

GCSE

Religious Studies

General Certificate of Secondary Education B579

Judaism 1

Mark Scheme for June 2010

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All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the Report on the Examination.

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AO1 part (d) question

Level 0 0	No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.				
Level 1	A weak attempt to answer the question.				
1–2	Candidates will demonstrate little understanding of the question.				
	A small amount of relevant information may be included				
	Answers may be in the form of a list with little or no				
	description/explanation/analysis				
	There will be little or no use of specialist terms				
	Answers may be ambiguous or disorganised				
	Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be intrusive				
Level 2	A satisfactory answer to the question.				
3–4	Candidates will demonstrate some understanding of the question.				
	Information will be relevant but may lack specific detail				
	There will be some description/explanation/analysis although this may not be				
	fully developed				
	The information will be presented for the most part in a structured format				
	Some use of specialist terms, although these may not always be used				
	appropriately				
	There may be errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation				
Level 3	A good answer to the question.				
5–6	Candidates will demonstrate a clear understanding of the question.				
	A fairly complete and full description/explanation/analysis				
	A comprehensive account of the range and depth of relevant material.				
	The information will be presented in a structured format				
	There will be significant, appropriate and correct use of specialist terms.				
	There will be few if any errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation				

AO2 part (e) question

Level 0						
0	No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.					
Level 1	A weak attempt to answer the question.					
1–3	Candidates will demonstrate little understanding of the question.					
	Answers may be simplistic with little or no relevant information					
	Viewpoints may not be supported or appropriate					
	Answers may be ambiguous or disorganised					
	There will be little or no use of specialist terms					
	Errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling may be intrusive					
Level 2	A limited answer to the question.					
4–6	Candidates will demonstrate some understanding of the question.					
	Some information will be relevant, although may lack specific detail.					
	Only one view might be offered and developed					
	Viewpoints might be stated and supported with limited argument/discussion					
	The information will show some organisation					
	Reference to the religion studied may be vague					
	Some use of specialist terms, although these may not always be used					
	appropriately					
	There may be errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation					
Level 3	A competent answer to the question.					
7–9	Candidates will demonstrate a sound understanding of the question.					
	Selection of relevant material with appropriate development					
	Evidence of appropriate personal response					
	Justified arguments/different points of view supported by some discussion					
	The information will be presented in a structured format					
	Some appropriate reference to the religion studied					
	Specialist terms will be used appropriately and for the most part correctly					
	There may be occasional errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation					
Level 4	A good answer to the question.					
10–12	Candidates will demonstrate a clear understanding of the question.					
	Answers will reflect the significance of the issue(s) raised					
	Clear evidence of an appropriate personal response, fully supported					
	A range of points of view supported by justified arguments/discussion					
	The information will be presented in a clear and organised way					
	Clear reference to the religion studied					
	Specialist terms will be used appropriately and correctly					
	Few, if any errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation					

tion	Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
(a)	What is a covenant? Bargain, deal, agreement.		Do not accept "promise" by itself; answer needs to mention at least the fact it is between two people or parties. Accept the word "pact".
	Accept any other relevant response.	[1]	
(b)	State two things that G-d promised Abraham.		Accept answers which include the concept of God caring for Abraham and/or his descendants.
	Land, son, descendants.		
	Accept any other relevant response.	[2]	
(c)	Responses might include: One Omnipotent Omnipresent Omniscient Omnibenevolent Creator Personal.	[3]	Candidates may use "all powerful" or "everywhere" or similar words; these answers are acceptable as long as they are paraphrases of the acceptable answers.
(d)	Explain why believing in G-d is important for a Jew.	[3]	
	Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.		
	 Candidates might develop some of the following: The Jewish beliefs about G-d form the basis of all they do It is the basis of the covenant relationship Belief in G-d leads to the Jewish adherence to the mitzvot It also leads to a certain way of seeing the world, especially as G-d is viewed as the creator, omnipotent, omniscient and so on This may lead Jews to feel a sense of reassurance in the face of 		
	(a) (b)	(a) What is a covenant? Bargain, deal, agreement. Accept any other relevant response. (b) State two things that G-d promised Abraham. Land, son, descendants. Accept any other relevant response. (c) State three Jewish beliefs about G-d. Responses might include: One Omnipotent Omnipotent Omnibenevolent Creator Personal. Accept any other relevant response. (d) Explain why believing in G-d is important for a Jew. Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors. Candidates might develop some of the following: The Jewish beliefs about G-d form the basis of all they do It is the basis of the covenant relationship Belief in G-d leads to the Jewish adherence to the mitzvot It also leads to a certain way of seeing the world, especially as G-d is viewed as the creator, omnipotent, omniscient and so on	(a) What is a covenant? Bargain, deal, agreement. Accept any other relevant response. (b) State two things that G-d promised Abraham. Land, son, descendants. Accept any other relevant response. (c) State three Jewish beliefs about G-d. Responses might include: One Omnipotent Omnipresent Omniscient Omniscient Creator Personal. Accept any other relevant response. (d) Explain why believing in G-d is important for a Jew. Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors. Candidates might develop some of the following: The Jewish beliefs about G-d form the basis of all they do It is the basis of the covenant relationship Belief in G-d leads to the Jewish adherence to the mitzvot It also leads to a certain way of seeing the world, especially as G-d is viewed as the creator, omnipotent, omniscient and so on This may lead Jews to feel a sense of reassurance in the face of

