

# Year 10 RE mock Paper - May 2022

## Topics on the paper

- Component 1: Origins and Meanings
- Component 3: Jewish Beliefs
- Component 3: Jewish Practices

## Information about the exam:

- The paper will be 1hr and 30 minutes long
- You must answer every question on the paper
- For each unit there is a 2 mark, 5 mark, 8 mark and 15 mark question.
- Use black pen!

### Top Tips:

Start with the 15 mark questions first!

Attempt all questions on the paper - never leave

## How to use these revision materials:

### PLC'S

Step 1: Look at the topics on your exam

Step 2: Tick according to how much you know...

**Red:** I don't know anything or very little

**Amber:** I can think of a couple of things but there is more I need to know

**Green:** I would do really well on this topic, I would get full marks on a question like this and can think of at least 3 things associated with this area.

Step 3: Use your revision guide to concentrate on your red and amber areas. Don't spend time on your green areas.

### **Key Words/ Concepts:**

Make sure you know these key ideas. Test yourself by writing definitions. If you are unsure, use your revision guide to help you. This will be the language the person marking your paper will be looking for.

### **Key questions:**

Check your understanding of the topics by testing yourself on these questions. Cover the answers and see if you answer correctly - keep going until you get them all right

## Component 1: Origins and Meanings

### Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics:			
Art work: Michelangelo's creation of Adam			
Sanctity of life			
Abortion and religious attitudes			
Sanctity of life critique			
Big Bang			
Catholic responses to science			
Different interpretations of the Genesis story			

### Key words: Learn these definitions/ key concepts

Imago dei	Revelation	Inspiration	Necessary being
Omniscient	Omnipotent	Pikuach Nefesh	Literal truth
Mythical truth	abortion	ex nihilo	Genesis

### Key Questions: Learn the answers to these key questions

1. What is the Catholic attitude towards science? - try to include a quote!	They do not 'contradict' and can 'coexist'. Science is the how but God is the why. God is being constantly revealed and our understanding changes with that.
2. Name two parts of Michelangelo's creation of Adam which references creation	Beauty of the painting itself Adam: perfect specimen 'God saw what he had made and it was good' Red cloth: Womb, God's omnipotence Hands reaching out: 'God breathed life' God actively engaged: 'God made the heavens and the earth'
3. What do Catholics mean by using the word revelation?	It is the way in which God makes himself known through scripture and the final revelation through Christ.
4. What do evangelical Christians believe about Genesis and science?	Science contradicts the Genesis creation story as a result they reject scientific ideas about creation.
5. What do Catholics mean by the 'necessary being'?	That although they believe in science, God is still needed for creation to take place.
6. What is a Catholic attitude towards abortion?	Life begins at conception so all forms of abortion are considered to break the 10 commandments and destroy God's gift of life.
7. What is a Jewish attitude towards abortion?	Unborn life should be protected: 'Before I formed you in the womb I knew you' but not at the cost of the mother - Pikuach Nefesh

## Component 3: Jewish Beliefs

### Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics:			
10 Commandments and the Mitzvot			
Pikuach Nefesh			
Messiah and the Messianic age			
Synagogue and its uses			
The importance of Abraham			
Abrahamic covenants			

### Key words: Learn these definitions/ key concepts

Messiah	Messianic age	Synagogue	Mitzvot
Duty	Kosher	Pikuach Nefesh	Synagogue
Abrahamic Covenant	Brit Milah	Promise land	10 commandments
Tzedakah	Gemilut Hasidim	Tikkun Olam	

### Key Questions: Learn the answers to these key questions

1. What are the 3 different uses of a Jewish Synagogue	Jewish community meeting place (Beit HaKnesset) A place of education/ learning (Beit HaMidrash) A place of worship/ prayer (Beit HaTefillah)
2. Who is the Messiah in Judaism?	A person who will come from the line of David, bring peace to the Jews, take them to the land of Israel and restore the Temple.
3. Who is Abraham?	He is considered to be the 'founder' of Judaism, as a result many Jews refer to him as Avraham Avinu ('Our father Abraham').
4. Why is Abraham important?	Apart from being the father and 'founder', he was also chosen by God to establish the Abrahamic covenants of blessing and redemption/ descendants and promise land.
5. What is Pikuach Nefesh?	A Jewish principle of placing the lives of people above rules; the ability to break rules in order to save a life 'live by the Torah but not die by the Torah'. Not all rules can not broken however!
6. Why are the Mitzvot important?	They were given by God to Moses and are written down in the holiest of books - the Torah. They are considered to be a duty and obligation in Judaism and impact all aspects of Jewish life from food to worship.
7. Other than worship, what is important in Judaism?	Judaism is also considered to be a culture as well as a faith, so following cultural traditions are also important, such as Kosher. Jews also believe that they have basic duties such as Tzedakah (charity/justice), Gemilut Hasadim (Acts of loving kindness), Tikkun Olam (healing the word), these are key moral principles that encompass what it means to be Jewish - these are upheld on Mitzvah day.

### Component 3: Jewish Practices

#### Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics			
Torah and Jewish scripture			
Jewish worship			
Difference between male and female worship			
Jewish wedding ceremony			
The importance of a Synagogue			
The importance of the home in Judaism			

#### Key words: Learn these definitions/ key concepts

Torah	Pentateuch	Minyan	Gallery
Ketubah	Chuppah	Blessings	Breaking glass
Bar/Bat Mitzvah	Kippah	Kosher	Mitzvot
Jewish moral principles	Siddur	Shabbat	Modeh Ani
Mezuzah	Tefillin	Tallit	

#### Key Questions: Learn the answers to these key questions

1. What are the 3 key Jewish moral principles?	Tzedakah (charity/justice), Gemilut Hasadim (Acts of loving kindness), Tikkun Olam (healing the world)
2. What happens at a Jewish marriage ceremony that is unique to Judaism?	Ketubah - marriage contract / Stand under the Chuppah Breaking of the glass/ 18 blessings
3. Give examples of how men worship	Men will sit in the prayer hall and they can also take part in a Minyan. Men will also wear specific items for worship such as a Kippah and Tallit. Many will also pray 3 times a day.
4. Give examples of how women worship	In an Orthodox Synagogue women will sit separate from men in a Gallery and not be able to take part in a Minyan. Many Jewish women do not have to wear specific items of clothing for worship nor are they expected to pray 3 times a day as they are considered to be more spiritual.
5. Why is going to the Synagogue important in Judaism?	It has many uses and forms the central heart of a Jewish community. It is where they learn about faith and hold important festivals and rites of passages.
6. Why is going to the Synagogue not the only important thing in Judaism?	Much of Judaism takes place in the home (shabbat/ Sukkot/ Modeh Ani/ Kosher). There are not a lot of Synagogues in the UK. Judaism is a culture AND religion!
7. What is the Torah?	The five books of Moses (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy). Regarded as the holiest books of the Tanakh