laws of nature

disagree: laws of nature fixed and cannot change; we now can explain the "miracle" e.g. accounts are symbolic, exaggerations, it is about all sharing; unreliability of accounts

3 (a) Matthew 17:1-8

with Peter, James and John; took to high mountain; appearance of face changed; clothes as white as light; Moses and Elijah appeared; Peter – well we are here; request to build shelters; cloud enveloped them; this is my Son, with whom I am well pleased, listen to him; disciples heard; fell on faces; filled with awe; Jesus touched them; have no fear; saw no one but Jesus

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- (b) (i) authority; relationship to God;
 - (ii) fulfilled law and prophets, to be listened to
- (c) Is important for understanding Jesus: John the Baptist fulfils prophecy given in Malachi; his role shows that he is the forerunner of the Messiah; points to the coming Messiah; he prepares the way; he tells people about the work of Jesus, of repentance and possible judgement; shows social emphasis of Gospel that is also in Jesus' teaching; Jesus refers to him as "more than a prophet"; recognises John's special role.
 Is of limited importance: Jesus makes clear himself that he is the Messiah; John has doubts as to whether Jesus is the Messiah (John's disciples question Jesus); limited understanding of the work of Jesus especially suffering and death; limited understanding of the person of Jesus; only later did Jesus' disciples themselves begin to understand the work and person of Jesus

4 (a) Matthew 18:21-35

how many times forgive? 77 times; king settle accounts; owed 10000 talents – unable to pay so ordered he and family be sold to repay debt; begged him; took pity and cancelled debt; servant then went to person who owed him 100 denarii; began to choke him to get payment; begged him; refused and threw man in prison until he could pay; master heard; furious; explained why; threw him to torturers until he could repay; this is how God will treat you unless you forgive from heart

- **(b)** God's forgiveness of sin is of enormous magnitude; this enormous degree of forgiveness should be the model for the way that Christians forgive others; an unforgiving nature is offensive to God; forgiveness must be genuine; judgement for wrong doing
- **(c) agree**: God forgives so we should forgive; justice belongs to God; forgiveness important; Jesus showed mercy

disagree: we should be accountable for behaviour; evil cannot be ignored otherwise it will flourish; punishment is deterrent; punishment can reform; punishment is not opposite to forgiveness

5 (a) Matthew 26:20-30

Jesus reclining at table with the Twelve; one of you will betray me; sad – not I Lord?; the one who dipped hand in bowl with me is betrayer; Son of Man will go as written; woe to man who betrays Son of Man; better for him if he had not been born; Judas – surely not I Rabbi?; yes it is you; took bread, gave thanks and broke it; take eat, this is my body; cup, gave thanks; drink from it all of you; this my blood of the covenant; poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins; will not drink this fruit until in Father's Kingdom; sung hymn and went to Mount of Olives

(b) betrayal – Judas; poured out for the forgiveness of sin – death and forgiveness; link with new covenant of Jeremiah; drink it new in Father's Kingdom – resurrection and heaven?

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(c) agree: denied who he was; not challenge; not speak publicly; not go to Jerusalem; used power to overcome persecutors; given in to temptation on cross to save himself

disagree: held prisoner by Romans; opposition too strong; came for a purpose which was to die

6 (a) (i) Matthew 27:57-60

rich man and disciple; asked Pilate for Jesus' body; Pilate agreed; wrapped it in clean linen cloth; placed in own new tomb cut from rock; big stone sealed entrance

(ii) Matthew 28: 2-7

Violent earthquake; angel rolled back stone and sat on it; appearance like lightening; clothes white as snow; angel said to women – do not be afraid; Jesus not here, has risen; see the place where he lay; go tell his disciples – he has risen from dead and is going ahead of you into Galilee; there you will see him

(b) Matthew 27:62-66; 28:11-15

chief priests and Pharisees went to Pilate; we remember while he was alive that deceiver said he would rise after three days; give order for guard on tomb until third day; otherwise disciples may steal body and tell people he has risen; this last deception would be worse than first; Pilate agreed; sealed tomb and put guard on it angel appeared at tomb; guards afraid and became like dead men; after women gone some of the guards went into city and reported to chief priests what had happened; given large sum of money on condition they told people that the disciples came at night and stole body while they were asleep; promised to keep them out of trouble if governor heard this

(c) agree: shows death achieved and sacrifice acceptable; life after death; first fruit of resurrection

disagree: without death there would be no forgiveness and relationship with God; death is the solemn sacrifice; last supper focusses on his death as something we should remember

Debate whether both are equally important