



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

A Level Religious Studies

H573/05 Developments in Jewish Thought

MARK SCHEME

Duration: 2 hours

MAXIMUM MARK 120

This document consists of 22 pages

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS – FOR MARKING ON-SCREEN

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the RM Assessor 50% and 100% deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone or the messaging system, or by email.
5. Crossed Out, Rubric Error (Optional Questions) and Multiple Responses.

Crossed Out Responses

Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded (*The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.*)

Multiple Choice Question Responses

When a multiple choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses (even if one of these responses is correct), then no mark should be awarded (as it is not possible to determine which was the first response selected by the candidate).

When a question requires candidates to select more than one option/multiple options, then local marking arrangements need to ensure consistency of approach.

Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only **one mark per response**)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)*

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth **two or more marks**)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to

whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

6. Always check the additional pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen. The 'link page' check box should be used on RM Assessor to link candidate responses in additional objects to the corresponding question number.
 - a. Where additional objects are present, all pages must contain an annotation, or RM Assessor will not allow you to submit the script. Where no response is given by a candidate on a whole page the 'BP' annotation **must** be applied.
 - b. Where generic answer booklets are used, all pages must contain an annotation, or RM Assessor will not allow you to submit the script. Where no response is given by a candidate on a whole page the 'BP' annotation **must** be applied.
 - c. Where structured answer booklets are used, the 'BP' annotation **must** be applied to all pages where no response is given by a candidate.

7. Award No Response (NR) if:

- there is nothing written in the answer space.

Award Zero '0' if:

- anything is written in the answer space and is not worthy of credit (this includes text and symbols).

Team Leaders must confirm the correct use of the NR button with their markers before live marking commences and should check this when reviewing scripts.

8. The **comments box** is used by your team leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**








If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone, the messaging system, or e-mail.

9. For answers marked by levels of response:

- a. **To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
- b. **To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following:

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

10 Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Level one – to be used at the end of each part of the response in the margin.
	Level two – to be used at the end of each part of the response in the margin.
	Level three – to be used at the end of each part of the response in the margin.
	Level four – to be used at the end of each part of the response in the margin.
	Level five – to be used at the end of each part of the response in the margin.
	Level six - to be used at the end of each part of the response in the margin.
	Highlighting a section of the response that is irrelevant to the awarding of the mark.
	Point has been seen and noted, e.g. where part of an answer is at the end of the script.

SUBJECT-SPECIFIC MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

Introduction

Your first task as an Examiner is to become thoroughly familiar with the material on which the examination depends. You should ensure that you have copies of these materials:

- the specification, especially the assessment objectives
- the question paper and its rubrics
- the mark scheme.

You should ensure also that you are familiar with the administrative procedures related to the marking process. These are set out in the OCR booklet **Instructions for Examiners**. If you are examining for the first time, please read carefully **Appendix 5 Introduction to Script Marking: Notes for New Examiners**. Please ask for help or guidance whenever you need it. Your first point of contact is your Team Leader.

Information and instructions for examiners

The practice scripts provide you with *examples* of the standard of each band. The marks awarded for these scripts will have been agreed by the Lead Marker and Team Leaders.

The specific task-related indicative content for each question will help you to understand how the band descriptors may be applied. However, this indicative content **does not** constitute the mark scheme: it is material that candidates **might** use, grouped according to each assessment objective tested by the question. It is hoped that candidates will respond to questions in a variety of ways. Rigid demands for 'what must be a good answer' would lead to a distorted assessment. Candidates' answers must be relevant to the question. Beware of prepared answers that do not show the candidate's thought and which have not been adapted to the thrust of the question. Beware also of answers where candidates attempt to reproduce interpretations and concepts that they have been taught but have only partially understood.

Using the Mark Scheme

Please study this Mark Scheme carefully. The Mark Scheme is an integral part of the process that begins with the setting of the question paper and ends with the awarding of grades. Question papers and Mark Schemes are developed in association with each other so that issues of differentiation and positive achievement can be addressed from the very start.

