



Examiners' Report

June 2023

GCSE Religious Studies A 1RA0 2F

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Introduction

Introduction GCSE (9-1) Religious Studies

Religious Studies A: Area of Study 2, Study of Religion Option 2F – Judaism

This paper consists of two questions: candidates must answer both questions. The detail of the assessment content is provided in the specification. Centres are to use this, rather than other published resources when planning the course content.

This paper was the fourth paper sat on this specification. Some marks were lower than desirable because there was a lack of appraisal on the (d) questions. However, this was also due partly to a number of candidates who confused Judaism with Christianity, with references to the teachings of Jesus and quotes from the New Testament. However, it is good to see, the standard of Jewish knowledge increase year-on-year, with candidates writing confidently about Shekhinah, Pikuach Nefesh and Maimonides.

In some questions, marks are given for correct spelling and grammar, indicated by SPaG.

AO stands for Assessment Objective

Question 1 (a)

Candidates were assessed on Section One: Jewish Beliefs.

Bullet point. 1.1 The nature of the Almighty: how the characteristics of the Almighty are shown in the Torah, and why they are important in Jewish life today, including One, Creator, Law-Giver and Judge, including reference to Genesis 2.

The question asked was : 'Outline three beliefs about the Almighty as Creator.'

There was a variety of ways this could be answered but most candidates answered by writing examples of what the Almighty created during the Creation story in Genesis. They did not have to write them in the correct order, nor did they have to write the day.

Marks were not given for beliefs about the Almighty that were not to do with the Creation of the World.

1 (a) Outline **three** beliefs about the Almighty as Creator.

(3)

Great one belief about the almighty as creator is that the almighty created the world.
another belief about the almighty as a creator is that the almighty created the humans.
a final belief about the almighty as a creator is that the almighty rested on the 7th day.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Marks are given for:

- The Almighty created the world (1)
- The Almighty created humans (1)
- The Almighty rested on the seventh day (1)

Total: 3 marks



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Write three separate sentences on three separate lines, to make your points clear for the examiner

1 (a) Outline **three** beliefs about the Almighty as Creator.

(3)

- One belief about almighty as creator is that he is one
- Another is that he had created the world in 6 days and rested on the 7th. This is shabbat
- A third is that he had created his ~~bel~~ humans in his image.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Marks are given for:

- God created the world in 6 days (1)
- He created humans in his image (1)

No mark is given for the first point because the Oneness of the Almighty was not linked to his characteristic as Creator.

Total: 2 marks

Question 1 (b)

Candidates were assessed on Section One: Jewish Beliefs.

Bullet point 1.8: Jewish beliefs about life after death: divergent Jewish understandings of the nature and significance of life after death, including reference to different forms of Orthodox and Reform Judaism; Jewish teachings about life after death, including interpretations of Ecclesiastes 12; the nature of resurrection and judgement; why belief in life after death may be important for Jews today.

The question asked was: 'Explain two Jewish beliefs about life after death.'

Most candidates answered this with confidence. Where candidates lost marks was often because of repetition, either of Gan Eden and Gehinnom or of judgement.

Some candidates wrote about hell from a Christian perspective and this was not awarded marks.

The key terms that the candidates must know are given in the specification.

They do not have to use them in their answers, however.

(b) Explain **two** Jewish beliefs about life after death.

Gehinnom

(4)

One Jewish belief about life after death is Gan Eden. This is where Jews believe people who lived by following the mitzvot, and even non-Jews who lived kind-hearted lives will go.

A second Jewish belief about life after death is Gehinnom. This is the belief of Jewish hell, where people who broke the 10 commandments without repent will go, not being reunited w/ the Almighty.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

- One Jewish belief is Gan Eden (1)
 - Where Jews go who have followed the mitzvot (1)
 - A second belief is Gehinnom (1)
 - Where people go who have broken the 10 Commandments (1)
- Total: 4 marks

(b) Explain **two** Jewish beliefs about life after death.

(4)

One Jewish belief about life after death is the messian will appear. the messian will signal to end the world.

