



Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2019

Pearson Edexcel GCSE
In Religious Studies A (3RA0) Short Course
Paper 4: Area of Study 4- Study of 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.

Paper 4: Second Religion 04 - Judaism Mark Scheme (Short Course) – 2019

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
1(a)	<p>AO1 3 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each point identified up to a maximum of three.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most Jews believe in Gan Eden (1) • Some Jews believe there is a place called Gehenna (1) • Some Jews believe that the body is resurrected (1) • Many believe that the soul does not die (1) • There are some Jews who believe in reincarnation (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists (maximum of one mark). 	3

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
1(b)	<p>AO1 4 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for providing a reason. Award a second mark for development of the reason. Up to a maximum of four marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The arrival of the Messiah will bring a new Messianic age (1) which will bring peace to the whole world (1) • When the Messiah comes, the dead will be resurrected (1), and live in a restored Israel (1) • The Messiah is given the role of redeemer by the Almighty (1) to rule over all humanity with kindness and justice (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated reason/development • Development that does not relate both to the reason given and to the question. 	4

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
1(c)	<p>AO1 5 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for each way. Award further marks for each development of the way up to a maximum of four marks. Award one further mark for any relevant source of wisdom or authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the Covenant where the Almighty gave Moses the 10 Commandments (1) many of which are still followed by the majority of people in the world today (1) as seen in Exodus 20:13 where it says 'You shall not murder' (1) • As the most famous of the laws of Moses, the Ten Commandments are displayed in synagogues (1) which shows their continued importance in the Jewish community today (1) as according to the Mishnah they were recited every day in the Temple (1) • The Covenant at Sinai forms the basis of the relationship between the Almighty and the Jews (1) where the Almighty would make them his chosen people (1) as shown in Exodus 19: 5 which says that they will be his treasured possession. (1) <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated way/ development • Development that does not relate both to the way given and to the question • Reference to a source of wisdom that does not relate to the way given. 	5

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
1(d)	<p>AO2 12 marks, SPaG 3 marks</p> <p>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.</p> <p>AO2</p> <p>Arguments for the statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jewish belief of Pikuach Nefesh stresses the importance of life over death. As such, it should take precedence over any other rule • Despite the belief that the body should be intact when buried, many Jews accept transplant surgery as it may save a life, which is the main purpose of Pikuach Nefesh • The principle of Pikuach Nefesh allows other laws to be broken, such as the need to drive on Shabbat, if it is to drive an injured person to the hospital <p>Arguments against the statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For many Jews, the Torah is the literal word of the Almighty, and as such, the mitzvot are his rules. These cannot be renegotiated to suit the situation • There are arguments over what saving a life means. For some Jews, an abortion may be acceptable to save the mental anguish of the mother, whereas other Jews would not see this as a correct application of Pikuach Nefesh • The Almighty is more important than Pikuach Nefesh; belief in the Almighty is central to Judaism and many Jews have given up their lives rather than convert to another religion. <p>Accept any other valid response.</p> <p>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.</p>	15

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 marks	Threshold performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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)	<p>AO1 3 mark</p> <p>Award one mark for each point identified up to a maximum of three.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mourners stay at home (1) • They sit on low stools (1) • They do not wear leather shoes (1) • They do not wear make-up (1) • They recite the kaddish (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists (maximum of one mark). 	3

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(b)	<p>AO1 4 marks</p> <p>Award one mark for providing a feature. Award a second mark for development of the feature. Up to a maximum of four marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tenakh contains the Torah (1) which contain the Laws given to Moses (1) • It contains the writings of the Prophets (1) which help Jews understand the Almighty's relationship with Israel (1) • It contains poetry and prose in the Ketuvim (1) which includes books such as the Psalms which praise the Almighty (1) <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated feature/development • Development that does not relate both to the feature given and to the question. 	4

Question number	Answer	Reject	Mark
2(c)	<p>AO1 5 marks</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Praying in the synagogue allows Jews to obey the Almighty's instructions publicly (1) following the guidance of the Tenakh (1) 'I shall pay my vows to the Lord, in the presence of all his people,' (Psalm 116:18) (1) • In Psalm 150 it says to praise the Almighty in his sanctuary (1) and there are many rituals which can only be done in the synagogue (1) for example publicly reading from the Torah (1) • Synagogue worship is a way of keeping the Jewish community together (1), for example they have a collective responsibility on Yom Kippur when they recite the Confessional prayer (1) 'In your great mercy, cleanse of the sins I have committed' (1). <p>Accept any other valid response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
2(d)	<p>AO2 12 marks</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Arguments for the statement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shabbat is given to all people by the Almighty, as a day of rest, remembering the seventh day of Creation, when he rested and reflected on the universe, and as such, it should be observed by all • Shabbat is a regular time to temporarily pause the concerns about everyday life, to reconnect with one's family and worship the Almighty • Although it may be observed in different ways, the majority of Jews will mark Shabbat in some way, unlike some of the festivals which have become less important, such as Sukkot, which is difficult to observe outside Israel. <p>Arguments against the statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yom Kippur is more important as it is the holiest day in the year, where each Jew is given the chance to renew their relationship with the Almighty, by confessing their sins and asking for forgiveness • Pesach is more important as it is the basis of the State of Israel as the Promised Land, reminding Jews of their Covenant with the Almighty and is thus more relevant today than Shabbat • A Jew cannot pick and choose which observance or celebration to take part in as they all have historical and religious significance, and are therefore equally important for the future of the religion. <p>Accept any other valid response.</p> <p>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.</p>	12

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.