This Mark Scheme is a working document; it is not exhaustive; it does not provide 'correct' answers. The Mark Scheme can only provide 'best guesses' about how the question will work out, and it is subject to revision after we have looked at a wide range of scripts.

Please read carefully all the scripts in your allocation and make every effort to look positively for achievement throughout the ability range. Always be prepared to use the full range of marks.

Assessment Objectives

Two Assessment Objectives are being assessed in all questions:

AO1 (Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief) and

AO2 (Analyse and evaluate aspects of, and approaches to, religion and belief, including their significance, influence and study).

Responses are credited for **AO1** for selection, detail and accuracy of the knowledge and understanding of religion and belief deployed.

Responses are credited for **AO2** for how well the response addresses the question, for candidates using their knowledge and understanding to draw, express and support conclusions in relation to the question posed. Candidates will be assessed on the quality of the conclusions and points they argue and the clarity and success of their argument.

Levels of Response

Questions in this paper are marked using a levels of response grid, when using this grid examiners must use a **best fit** approach. Where there are both strengths and weaknesses in a particular response, particularly imbalanced responses in terms of the assessment objectives, examiners must carefully consider which level is the best fit for the performance.

Note that candidates can achieve different levels in each assessment objective, for example a Level 3 for AO1, and a Level 2 for AO2.

To use these grids:

Determine the level: start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer.

Determine the mark within the level: consider the following:

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

Please note that the Assessment Objectives being assessed are listed at the top of the mark scheme. Where a candidate does not address all of the Assessment Objective strands listed, the candidate cannot achieve the top level of response.

Assessment of Extended Response

The GCE General Conditions of Recognition state that:

GCE 5.1 In designing and setting the assessments for a GCE qualification which it makes available, or proposes to make available, and awarding organization must ensure that, taken together, those assessments include questions or tasks which allow Learners to -

- a) provide extended responses

As such, the quality of extended responses are assessed in all questions. While marks are not specifically given for this, descriptors for extended responses can be found in the AO2 Levels of Response *in italics*.

Question	Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
	<p>AO2 Candidates may demonstrate evaluation and analysis through the use of some of the following arguments.</p> <p>Some candidates might argue that for an inclusive Judaism, <i>Brit Ahuvim</i> is a necessity because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adler’s approach is in tune with modern concerns such as same-sex relationships and civil partnerships, an Inclusive Judaism must accept such relationships as secular law does ○ <i>Brit Ahuvim</i> enables the female to have equality ○ as a Jewish feminist, Adler’s writings support the notion that classical notions of Jewish law cannot remain unchallenged ○ Adler argues that the notion of covenant is a more fitting metaphor for the relationship of mutuality and love that exists between two people so holds to a ‘religious reading’. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some candidates might argue that that for an inclusive Judaism, <i>Brit Ahuvim</i> is not a necessity because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adler’s concept represents a rereading of Law which is G-d given ○ Jewish ‘feminism’ is counter to the ideals of some Orthodox thinking and traditions ○ male and female have special and G-d given roles within the family which could be seen as equal and inclusive ○ same-sex marriages etc are counter to biblical texts and tradition and the <i>Brit Ahuvim</i> cannot be seen as <i>Halakhic</i>. ● Some candidates may combine these views and argue that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adler refused to reject <i>halakhah</i>, as some other Jewish feminists had done; she argued that traditional Jewish law had excluded the voices of women ○ Adler suggests how a more inclusive Judaism could be promoted, one that would inspire all Jews to draw upon the totality of Jewish tradition and law to promote justice for all. 	<p>(AO2 24)</p>	