Another Jewish belief about life after death is death will be remembered by a candle lit. 'olm ha ba' this symbolises the life of the passing.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

- The Messiah will appear (1)
- The Messiah will signal the end of the world (1)

The rest of this response is about death and mourning, and therefore is not credited.

Total: 2 marks

Question 1 (c)

Candidates were assessed on Section One: Jewish Beliefs.

Bullet point 1.3 The nature and purpose of the Messiah: how messiahship is shown in the scriptures including Jeremiah 23:5 – 8; the nature and significance of the Messianic Age and the Jewish responsibility to bring it about; divergent understandings of the Messiah in different forms of Orthodox and Reform Judaism and the importance of them for Jewish people today

The question asked was: Explain two ways the Messiah is understood by different Jews. In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

This question was answered confidently by many candidates, who understood the different ways in which the Messiah is understood. Candidates did not need to write about Orthodox Jews and Reform Jews, but where they did, this was usually answered well.

Candidates lost marks often because they wrote about many different beliefs, without separating them into two ways. Alternatively, they attributed teaching to the Torah.

The source of wisdom may be paraphrased, or a story retold: the candidate does not have to quote accurately.

(c) Explain **two** ways the Messiah is understood by different Jews.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

(5)

One way the Messiah is understood by Jews is that he is one man that is a descendant of King David and he will come at a time of peace. Orthodox Jews believe this.

Another way the Messiah is understood by Jews is that all the Jews are the messiah and ~~that anyone will cause~~ ~~peace~~ not just one person but this means that the community will cause peace. Reform Jews believe this.

A source of wisdom and authority is 'he will come at a time of peace.'



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Marks are given for:

- He is a descendant of King David (1)
- who will come at a time of peace (1)
- All the Jews are the Messiah, the community will cause peace (1)
- Reform Jews believe this (1)

The source of wisdom cannot be credited because the same words are already credited.

Total: 4 marks

(c) Explain **two** ways the Messiah is understood by different Jews.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

(5)

One way the Messiah is understood by different Jews is that he is fully human and not divine. He will return and ~~at a certain~~ unite all people in the world.

Another way that the Messiah is understood by Jews is that he will rebuild the temple when he returns.



Marks are given for:

- The Messiah is fully human (1)
- He will rebuild the Temple (1)

The candidate has said the word 'return' here, twice. The first time it has prevented the marks from being given for the development of the first point. The second time it is after the point and so can be ignored.

Total: 2 marks

Question 1 (d)

The focus of the marking changes from AO1 to AO2 on the (d) items. The candidates are assessed on AO2, Analyse and evaluate aspects of religion and belief. This constitutes 50% of the overall mark.

The question is '**Evaluate**' this statement **considering the arguments for and against and reach a justified conclusion** – there must be some consideration of the arguments (appraise, judge the value of, the arguments to reach the higher levels).

Candidates were assessed on Section One: Jewish Beliefs.

Bullet point 1.4 The Covenant at Sinai: the nature and history of the Covenant at Sinai (the Ten Commandments), including Exodus 20; the role and significance of Moses in the Covenant at Sinai; divergent understandings of how and why the Decalogue is important in Jewish life today.

The question asked was: " The most important Covenant for the Jews was the one at Sinai."

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against. In your response you should:

- refer to Jewish teachings
- reach a justified conclusion

This question was answered confidently by a large number of candidates who had much knowledge about the two Covenants and could argue why each was important.

Where candidates did not do so well was in evaluating these arguments, so they could say why they were important. They could not argue why one was more important than the other, apart from superficially. For example, they could say that Abraham's Covenant was more important because it gave the Jews circumcision and this is still practised today, but they did not say why circumcision was more important than any of the other mitzvot – or that it is one of the mitzvot.

*(d) "The most important Covenant for the Jews was the one at Sinai."

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.

In your response you should:

- refer to Jewish teachings
- reach a justified conclusion.

(15)

Orthodox Jews would strongly argue that the ~~covenant~~ Covenant at Sinai was the most important because Moses received the Mitzvot (Laws) from God. If the Jews keep the Mitzvot, they can enter Gan Eden and avoid Gehinnom. This is supported in the Torah when ~~it~~ ^{God} says I am giving you a blessing and a curse, a blessing if you obey and a curse if you disobey. This is a strong argument because Jews can join God in Gan Eden if they follow the Mitzvot.

