

# GCSE

## **Religious Studies A: (World Religion(s))**

General Certificate of Secondary Education B580

Judaism 2

## Mark Scheme for June 2010

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by Examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

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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## **INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINERS**

#### **General points**

It is important to remember that we are rewarding candidates' attempts at grappling with challenging concepts and skills. Reward candidates for what they know, understand and can do. Be positive. Concentrate on what candidates can do, not on what they cannot do.

For all parts of each response your first task is to match the response to the appropriate level of response according to the generic levels of response given below. Only when you have done this should you start to think about the mark to be awarded.

There are different ways of reaching a high level. Some candidates will go straight to the higher levels. Other candidates will gradually climb their way there by working their way through lower levels first.

The mark scheme for each paper will list responses which a candidate might offer. The list will not be exhaustive and where a candidate offers a response which is not listed,, examiners will be expected to use their knowledge and discretion as to whether the response is valid. Examiners who are in any doubt should contact their Team Leader immediately.

### Specific points

Half marks must never be used.

Do not transfer marks from one part of a question to another. All questions, and sub-questions, are marked separately.

Mark what the candidate has written, do not assume that the candidate knows something unless they have written it.

Depending on the objective being assessed the levels of response start with one from the following list of flag words:

AO1 Weak, Satisfactory, Good

AO2 Weak, Limited, Competent, Good

During the standardisation process, examples of work at each level will be used to define the meaning of these flag words for the examination. In particular the word good must not be interpreted as the best possible response. It will be what is judged to be although better responses could be offered.

Remember that we are trying to achieve two things in the marking of the scripts:

- (i) to place all the candidates in the correct rank order
- (ii) to use the full range of marks available right up to the top of the range; 'Good' means a good response *from a GCSE candidate* and can therefore be awarded the highest marks.

This means that it is imperative you mark to the agreed standard.

## Written communication

Written communication covers: clarity of expression, structure of arguments, presentation of ideas, grammar, vocabulary, punctuation and spelling.

In the marking of these questions the quality of the candidate's written communication will be one factor (other factors include the relevance and amount of supporting detail) that influences whether an answer is placed at the bottom, the middle, or the top, of a level.

The following points should be remembered:

- answers are placed in the appropriate level according to the RS assessment objectives, ie no reference is made at this stage to the quality of the written communication;
- when answers have been placed into the appropriate level, examiners should then consider quality of written communication in the placing of the answer towards the top or bottom of the level;
- the quality of written communication must <u>never</u> be used to move an answer from the mark band of one level to another.

## 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 <b>good</b> 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					

Question	Answer Mark		Rationale/Additional Guidance
(a)	What is a kittel?	[1]	Do not accept 'ritual dress' or 'Jewish dress'
	A white robe		
	A robe worn at Yom Kippur		
	A shroud.		
	1 mark for response.		
(b)	Give <u>two</u> other examples of Jewish ritual dress.	[2]	Credit Tzitzit as <u>alternative</u> to tallit
	Tefillin/phylacteries		
	Tallit		
	• Kippah.		
	Credit will also be given for English terms.		
	1 mark for each response.		
(c)	Describe how Jews might wear three items of ritual dress.	[3]	Accept occasions when items are worn Tefillin as ONE item of ritual dress
	Responses might include:		
	The sheitl worn over a woman's own hair		
	The tefillin worn on arm and forehead		
	The tallit around the shoulders		
	The kippah worn on the head.		
	A statement 1 mark, with development 2 marks, and		
	Exemplification/amplification 3 marks.		
(d)	Explain why ritual dress might help a Jew to worship.	[6]	
	Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors. Candidates might		
	develop some of the following:		
	The tallit reminds Jews of the mitzvot		
	The kippah reminds Jews of the sovereignty of G-d		
	The tefillin recalls the Shema and the importance of the Torah		
	The kittel is an important aspect of Yom Kippur.		