Question	Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
2	<p>Evaluate the extent to which covenants are promises on the part of G-d not two-way agreements.</p> <p><i>The following is a description of possible content only; all legitimate answers and approaches must be credited appropriately. Learners are expected to make use of scholarly views, academic approaches and sources of wisdom and authority to support their argument.</i></p> <p><i>The Levels of Response must be used in conjunction with the outlined indicative content. Weak, basic, satisfactory, good and very good responses will differentiate candidates' skills at:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>demonstrating knowledge and understanding of religion and belief in accordance with all relevant strands of AO1 indicated in the coverage grid and</i> • <i>the analysis and evaluation of aspects of, and approaches to, religion and belief</i> • <i>cause and significance of similarities and differences in belief, teaching and practices</i> • <i>approaches to the study of religion and belief.</i> <p>AO1 Candidates may demonstrate knowledge and understanding through the use of some of the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • covenant as a concept: a promise between G-d and the people; obligatory and promissory covenant types/ Ancient Near Eastern parity and suzerainty treaties • the idea that the biblical form and idea of a 'covenant' is not new to the Ancient Near East but the content of the covenant between G-d and the Israelites was unique and based on a relationship of promises • The Abrahamic Covenant (Genesis 12:1–3, 7; 15:1–21; 17:1–21): an analysis of sections of the set text such as the signs of the covenant, covenantal promises and their significance e.g. circumcision, 'cutting of the covenant' • The Mosaic Covenant (Exodus 19:1–20:20): an analysis of sections of the set text such as the signs of the covenant, covenantal promises and their significance e.g. sprinkling of blood, Law • the set texts demonstrate the developing relationship between man and G-d through the covenants • the notion of covenant as a particularly Jewish concept: the 'uniqueness' of, and role of, covenants in Jewish thought and in understanding G-d. 	<p>40</p> <p>(AO1 16)</p>	<p>The Abrahamic Covenant (Genesis 12:1–3, 7; 15:1–21; 17:1–21) and The Mosaic Covenant (Exodus 19:1–20:20) are set texts; candidates should demonstrate knowledge and understanding of these texts within their answer.</p>

	<p>AO2 Candidates may demonstrate evaluation and analysis through the use of some of the following arguments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some candidates might argue that covenants are promises on the part of G-d and not two-way agreements because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ theologically, a case might be made that covenants in the Jewish Scriptures, are part of a one-way long term plan where G-d always keeps his promises until his will for the destiny of the whole of humanity is realised ○ covenant forms part of the wider idea of salvation history instigated by G-d and not by man ○ G-d starts or initiates the encounter of the covenants studied and in the covenants promises are outlined for man ○ despite humankind 'breaking' covenants, G-d is willing to continue his relationship and forms new covenants throughout the Hebrew Scriptures with different parties. • Some candidates might argue that covenants are not promises on the part of G-d but two-way agreements because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the rite in Genesis 15, for example, might be used to support the idea that such ancient Semitic rituals were automatically two-way because both parties were required to participate in the ceremony of passing between the severed parts of the sacrifice as a symbol of the fate of breakers of covenants ○ in the biblical covenants studied the recipients have to agree to, and accept, the covenant and all parties participate in the covenant ○ some scholars may discuss similarities of the biblical covenants to Ancient Near Eastern parity and suzerainty treaties, the former of which were between equal parties ○ G-d requires the people for the covenant to 'exist', as such, the very nature of covenant requires a two-way relationship of trust and belief. • Some candidates may combine these views and argue that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ though it is true that G-d takes the initiative and the covenants seem to be unconditional, the faith of Abraham and Moses (and the people) was a prerequisite factor ○ circumcision and the Law were part of the covenant deal rather than a response 	<p>(AO2 21)</p>	
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	<p>the covenant between G-d and man is peculiarly Jewish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the idea of the covenant marks the beginning of Israel as the people of G-d and a developing relationship between G-d and man, as such all parties are vital for the covenant relationship to succeed. 		
Question	Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
3	<p>‘The process of conversion to Judaism is too complex.’ Discuss.</p> <p><i>The following is a description of possible content only; all legitimate answers and approaches must be credited appropriately. Learners are expected to make use of scholarly views, academic approaches and sources of wisdom and authority to support their argument.</i></p> <p><i>The Levels of Response must be used in conjunction with the outlined indicative content. Weak, basic, satisfactory, good and very good responses will differentiate candidates’ skills at:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>demonstrating knowledge and understanding of religion and belief in accordance with all relevant strands of AO1 indicated in the coverage grid and</i> • <i>the analysis and evaluation of aspects of, and approaches to, religion and belief</i> • <i>cause and significance of similarities and differences in belief, teaching and practices</i> • <i>approaches to the study of religion and belief.</i> <p>AO1 Candidates may demonstrate knowledge and understanding through the use of some of the following materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how identification as a Jew can be defined by birth, conversion and patrilineal/matrilineal descent • conversion as a concept: how the process of conversion to Judaism is outlined within the <i>Shulkhan Arukh</i>, how ‘conversion’ as a wider concept is alluded to in other sources e.g. <i>Book of Ruth</i> • circumcision for male converts as a sign of the covenant relationship with G-d and to echo the Abrahamic Covenant, Orthodox and Progressive responses to circumcision or converts • questions to proselyte: motivation for conversion is examined • <i>mikveh</i>: the convert must undergo immersion in the Jewish ritual bath with 	<p>40</p> <p>(AO1 16)</p>	