However, ~~other~~ ^{liberal} ~~Jews~~ ^{other Orthodox} ~~Jews~~ would argue that the ~~Coven~~ Abrahamic Covenant was more important because it began the Jewish faith because Abraham was given descendants who are ethnic Jews. Also, ~~the promised land is established~~. This is supported in the Torah when God said to Abraham your descendants will be like dust on the earth and stars in the sky. This is a strong argument because without this covenant, Judaism wouldn't exist.

Orthodox Jews would argue that the Covenant at Sinai was the most important because

Moses also received the Talmud, the oral Torah, so ^{they} he could understand it more easily. It allowed to Moses and the Israelites to understand the Torah better and that, ^{is} still the same today, it helps Jews understand it better. However this is weak because the Talmud has been interpreted by Rabbis, therefore ~~it~~ may not be fully accurate.

Orthodox ^{other Orthodox} However, ~~literal~~ Jews would also argue that the Abrahamic ~~c~~ Covenant was the most important because the Promised land was established, establishing Jews as God's ~~chosen~~ ^{Chosen} People, giving them a place to live. However, this is weak because with Jews thinking that the Promised land (Israel) should only ~~be there~~ belong to them, it promotes Zionism.

In conclusion, ~~to~~ the ~~covenant~~ ^{Abrahamic Covenant} at Sinai is the most important because it established the whole Jewish faith and nothing would've happened without it. It could be argued that the Covenant at Sinai was more important because the ~~the~~ Mitzvot was established, allowing Jews to get to Gan Eden if they keep it, however this is weaker because nothing in Judaism would've happened without the Abrahamic covenant.



This is a mid-Level 3 answer.

It argues and appraises all through and it has logical and coherent chains of reasoning.

The only real evaluation is that Abraham started it all off, and without his Covenant, nothing else could have happened: there would be no Judaism.

Marks are available for SPaG on this question.

Response: 8 marks

SPaG: 3 marks

Total: 11 marks

Level 3



Make a plan to keep on track. It will remind you to answer the question

Candidates should answer the question as set and use their knowledge to support their arguments, rather than write down all of their knowledge.

*(d) "The most important Covenant for the Jews was the one at Sinai."

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.

In your response you should:

- refer to Jewish teachings
- reach a justified conclusion.

(15)

Some may agree that the Covenant at Sinai was the most important one for Jews because of the giving of the Torah and 613 Mitzvot to Moses. At Sinai, God gave Moses the Mitzvot (including decalogue) and Torah, which is the first section of the Tenakh, containing: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Deuteronomy, Numbers. This is important as the Mitzvot are important especially to Orthodox Jews who believe if all Jews follow the Mitzvot it will bring the Messianic Age allowing the Jews to return to Israel and the dead to be resurrected. Further, the Torah is the most important part of the Tenakh and is held in the Ark of the synagogue. The giving of the law to Moses is also important as it's even celebrated as a yearly festival. Following the Mitzvot even means a Jew has a higher chance of going to Gan Eden to be united with God.

Others may argue, that the covenant with Abraham is more ~~important~~ important as it's still lived through

today in circumcision or Brit Milah as well as being the starting point of the faith. Abraham was monotheistic (believed ~~in~~ⁱⁿ one God) which contrasted the polytheistic beliefs of his parents. For this he was rewarded by God and promised: "as many descendants as stars in the sky", that they would be blessed and land (Israel). This shows Jews that by obeying God and proclaiming ~~his~~ His oneness, they will be greatly rewarded.

In conclusion, I believe the covenant at Sinai is more important for Jews as the Mitzvot and Torah were given ~~to Moses~~^{which} are still key aspects of the Jewish faith today through the intent to bring about the Messianic Age. This is more prevalent in the everyday lives of Jews such as to obey the Sabbath (Shabbat) celebrated every Friday ~~&~~ evening to Saturday.



This candidate has given a knowledge-rich 'for and against', with no real answer to the question.

They have said why each of the Covenants is important, and have concluded that it is Moses but they have not explained why this is so.

