

Year 11 RE mock Paper - March 2023

Topics on the paper

- Component 1: Good and Evil
- Component 2: Life and Death
- Component 3: Jewish Beliefs and 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 10 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: Good and evil

Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics:			
1. Saint Augustine's ideas on the Trinity from De Trinitate			
2. Goodness and the Goodness of God			
3. Different attitudes towards suffering			
4. Natural Moral Law and conscience as a source of authority			
5. Jesus and the Magisterium as a source of authority			

Key words: Learn these definitions/ key concepts

'God is love'	love/lover/beloved	Trinity	Goodness	Suffering
Ambivalence	Privation	Virtues	Natural Moral Law	
Magisterium	Conscience	Source of Authority	Soul building	Incarnation

Key Questions: Learn the answers to these key questions

1. What two things did Saint Augustine say about the Trinity?	He used I John 'God is love' to explain that God is the perfect example of unity and used an analogy of love: love lover and beloved, we should emulate this in our relationships. The Trinity is 3 persons united together in love. His analogy reminds us of the goodness of God. He also said that all parts of the Trinity are equal to each other and dependant upon each other
2. What is the Catholic attitude towards suffering?	Hick argued that suffering is something God deliberately allows in order to help those who suffer it to become better people - soul making. Ambivalent attitude to suffering. suffering can also be a sign of love, a proof of commitment and even a blessing and help us develop virtues. Suffering of Jesus was a gift to the world that made salvation possible and if Christians can offer their own suffering for the good of others it can become part of the saving suffering of Jesus. (Who said this?)
3. What is the Jewish attitude towards suffering?	Suffering comes from two different sources: human made (for example, the Shoah and natural disasters (for example, floods). In the Tanakh suffering is seen as a test of faith when Abraham is asked to sacrifice his son.
4. Why is Natural Moral Law a good way to know right from wrong?	Above all human law there is a moral law everyone should live by, this is absolute and does not change or depend on human laws this means that where you live does not change these natural laws as they are made by God and eternal. We use our conscience to follow the primary precepts such as 'to preserve life' to know what is good..
5. Why is Jesus a source of moral authority?	He is the incarnation and as a result a source of moral authority. People at the time referred to him as Rabbi, meaning teacher. He gave many examples of how to live a good life both through his actions and his teachings such as the Sermon on the Mount
6. Why should we listen to our conscience?	The CCC describes conscience as 'the Voice of God in our hearts'. When faced with a complicated situation where there is no straightforward answer from the Church, Aquinas argued that our conscience is a valuable source of authority. People can use their conscience to intuitively do the right thing.
7. Why is the magisterium important for Catholics?	It has authority because when Jesus ascended he made Peter the first Pope, due to Apostolic succession the Church has the ability to direct the faithful today. This means that through the CCC and Papal encyclicals, the Church informs Catholics of how to follow their faith in the modern world.

Component 2: Life and Death

Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics:			
1. Catholic and music used in worship			
2. Jesus' resurrection			
3. Jesus' parables on the afterlife			
4. Church teachings on the after life inc Saint Paul			
5. The Magisterium			

Key words: Learn these definitions/ key concepts

Worship Ordinary	Contemporary music Extraordinary	Traditional music Ex Cathedra	Conciliar Resurrection	Pontifical Parables
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Key Questions: Learn the answers to these key questions