Question	Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
	<p>appropriate prayers and instruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • living a Jewish way of life within the community including religious instruction before conversion, the role of the Jewish court (<i>bet din</i>) and Orthodox and Progressive responses to the conversion process in modern Judaism. <p>AO2 Candidates may demonstrate evaluation and analysis through the use of some of the following arguments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some candidates might argue that the process of conversion to Judaism is too complex because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ conversion in other religions for reasons such as for marriage or to raise children in the faith of one parent, is not as complex as in Judaism ○ Orthodox Judaism does not usually accept the validity of conversions carried out in non-Orthodox institutions and as such even a ‘convert’ to the religion is not seen as a convert by all, this highlights the complexity of the conversion process ○ religion can be defined as belief and commitment to a God or belief system, as such, if a person believes in G-d conversion should be easier especially when there are some who are considered Jewish but do not hold beliefs or keep practices and Law ○ even when a person is converted they may not be seen as, or treated equally, by all within the Jewish faith, highlighting the complexity of the conversion process. • Some candidates might argue that the process of conversion to Judaism is not too complex because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ becoming a Jew is not just a religious change, the convert becomes a member of the Jewish People and embraces Jewish culture and history, as such, the complex process reflects this undertaking in personal and physical change ○ Judaism is a religion but it is also a covenant people and to reflect this the conversion process is more than just a declaration of belief ○ the convert must be committed to loving G-d and following his wishes as expressed in the Torah, conversion should not be undertaken lightly but due to an overpowering wish to join the Jewish people and 	<p>(AO2 24)</p>	

Question	Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
	<p>the covenant with G-d</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the conversion process ensures that those that undertake it are aware of the commitment to the Torah and how it may be difficult for the average person to follow all commandments of the Torah in their life. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some candidates may combine these views and argue that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ conversion to Judaism in modern times/progressive Judaism has become less complex, often circumcision and the use of the <i>mikveh</i> have been replaced with a period of study and a ceremony and as such the process is less complex ○ if the Jewish faith is to be strengthened in a time of growing secularisation, the conversion processes should reflect that conversion to Judaism is not something to be done lightly but that equally it should not be too complex. 		

Question	Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
4	<p>'The refutation of G-d is the only acceptable response to the Holocaust.' Discuss.</p> <p><i>The following is a description of possible content only; all legitimate answers and approaches must be credited appropriately. Learners are expected to make use of scholarly views, academic approaches and sources of wisdom and authority to support their argument.</i></p> <p><i>The Levels of Response must be used in conjunction with the outlined indicative content. Weak, basic, satisfactory, good and very good responses will differentiate candidates' skills at:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>demonstrating knowledge and understanding of religion and belief in accordance with all relevant strands of AO1 indicated in the coverage grid and</i> ● <i>the analysis and evaluation of aspects of, and approaches to, religion and belief</i> ● <i>cause and significance of similarities and differences in belief, teaching and practices</i> 	40	