Question	Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
(e)	'Religious people should not need to dress in a particular way.'	[12]	
	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.		
	<ul> <li>Candidates might develop some of the following:</li> <li>Dress can help people to focus on their beliefs and give an identity</li> <li>Jewish ritual dress is based on the Torah and is therefore important</li> <li>As such it is part of the covenant which should never be broken</li> <li>Beliefs and behaviour are what matter, not something as superficial as appearance.</li> </ul>		

Questi	Answer		Rationale/Additional Guidance
2 (	<ul> <li>a) What does the term 'Brit Milah' mean?</li> <li>Covenant of cutting</li> <li>Circumcision.</li> <li>1 mark for response.</li> </ul>	[1]	
(	<ul> <li>b) Name two buildings where a Brit Milah might take place.</li> <li>Hospital</li> <li>Synagogue</li> <li>Home.</li> <li>1 mark for each response.</li> </ul>	[2]	
	<ul> <li>c) State three things that happen at a Brit Milah.</li> <li>Responses might include: <ul> <li>Roles of sandek, kvatter, mohel, father</li> <li>Naming</li> <li>Blessings</li> <li>Circumcision</li> <li>Wine</li> <li>Family occasion</li> <li>Chair of Elijah.</li> </ul> </li> <li>1 mark for each response.</li> </ul>	[3]	General reference to prayer can be credited in addition to blessings Credit 'celebrate' or 'party'
(	<ul> <li>d) Explain why Brit Milah is an important ceremony for Jews.</li> <li>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</li> <li>Candidates might develop some of the following: <ul> <li>The covenant with Abraham initiates this ancient tradition.</li> <li>In fact, it is the oldest tradition in Judaism.</li> <li>A Hebrew name is given to a boy in the ceremony.</li> <li>In the ceremony Jews are looking forward to the huppah.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	[6]	

B580	)		Mark Scheme	June 2010
		•	The rites of passage mark key times in a person's life.	
		•	The ceremony has importance for family and community.	

Question	Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
(e)	'Children should follow the religion of their parents.'	[12]	
	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.		
	<ul> <li>Candidates might develop some of the following:</li> <li>It is important to pass tradition through the generations</li> <li>Judaism has a reliance on procreation if it is to survive</li> <li>Religion should not be imposed on people</li> <li>Religion can have a significant positive or negative effect on the morality of a child.</li> </ul>		

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Question	Answer		Rationale/Additional Guidance
3 (a)	<ul><li>What does 'Neviim' mean?</li><li>Prophets.</li></ul>	[1]	
	1 mark for response.		
(b)	<ul> <li>Name the <u>two</u> other parts of the Tenakh.</li> <li>Torah</li> <li>Ketuvim/Writings.</li> <li>Accept any other relevant response.</li> <li>1 mark for each response.</li> </ul>	[2]	
(c)	Give three       ways in which the Tenakh is used in worship.         Responses might include:       •         •       Reading in the synagogue         •       Use of Megillot         •       Forms basis of sermon         •       The Haftorah         •       Jonah at Yom Kippur         •       Use of the Psalms.         Accept any other relevant response.         1 mark for each response.	[3]	
(d)	<ul> <li>Explain why the Talmud is important to the Jewish community.</li> <li>Examiners should mark according to AO1 descriptors.</li> <li>Candidates might develop some of the following: <ul> <li>Candidates may explain what the Talmud is</li> <li>Studying the Talmud may be seen as a supreme religious duty</li> <li>It contains information on how Jews have lived and how they should live</li> <li>For some Jews, it has been passed down from the time of Moses</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	[6]	Credit appropriate information that could apply to the Torah

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•	It is viewed as the definitive collection of the Oral Law They may explain why it was created It might be used to solve problems of interpretation and understanding the Written Torah Examples of its impact on everyday Jewish life, such as dietary laws or Bar Mitzvah may be used.	

Question	Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
(e)	<ul> <li>'Holy books stop people thinking for themselves.'</li> <li>Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Judaism in your answer.</li> <li>Examiners should mark according to AO2 descriptors.</li> </ul>	[12]	
	<ul> <li>Candidates might develop some of the following:</li> <li>There is continued reverence felt towards the Torah, and how it impacts upon the lives of the Jews, both ritually and ethically</li> <li>The oral tradition bears witness to the different ideas that Jews have developed about their faith. The advance of technology and science has obviously created many dilemmas not referred to in the Tenakh</li> <li>Many question the authority of the texts</li> <li>The Tenakh will always have meaning for the Jews as it is seen as inspired by G-d, or that without it the faith of Judaism would not exist</li> <li>The years that have passed since that time have led to parts becoming outdated or corrupted. There are different perspectives from Orthodox and Progressive Jews</li> <li>The Tenakh is still used to solve ethical dilemmas</li> <li>Texts can set out a morality very different from that which is prevalent in society</li> <li>Some parts are often not taken literally so there is scope for individual thought.</li> </ul>		

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