It is an upper Level 2 response but it cannot reach Level 3 because there is no evaluation.

Response: 6 marks

SPaG: 3 marks

Total: 9 marks

Level 2



Answer the question

Question 2 (a)

Candidates were assessed on Section Two: Living the Jewish Life

Bullet point 2.5: The importance of ritual for Jews today: the nature, features and purpose of the birth, marriage, Bar and Bat Mitzvah ceremonies, including interpretations of Genesis 21:1 – 8 and Leviticus 12; the nature, purpose and importance of mourning ceremonies; the distinct importance of the funeral, shiva, avelut and yahrzeit for Jews today; divergent understandings of the importance of each ritual for different forms of Orthodox and Reform Judaism today.

The question asked was: Outline three things that happen as part of a Bar Mitzvah celebration

Many candidates were confident in their knowledge of Bar Mitzvah celebrations and answered well.

Some candidates did not understand the celebration part and wrote about learning Hebrew in preparation, which was not credited.

A small number of candidates confused Bar Mitzvah with both Bat Mitzvah and Brit Milah.

Make sure candidates know the key terms that are in the specification: the questions are based on them.

2 (a) Outline **three** things that happen as part of a Bar Mitzvah celebration.

(3)

The boy is given gifts from relatives. The family and friends have a celebratory meal. The boy reads in Hebrew for the first time at the synagogue.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Marks are given for:

- The boy is given gifts (1)
- Family and friends have a celebratory meal (1)
- The boy reads in Hebrew for the first time in the synagogue (1)

Total: 3 marks



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Know the key terms.

2 (a) Outline **three** things that happen as part of a Bar Mitzvah celebration.

(3)

one thing that can happen at a bar mitzvah is the boy reads a scripture in Hebrew. Another thing that can happen is the boy wears a tefillin for the first time. Another thing that happens is the family come together to pray and ~~also~~ celebrate the growing up of the child.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Marks are given for:

- The boy reads scripture in Hebrew (1)
- The boy wears a tefillin for the first time (1)
- The family comes together to pray (1)

Total: 3 marks

Question 2 (b)

Candidates were assessed on Section Two: Living the Jewish Life

Bullet point 2.2 The Tenakh and the Talmud: the nature, features, purpose and significance of the Tenakh (the written law) and Talmud (the oral law) for Jews in daily life today, with reference to Perkei Avot 2; the nature and purpose of Jewish laws: food laws, kashrut, including kosher, and treifah and the separation of dairy and meat, including reference to Deuteronomy 14:3 – 10; the divergent implications of the Jewish food laws for Jews today

The question asked was: 'Explain two reasons why the written law is important for Jews.'

Many candidates answered this well, and wrote about the fact that it is the word of the Almighty, that it contains the mitzvot, it is Jewish history and so on.

Where candidates did not receive marks they had confused the written law with the oral law.

(b) Explain **two** reasons why the written law is important for Jews.

(4)

One reason why the written law is important for Jews is because it tells the 613 mitzvot these are important as they tell Jews how to live and tell them what not to do, as they tell the Jews what to do on things such as festivals. Another reason why the written law is important for Jews is that it tells us the 10 commandments these tell the Jews the way to live and what not to do.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Marks are given for:

- It (tells) the 613 mitzvot (1)
- These are important as they tell Jews what to do (1)

The second point is about the Decalogue but it is the same point, therefore this does not receive the final marks.

Total: 2 marks



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Use the wording of the question to separate the points.

(b) Explain **two** reasons why the written law is important for Jews.

(4)

One reason written law is important for Jews is that Orthodox Jews believe they were given by God. So to become closer to God, Jews must follow the written law. Another reason the written law is important for Jews is it provides religious guidance such as ~~kasher~~ kosher food laws. This allows Jews to know how to be a righteous person and avoid sin, so they can go to goan eden in the af life after death.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Marks are given for:

- Orthodox Jews believe they were given by God (1)
- so to become closer to God they must follow them (1)
- They contain religious guidance like food laws (1)
- This allows Jews to know how to be a righteous person (1)

Total: 4 marks

Question 2 (c)

Candidates were assessed on Section Two: Living the Jewish Life

Bullet point 2.4: The nature and importance of the Shema and the Amidah (the standing prayer); when the Shema and the Amidah might be used, how and why, including reference to the Mezuzah; the importance of having the Shema and the Amidah for Jews today, including reference to Deuteronomy 6:4

The question asked was: 'Explain two reasons why the Shema is important for Jews. In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.'