Question	Indicative content	Marks	Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some candidates might argue that the refutation of G-d is not a convincing response because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the traditional explanations of evil and suffering do not apply to the Holocaust as it is too enormous a tragedy (the argument of Fackenheim) ○ Auschwitz is another religious revelation and to survive as a Jew is the new 614th Commandment (additional argument of Fackenheim) ○ G-d's 'absence' during the Holocaust can be explained through the classical concept of <i>Hester Panim</i> and free will (the argument of Berkovitz) ○ the Holocaust is the ultimate form of vicarious atonement and G-d's providential plan, the idea of <i>Churban</i> (the argument of Maybaum) • Some candidates may combine these views and argue that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Post-Holocaust theology has been interpreted differently within the different divisions of modern Judaism and society as a whole; modern philosophy and theology allows for a post-truth and post-modern understanding of G-d and G-d and history ○ the philosophical and ethical consequences of the Holocaust for understanding the role of G-d and man in the world are perhaps too complex for our understanding; as such, for some a refutation of G-d can be the only answer following such tragedy, for others faith and belief in an omnipotent G-d will remain steadfast. 		

Level (Mark)	<p style="text-align: center;">Assessment Objective (AO1)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Religious, philosophical and/or ethical thought and teaching</i> • <i>Approaches to the study of religion and belief</i>
<p style="text-align: center;">6 (14–16)</p>	<p>An excellent demonstration of knowledge and understanding in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fully comprehends the demands of, and focusses on, the question throughout • excellent selection of relevant material which is skilfully used • accurate and highly detailed knowledge which demonstrates deep understanding through a complex and nuanced approach to the material used • thorough, accurate and precise use of technical terms and vocabulary in context • extensive range of scholarly views, academic approaches, and/or sources of wisdom and authority are used to demonstrate knowledge and understanding
<p style="text-align: center;">5 (11–13)</p>	<p>A very good demonstration of knowledge and understanding in response to the question :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focuses on the precise question throughout • very good selection of relevant material which is used appropriately • accurate, and detailed knowledge which demonstrates very good understanding through either the breadth or depth of material used • accurate and appropriate use of technical terms and subject vocabulary. • a range of scholarly views, academic approaches, and/or sources of wisdom and authority are used to demonstrate knowledge and understanding
<p style="text-align: center;">4 (8–10)</p>	<p>A good demonstration of knowledge and understanding in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • addresses the question well • good selection of relevant material, used appropriately on the whole • mostly accurate knowledge which demonstrates good understanding of the material used, which should have reasonable amounts of depth or breadth • mostly accurate and appropriate use of technical terms and subject vocabulary. • some scholarly views, academic approaches, and/or sources of wisdom and authority are used to demonstrate knowledge and understanding
<p style="text-align: center;">3 (5–7)</p>	<p>A satisfactory demonstration of knowledge and understanding in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generally addresses the question • mostly sound selection of mostly relevant material • some accurate knowledge which demonstrates sound understanding through the material used, which might however be lacking in depth or breadth • generally appropriate use of technical terms and subject vocabulary. • some scholarly views, academic approaches, and/or sources of wisdom and authority are used to demonstrate knowledge and understanding with only partial success
<p style="text-align: center;">2 (3–4)</p>	<p>A basic demonstration of knowledge and understanding in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • might address the general topic rather than the question directly • limited selection of partially relevant material • some accurate, but limited, knowledge which demonstrates partial understanding • some accurate, but limited, use of technical terms and appropriate subject vocabulary. • A limited range of scholarly views, academic approaches, and/or sources of wisdom and authority are used to demonstrate knowledge and understanding with little success
<p style="text-align: center;">1 (1–2)</p>	<p>A weak demonstration of knowledge and understanding in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • almost completely ignores the question • very little relevant material selected • knowledge very limited, demonstrating little understanding • very little use of technical terms or subject vocabulary. • Very little or no use of scholarly views, academic approaches and/or sources of wisdom and authority to demonstrate knowledge and understanding
<p style="text-align: center;">0 (0)</p>	<p>No creditworthy response</p>

Note: The descriptors below must be considered in the context of all listed strands of Assessment Objectives 1 (AO1) and the indicative content in the mark scheme.