1.What did Saint Augustine say about music?	'When you sing you pray twice' St Augustine
2. Give two reasons why music is important in worship	They set the tone/ Hymns are normally based on passages from the Bible/ Contemporary music can help to attract young people to Mass. Vatican II: Musicam Sacram - It helps people to pray/ It helps people to experience the mystery of the liturgy/ People's hearts feel united when they pray together/ The beauty of music can raise a person's mind to heavenly things
3.What does it mean when someone resurrects?	The raising of the body to life again after death. Christians believe that Jesus has already experienced resurrection and that all people will experience it at the end of time
4. What does the Catholic Church teach about the afterlife?	"God predestines no one to go to hell." CCC 1037/ CCC says; "We shall be separated from Him if we fail to meet the serious needs of the poor/ CCC describes purgatory as a place where souls "undergo purification, so as to achieve the holiness necessary to enter the joy of heaven"/ Nicene creed 'I look forward to the resurrection of the dead and the life of the world to come'/ Vatican II says we need to be constantly vigilant and prepared for the end of time.
5. Give 3 teachings Jesus gave about the afterlife	Parable of rich man: 'Agony in this fire'/ 'Can not cross/ 'They have the law of Moses' Unforgiving servant: 'Forgive not 70 times but 70 times 7' Parable of the sheep and goats: 'Whatever you did for the least of these you did for me'
6.What are the 3 parts to the magisterium?	Ordinary Magisterium: These are teachings that have been passed down throughout the Church from its beginnings- what has always been believed by the Church. Papal encyclicals to reinforce these teachings./ Extraordinary - Conciliar: This is when the Pope and bishops gather to discuss and vote on decisions. There have been 21 councils in the Church's history such as the Council of Nicea/ Extraordinary - Pontifical: This is where the Pope has the final say. His decision is known as 'ex cathedra', meaning from the Throne of Peter. He is believed to be infallible in matters of faith and morality.
7.What impact does the magisterium have on Catholics today?	Evangelium Vitae - Euthanasia and capital punishment/ Laudato si - care for our common home/ Vatican II - lay participation, changes to mass/ Ex Cathedra - Mary The Magisterium enables Catholics to practise their faith in light of modern issues.

Component 3: Jewish Beliefs and Practices

Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics			
1. Jewish mourning			
2. Shabbat			
3. The TANAKH			
4. The Talmud			
5. Jewish festivals			

Key words: Learn these definitions/ key concepts

Mitzvot	Shabbat	Onan	Shiva	Kaddish	Halakhah
Pesach	Exodus	Sukkot	Rosh Hashanah	Yom Kippur	Torah
Tashlik	Sukkah	Sofar	TANAKH	Talmud	Ketuvim
Mishnah	Gemara	Rabbinic discussions	Teshuva	Aninut	Nevi'im

Key Questions: Learn the answers to these key questions

1. How do Jewish people mourn?	There are different stages to mourning and a certain prayer is said called the Kaddish. The different stages are designed to allow a person to disrupt their everyday prayer lives to focus on the loss and changes happening in their lives. Part of the mourning requires the Onan to not participate in celebrations, to 'sit shiva' and focus on their loss rather than their appearance. For some the mourning can last a year.
2. What is Shabbat?	Shabbat is one of the 10 sayings 'to keep the sabbath day holy'. It is a Jewish day of spiritual rest and renewal.
3. Explain the Tanakh	The Complete Jewish scripture is more than just the Torah. The Torah is considered to be the holiest of the scriptures because it was given to Moses by God, however God spoke to others. The Tanakh contains the complete works of Jewish scripture and contains The Torah, important Jewish prophets (Nevi'im) and writings (Ketuvim).
4. Why is the Talmud important?	The Talmud is the written version of the Jewish oral law and the discussions on it. It is a combination of the Mishnah (oral laws written down) and Gemara (discussions on the oral laws). The Talmud is the source from which the Jewish Halakhah (law) is derived.
5. Why is Pesach important?	It remembers the exodus from Egypt where they remember that God set the Israelites free. God has commanded Jews to 'tell it to your children on that day' so the story is told to children over the course of the festival and a Seder meal consumed with symbolic food.
6. Why is Yom Kippur the holiest holiday?	Known as the 'day of atonement,' for Jewish people it is the one festival that all Jews will attend. Many spend 25 hrs fasting and will attend up to 5 services at the synagogue. The shofar horn is blown to mark the end of a day of repentance and prayer. It is believed the 'books' are closed as people sing 'Avinu Malkeinu' where they thank God for his mercy and pray for forgiveness.
7. What makes Sukkot an	This is known as a harvest festival and it is written in Leviticus that 'You shall dwell in sukkot seven days...in order that future generations may know that I made the Israelite

important
festival?

people live in sukkot when I brought them out of the land of Egypt, I the Lord your God.'
People build Sukkahs to remember their nomadic history.