This question was answered very well by a number of candidates who knew the Shema.

However, many candidates answered that it is important because it is the most important prayer, and there seemed to be a significant number who were unaware of the content of the Shema.

The Shema should be taught separately from prayer: there is an expectation that candidates will know what it is about.

Centres are advised to ensure that candidates are able to recognise key concepts and provide the relevant information.

(c) Explain **two** reasons why the Shema is important for Jews.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

(5)

One reason the Shema prayer is important is because it tells Jews how to pray: 'bind the word to your arms and doorposts'. This is important because it helps Jews worship and praise God.

Another reason the Shema prayer is important is because it tells Jews how to continue the faith. This is important as family is the heart of Judaism so by passing the faith onto their children, those values will be passed down too.



Marks are awarded for:

- It tells Jews how to pray (1)
- Bind the words to your arms and doorposts (1)
- It helps Jews worship God (1)
- It tells Jews how to continue the faith (1)
- By passing the faith down on to their children (1)

Total: 5 marks

(c) Explain **two** reasons why the Shema is important for Jews.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

(5)
One reason why the Shema is important to Jews is because it is a declaration of faith. It demonstrates to others what they believe in & why they believe in it.

Another reason why the Shema is important is because it demonstrates belief in monotheism. It outlines that Jews believe in one God, & it emphasises the oneness of God.

A source of wisdom would be "Hear O Israel, the Lord our God is one", which comes from the Shema.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Marks are given for:

- It is a declaration of faith (1)
- It demonstrates to others what they believe in (1)
- It demonstrates belief in monotheism (1)
- It emphasises the Oneness of God (1)
- 'Hear O Israel, the Lord our God is One' (1)

Total: 5 marks



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

You can paraphrase sources of wisdom: they do not have to be an accurate quotation.

Question 2 (d)

Candidates were assessed on Section Two: Living the Jewish Life

Bullet point 2.7: Jewish festivals: the nature, history, purpose and significance of Jewish festivals; the origins and meaning of specific festivals, including Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, Pesach, Shavuot and Sukkot, including interpretations of Leviticus 23 (Rosh Hashanah); divergent understandings of why festivals are important to different forms of Orthodox and Reform Judaism today.

The question asked was: "Jewish festivals have less religious importance now."

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against. In your response you should:

- refer to Jewish teachings
- refer to different Jewish points of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

Candidates performed well on this question because the majority were able to write confidently about Jewish festivals.

Many of the answers relied on description of how the festivals were celebrated, without really evaluating whether the celebrations were religious or not. Some candidates did write about whether historical reasons were also religious in Judaism.

Some candidates compared festivals to other forms of worship but this was not the question.

(d) "Jewish festivals have less religious importance now."

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.

In your response you should:

- refer to Jewish teachings
- refer to different Jewish points of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

(12)

Jews may not agree that festivals have less importance now as festivals like Pesach help remember the fact that the Jews are God's chosen people. The fact God killed the children of all but the Jews shows they are important to God and mean Jews must continue to abide by God's teachings. This is ~~important~~ a strong argument as it provides Jews with the remembrance of God's love to them.

Jews may agree ~~with~~ that festivals have less religious significance now as they believe instead that festivals have a more historical significance. This is because festivals like Sukkot remember the journey to freedom of Jews instead of God's power or importance. This is a strong argument as Jews hold great importance in

their heritage and celebrate the start of the religion more than God himself.

~~Jews~~ Orthodox Jews may not agree that festivals have less religious significance now as they believe festival like Yom Kippur provide closeness to God. This is because Jews freely choose to atone for their sins to be given the forgiveness of God. This is a weak argument as most festivals focus on remembrance rather than present connection to God.

