

## Teacher Resource Bank

GCE Religious Studies

Unit 3H: *World Religions 2: Judaism*

Additional Specimen Questions



**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION  
ADVANCED LEVEL**



**RELIGIOUS STUDIES UNIT 3H  
WORLD RELIGIONS 2 JUDAISM**

**RST3H**

**ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN QUESTIONS**

**For this paper you must have:**

- a 12 page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.  
The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is **RST3H**.
- Answer **two** questions.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- In each question, part (a) tests your knowledge and understanding, while part (b) tests your skills of reasoning and evaluation.
- You will be marked on your ability to use English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Answer **two** questions.

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- 1** (a) (30 marks)  
(b) (20 marks)
- 2** (a) (30 marks)  
(b) (20 marks)
- 3** (a) Explain the main differences between the roles of men and women in Jewish marriage. (30 marks)  
(b) Assess the view that Judaism unfairly discriminates against women. (20 marks)
- 4** (a) (30 marks)  
(b) (20 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**



## **GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME WORLD RELIGIONS 2 JUDAISM**

Mark schemes are normally prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. When published, a mark scheme normally includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in the examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of this year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

## RST3H: World Religions 2 *Judaism*

- 3 (a) Explain the main differences between the roles of men and women in Jewish marriage.

Candidates may be aware and comment that different Jewish traditions do treat women differently.

- Some answers may explain that the way in which women are regarded is based on the teachings of the Jewish Scriptures.
- Candidates may use any suitable examples though they might well contrast some of the views which stress a division with texts such as Proverbs 31:10 ff.
- Some might include mention of the Mikveh.
- Traditional Jewish societies have been patriarchal, especially in the ghetto.
- The Mitzvot are largely male responsibilities.
- Orthodox Judaism is organised matrilineally.
- On the Sabbath, men visit the synagogue, while women prepare a special meal at home.
- A father takes the responsibility for guiding his son in Jewish living.
- A husband has financial obligations towards his wife.
- Better candidates might add Reform Judaism ideology to their responses, i.e. women and men sharing all the privileges and duties of Jewish life.

**(30 marks) AO1**

- (b) Assess the view that Judaism unfairly discriminates against women.

Candidates ought to be aware of different perspectives on this in the Orthodox and Reform traditions.

In favour of the statement:

- The mikveh with the wife being in a state of nidah (separateness from her husband).
- Divorce arrangements seem unfair to women when compared to men.
- In Orthodox Judaism, women cannot become rabbis or cantors.
- Women don't tend to go to the synagogue on the Sabbath but stay at home and prepare the special meal.

Against the statement:

- Some will argue that women are naturally closer to G-d.
- They do not need to be bound by the mitzvot which have to be followed by men.
- The Jewishness of a child is determined by its mother (apart from the Liberal movement).
- In Reform synagogues, men and women sit together and women carry the Torah scrolls to and from the Ark and are called up to recite blessings over the reading.
- Girls are called up to celebrate their Bat Mitzvah.
- Some Reform synagogues that most Jews would answer 'no' and would argue have women as rabbis.

**(20 marks) AO2**