

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2022

Pearson Edexcel GCSE In Religious Studies A (1RA0)

Paper 2: Area of Study 2 - Study of Second

Religion

Option 2F: Judaism

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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.

Question number	Answer		Mark
1(a)	 AO1 3 marks Award one mark for each point identified up to a maximum of three. Shekhinah is the Almighty's divine presence (1) Shekhinah dwelt in the Tabernacle (1) It is seen as a cloud (1) Shekhinah dwells in the Temple in Jerusalem (1) It is the feminine presence of the Almighty (1). 	Lists (maximum of one mark)	
	Accept any other valid response.		(3)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Marks
1(b)	 AO1 4 marks Award one mark for providing a way. Award a second mark for development of the way. Up to a maximum of four. Pikuach Nefesh is used by someone having transplant surgery to save a life (1) even though it goes against beliefs about how bodies should be buried (1) Pikuach Nefesh allows medical treatment to happen during Shabbat (1) even though this breaks the Jewish law (1) Abortion is mandatory if it is to save the life of the mother (1) as her life takes priority (1) Accept any other valid response. 	 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)	 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. Observing the mitzvot shows love for the Almighty (1). When humans follow the laws, 'his love for God will increase, his soul will thirst, his very flesh will yearn to love God' (Mishneh Torah) (1). It is the basis of the relationship between the Almighty and his people (1) Mitzvot allow humans to use their free will in a good way (1). By following them it is impossible to disobey the Almighty (1). 'If, then, you obey the commandments that I enjoin upon you this dayI will grant the rain for your land in season' (Deuteronomy 11:13-14) (1) The mitzvot are all encompassing in life (1). For example, the mitzvot tells Jews how to behave in business (1). According to Leviticus, (19:35-36): 'You shall not falsify measures of length, weight, or capacity. You shall have an honest balance, honest weights, an honest ephah, and an honest hin.' (1). Accept any other valid response. 	 Repeated reason/ development Development that does not relate both to the reason 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)	AO2 12 marks, SPaG 3 marks	
	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.	
	 Arguments for the statement: Belief in the Messiah is one of the Thirteen Principles of Faith, which says that the arrival of the Messiah will bring in the messianic age, when the dead will be resurrected and live a life of peace on earth, so this is something many Jews look forward to Every mitzvot obeyed pleases the Almighty and brings the arrival of the Messiah nearer. Therefore, belief in the Messiah is fundamental in everyday life. Some believe the Messiah has not come yet because the Jews are not observant enough Isaiah says that the Messiah will be a great political leader who will return Israel to glory and rebuild the Temple. This is the ultimate wish for many Orthodox Jews. 	
	 Arguments against the statement: Belief that a Messiah will save the Jews is not important for some Reform Jews, who believe that peace will only be created by humanity working together Teachings about the messianic age can be interpreted metaphorically rather than literally. Collective action is needed rather than one leader to appear who takes charge Belief in the Messiah can be seen as one which provided hope and comfort for Jews during times of persecution, but during the Holocaust, some Jews questioned these beliefs. The idea of future peace did not help the desperation in the camps. 	
	Accept any other valid response.	(15)

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.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
Level 1	1–3	 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	 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	 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	 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	 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	 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	 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	 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)	AO1 3 marks Award one mark for each point identified up to a maximum of three. • The Tenakh contains the Torah (1) • It contains the Nevi'im (1) • It contains the Ketuvim (1) • The Tenakh contains the mitzvot (1) • The Tenakh contains the book of Genesis (1).	Lists (maximum of one mark)	
	Accept any other valid response.		(3)

Question number	Answer	Reject	
2(b)	 AO1 4 marks Award one mark for providing a feature. Award a second mark for development of the feature. Up to a maximum of four. Most Jews pray standing up (1) often swaying as they pray (1) Jews often pray silently (1) reciting the words in their head (1) Jewish people may touch the mezuzah on doorposts (1) which reminds Jews of the Almighty during the day (1). Accept any other valid response. 	 Repeated feature/ development Development that does not relate both to the feature given and to the question. 	(4)

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
	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. • All communities use their synagogues primarily for services, (1) centred around the Ark, housing the Torah scrolls. (1) This is taken from the description given to the Israelites in Exodus, the 'Tent of meeting' (Exodus 27:21) (1) • For Orthodox Jews, the synagogue is the centre of the community (1) and services to welcome in Shabbat on Friday evening are as important as the family service on the Saturday morning for Jewish men (1) 'Remember the sabbath day and keep it holy.' (Exodus 20:8) (1) • All Jews use the synagogue to celebrate festivals and rites of passage (1) for example the Brit Milah (1), 'You shall circumcise the flesh of your foreskin, and that shall be the sign of the covenant between Me and you' (Genesis 17:11) (1) Accept any other valid response.	 Repeated reason/ development Development that does not relate both to the reason and to the question Reference to a source of wisdom that does not relate to the reason given. 	(5)

Question	Indicative content	Mark
number	AO2 12 mayles	
2(d)	AO2 12 marks 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.	
	AO2	
	Arguments for the statement:	
	 Marriage is seen as a spiritual bond, where two souls become one. It is a way of experiencing holiness in everyday life and is commanded by the Almighty. This makes it the most important ritual Marriage is a legal commitment, a contract which gives rights to both partners and is protected within Jewish law. This was part of the Almighty's plan at creation and thus should be a part of everyone's life The main purpose of marriage is to provide a secure foundation for raising a Jewish family, for passing on the teachings and traditions that allows Judaism to flourish. Without marriage, these would be lost. 	
	Arguments against the statement:	
	 Marriage is no longer as important in society; some Reform Jews cohabit and bring up families without the ceremony of a wedding. This does not make them less Jewish Divorce is accepted in both Orthodox and Reform Judaism. There are conditions set down where a marriage can be ended. For example, a man may divorce his wife if he finds her indecent. This would imply that marriage is not the most important ritual Circumcision is the most important Jewish ritual, it dates back to the Covenant with Abraham, it marked the Jews out as the chosen people. It cemented their relationship with the Almighty. 	
	Accept any other valid response.	
	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.	(12)

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
Level 1	1-3	 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	 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	 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	 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.

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