In conclusion I ^{dis}agree with the statement as although most festivals have historical importance they ~~all~~ allow ^{and} ~~Jews~~ to remember their founding provides them with ~~closeness~~ ^{comfort} and protection from God. This is because they ~~a~~ provide time to prayer and worship thus meaning they are in the presence of the Shekinah which is God on earth.



This candidate is arguing that religious significance may not be the same as historical significance and as such, they are addressing the central point of the question.

They have used examples and it is a coherent chain of reasoning.

The conclusion is not really an evaluation however, and so this response stays at the lower end of Level 3.

Total: 7 marks

Level 3

Candidates should be reminded that the question gives all the information needed to answer the question.

It indicates which viewpoints are needed and if it is only Jewish teachings, it is directing them to the diversity in the interpretation of scriptures.

(d) [redacted] is have [redacted]

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.

In your response you should:

- refer to Jewish teachings
- refer to different Jewish points of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

(12)

Jewish festivals are important for religious reasons and historic reasons, however some may not be celebrated as often as they used to be.

One may agree with this statement because Jews may not celebrate Shabbat strictly according to mitzvot because of their busy life, making it hard for them to rest or not do 'laborious work' from Friday to Saturday evening. This undermines ~~the importance~~ the festival's importance because some liberal Jews may even drive to synagogue ^{during} Shabbat or still be at work. This breaks the mitzvah of 'You shall not kindle fire of the Sabbath day', ~~meaning~~ ^{meaning} liberal Jews may not see the festival as important as they are ^{breaking} Hashem's commandment. It can be understood observing mitzvot and celebrating festivals may be hard for Jews not living in Israel therefore they may be less important. However, the same cannot be said about the festivals during the 'Days of Awe' - both Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur. Jews celebrate the creation of the world on Rosh Hashanah by gathering together for a meal, going to the Synagogue to see Jewish community and reflecting on ^{their} behavior for past year. It is important for Jews to ^{repent} ~~repent~~ for next year.

and ask for forgiveness during the 'purgings of the soul', especially during Yom Kippur - the Day of Atonement, where judgement is finalised. A tradition Jews have is to empty out their ~~pockets~~ ^{pockets} as a symbol of cleansing of sins and being purified for new year. Orthodox and liberal Jews see the festival as important as it is when the book of life is ^{opened} opened and closed. However, some liberal Jews may not celebrate all pilgrim festivals like Sukkot relating to the end of summer and harvest because it may not be relatable to their daily lives.

Although some pilgrim festivals may be seen as less important, a festival that will always be important for Jews would be Pesach - Passover, where Jews remember their past as slaves in Egypt. It is a key festival to remember suffering of their ^{ancestors} ~~ancestors~~ not only in Egypt but also all Jewish ^{persecution} ~~persecution~~ throughout history like Holocaust. Jews eat a ^{sedur} ~~sedur~~ plate, which has them symbolising their struggle like unleavened bread, remembering how quickly they had to leave to go to Promised land and an egg symbolising their life. Most importantly, lamb shank because lamb's blood was spread on doors of Jews, indicating to the angel of death to not pass over those households. The festival of Pesach will always be important to Jews as it remembers their relationship with Hashem as 'chosen people'.

Overall, although some festivals like Sukkot have lost significance, the majority - Pesach and from the Shema will always be important.

(Total for Question 2 = 24 marks)



This candidate uses Shabbat to make the point that it may be difficult to observe festivals religiously and that different types of Jews would see that observance in different ways.

They note that some festivals are seen by most Jews as religiously important, whereas other festivals, such as pilgrimage festivals, may only be celebrated by more Orthodox Jews.

They are answering the question all the way through.

The conclusion is weak however, so this remains in the middle of Level 3.

Total: 8 marks

Level 3

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

- Do not attach extra sheets to your examination paper, write within the scannable pages using the blank spaces
- When answering the (a) items use three separate, full sentences
- The source of wisdom offered to support answers in (c) items must be relevant to the question and support the reason given
- The (d) items ask for evaluation, after considering the evidence
- Higher marks are achieved if the evidence/reasons given, is/are 'considered' or appraised for their value as an argument as part of deciding the evaluation
- On (d) items, the bullet points indicate the viewpoints that will be credited in the answer
- Candidates should read the questions carefully, and answer the question asked, fully

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