Level (Mark)	<p style="text-align: center;">Assessment Objective (AO2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Analyse and evaluate aspects of, and approaches to, religion and belief, including their significance, influence and study</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">6 (21–24)</p>	<p>An excellent demonstration of analysis and evaluation in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • excellent, clear and successful argument • confident and insightful critical analysis and detailed evaluation of the issue • views skilfully and clearly stated, coherently developed and justified • answers the question set precisely • Thorough, accurate and precise use of technical terms and vocabulary in context • extensive range of scholarly views, academic approaches and sources of wisdom and authority used to support analysis and evaluation <p>Assessment of Extended Response: <i>There is an excellent line of reasoning, well-developed and sustained, which is coherent, relevant and logically structured.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">5 (17–20)</p>	<p>A very good demonstration of analysis and evaluation in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear argument which is mostly successful • mostly successful and clear analysis and evaluation • views well stated, coherently developed and justified • answers the question set competently • accurate and appropriate use of technical terms and subject vocabulary. • a range of scholarly views, academic approaches and sources of wisdom and authority used to support analysis and evaluation <p>Assessment of Extended Response: <i>There is a well-developed and sustained line of reasoning which is coherent, relevant and logically structured.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">4 (13–16)</p>	<p>A good demonstration of analysis and evaluation in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • argument is generally successful and clear • some successful analysis and evaluation • views well stated, with some development and justification • answers the question set well • mostly accurate and appropriate use of technical terms and subject vocabulary. • some scholarly views, academic approaches and sources of wisdom and authority are used to support analysis and evaluation <p>Assessment of Extended Response: <i>There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear, relevant and logically structured</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">3 (9–12)</p>	<p>A satisfactory demonstration of analysis and/evaluation in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some successful argument • partially successful analysis and evaluation • views asserted but often not fully justified • answers the question set • generally appropriate use of technical terms and subject vocabulary. • some scholarly views, academic approaches and sources of wisdom and authority are used to support analysis and evaluation with only partial success <p>Assessment of Extended Response: <i>There is a line of reasoning presented which is mostly relevant and which has some structure.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">2 (5–8)</p>	<p>A basic demonstration of analysis and evaluation in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some argument attempted, not always successful • little successful analysis and evaluation • views asserted but with little justification • only partially answers the question • some accurate, but limited, use of technical terms and appropriate subject vocabulary. • A limited range of scholarly views, academic approaches and sources of wisdom and authority to support analysis and evaluation with little success <p>Assessment of Extended Response: <i>There is a line of reasoning which has some relevance and which is presented with limited structure.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">1 (1–4)</p>	<p>A weak demonstration of analysis and evaluation in response to the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very little argument attempted • very little successful analysis and evaluation • views asserted with very little justification • unsuccessful in answering the question • very little use of technical terms or subject vocabulary. • Very little or no use of scholarly views, academic approaches and sources of wisdom and authority to support analysis and evaluation <p>Assessment of Extended Response: <i>The information is communicated in a basic/unstructured way.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">0</p>	<p>No creditworthy response</p>

Note: The descriptors below must be considered in the context of all elements of Assessment Objective 2 (AO2) and the indicative content in the mark scheme.

Assessment Objective (AO) Grids

A01 Mapping	Assessed?	Question
Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> religious, philosophical and/or ethical thought and teaching 	Y	1-4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> influence of beliefs, teachings and practices on individuals, communities and societies 	Y	1-4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cause and significance of similarities and differences in belief, teaching and practice 	Y	1-4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> approaches to the study of religion and belief. 	Y	1-4

A02 Mapping	Assessed?	Question
Analyse and evaluate aspects of, and approaches to, religion and belief, including their significance, influence and study.	Y	1-4