Question	Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
(e)	'Being a good person is more important than believing in G-d.		
	Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer.		
	Examiners should mark according to AO2 descriptors.		
	 Candidates might develop some of the following: Judaism is a religion of action rather than belief For many Jews, ethical mitzvot are more important than ritual It is not for people to decide which mitzvot are most important Believing in G-d should lead people to be good The covenant demands both moral behaviour and monotheism Moral behaviour is common to different religions, whereas other beliefs are not. 	[12]	

Que	stion	Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
2	(a)	Give another name for Pesach.		
		 Passover Feast of Matzot Season of our freedom. 		
	(1.)	Accept any other relevant response.	[1]	
	(b)	 Name the two other Pilgrim festivals. Sukkot Shavuot Credit to be given for English names like Pentecost or Tabernacles. 	[2]	
	(c)	State three things that happen at Pesach. Responses might include: Preparations Erev Pesach Fasting of first born Seder meal – foods and rituals. Credit should be given if answers are confined to the Seder meal.	[3]	Candidates may state three things from the Seder meal alone; some credit is given for generic response e.g. praying
	(d)	 Explain why Pesach is an important festival for Jews. Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors. Candidates might develop some of the following: The events commemorated are crucial for an understanding of Judaism Jews believe in the importance of empathy with ancestors The festival has great importance for family and community who come together to celebrate Many Jews make connections between Pesach and the Shoah The festival includes important themes of freedom and new life Messianic hope forms part of the festival. 	[6]	

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Question	Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
(e)	'All Jewish festivals should be fun for children.'		
	Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer.		
	Examiners should mark according to AO2 descriptors.		
	Candidates might develop some of the following: It is important to pass tradition through the generations By making festivals fun, children are more likely to take an interest Passover has different traditions that appeal to children		
	Some festivals are more serious, such as Yom Kippur.	[12]	

Que	stion	Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
3	(a)	What does the term 'Zionism' mean?		Must mention the word "Israel" to get a mark.
		 A belief in a Jewish homeland in Israel A love for the land of Israel. 		
		Accept any other relevant response.	[1]	
	(b)	Give two ways that Jews might show their support for the State of Israel.		Visiting religious places may be seen as a way of supporting the State of Israel; credit can be given.
		Work on a kibbutz		
		Financial support		
		prayer.	[2]	
	(c)	Give three reasons why a Jew might want to visit the land of Israel. Responses might include: Western Wall Masada Yad Vashem To return to their homeland Work on a kibbutz Family.	[3]	
	(d)	 Explain why many Jews are Zionist. Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors. Candidates might develop some of the following: The covenant with Abraham includes reference to a 'promised land' Promises in the Bible refer to the Jews returning to Israel The need to escape persecution Part of the Messianic hope is a return to Israel The existence of holy sites makes it desirable to visit Israel may be seen as a spiritual and cultural centre for Jews Israel's existence may help to reunite the Jewish people. 	[6]	

Question	Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
(e)	'If G-d is everywhere Jews do not need a special country.'		
	Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer.		
	Examiners should mark according to AO2 descriptors.		
	 Candidates might develop some of the following: A belief in G-d's omnipresence is part of Jewish tradition The opportunity to integrate into other societies may not be helped by living in Israel G-d can hear their prayers wherever they are Some other religions do not have a homeland. 		
	Responses to 2(d) may be credited if used appropriately.	[12]	

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