


Year 11 RE mock Paper - November 2023

Topics on the paper

- Component 1: Origins and Meanings
- Component 2: Good and Evil
- 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 15 mark question.
- Use black pen!



Top Tips:

- Start with the 15 mark questions first!
- Attempt all questions on the paper - never leave anything blank!

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:			
1. What the <i>Genesis</i> story teaches about God and humans			
2. What is evolution?			
3. Catholic views on the creation story			
4. Different attitudes towards the environment			
5. Different attitudes towards peace			

Key words: Learn these definitions/ key concepts

Mythical truths	Evolution	Imago Dei	Stewardship
Good without God	Laudato Si	Gaudium et spes	Eternal
Genesis	Shalom	Dominion	Omnipotent
Transcendent	Immanent		

Key Questions: Learn the answers to these key questions

1. What does the <i>Genesis</i> story teach about God?	Transcendent and eternal: 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth' Omnipotent: 'God said let there be light and there was light' Omnibenevolent: 'God saw all that he had made and it was good' Immanent: 'God breathed' / 'he was heard walking in the garden'
2. What does the <i>Genesis</i> story teach about humans?	Imago dei: 'In the image of God he created them' Stewardship: 'He put them in the garden to take care of it' Sanctity of life: 'very good' / 'God breathed' / created last and best Free will: 'Free to eat from any tree in the garden' Male and female: 'Be fruitful and multiply' / 'companion' / 'Not good for man to live alone'
3. What is evolution?	This is a process of genetic mutation that takes place over thousands of years where species adapt to their environment through a process of 'natural selection' and survival of the fittest'.
4. What are the Catholic views about peace?	The Church has always promoted peace: 'Blessed are the peacemakers'. / <i>Gaudium et spes</i> 'peace is not just the absence of war it is the presence of justice' / We are reminded at mass that this is our duty when we offer each other 'the sign of peace' / war is sometimes necessary, under strict conditions = Just war theory.
5. What are the Jewish views about peace?	'Shalom' means peace and is commonly used as a form of greeting to convey peace and the importance of striving for peace. / Messiah as a bringer of peace / Obligatory war (milchemet mitzvah) = God's will / Optional war (milchemet reshut) refers to times when Jews consider it acceptable to strike first if an attack is imminent and in order to stop war spreading
6. Why should Catholics be stewards?	Stewardship: 'He put them in the garden to take care of it' / The world is a gift from God / Final destination of goods = we are stealing from future generations / It is the poor who are most affected - love thy neighbour / <i>Laudato si</i> = 'eco revolution' / CST = common good
7. What are Humanist attitudes towards the environment?	Good without God - we don't need God to recognise to know its good to be eco Population control - we can have an impact by limited how many children we have Speciesism - Peter singer all life should be protected - balanced ecosystem

Component 2: Good and Evil

Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics:			
1. What is the significance of the incarnation?			
2. What evidence is there of the incarnation?			
3. What is suffering?			
4. What are different attitudes towards statues?			
5. What is the best source of moral authority?			

Key words: Learn these definitions/ key concepts

Suffering	Incarnation	Emmanuelle	John 1: 'The word'
Idolatry	Reverence	10 commandments	Crucifix
Sacred Heart	Conscience	Magisterium	Apostolic succession
Natural Law	Moral authority		

Key Questions: Learn the answers to these key questions

1. What is suffering?	Pain or loss which causes harm to human beings. Suffering is sometimes caused by other human beings (moral evil) sometimes not (natural evil).
2. What evidence is there of the incarnation?	John 1: 'The word became flesh and dwelt amongst us' Matthew: 'You shall call him emmanuel' Nicene creed: 'consubstantial with the father' Kenosis hymn: 'made himself nothing' by emptying his divinity
3. Why is the incarnation important?	It helps Christians respond to the problem of evil because Jesus (as God) endured suffering so too can we. It reminds us that there is a plan, even in our suffering./ 'For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only son... so that we may have eternal life' = God loves us enough to die for us.
4. What are the Jewish views about statues?	Statues break the commandments: 'You shall not make a graven image of anything in the heavens' /It can lead to idolatry 'Do not worship false idols/ Synagogues will have the 10 commandments and Star of David but no statues.
5. What are the Catholic views about statues?	The CCC says that Catholics use statues as a sign of reverence (great respect) they are used to convey important ideas = sacred heart/ they give Catholics something to aspire to = saints statues/ reminder of God's love = crucifixion/ used as a focus for worship.
6. Why is Conscience a good source of moral authority?	Conscience is considered by the Church to be the 'Voice of God in our hearts' / It is how God communicates to His people today/ It needs to be educated first/ It is personal and immediate/ John Henry Newman 'I toast the Pope but I toast Conscience first'.
7. What other sources of moral authority might be used?	Natural Law: Universal laws of right and wrong not dependant on human laws Church/Magisterium: Jesus gave the Church authority through apostolic succession Society: The laws of the government and society are followed by all Jesus: He is the incarnation and has ultimate authority

Component 3: Jewish Beliefs and Practices

Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics:			
1. How is the Jewish home important?			
2. Why is the Synagogue important to Jewish communities?			
3. What is Shekinah?			
4. How does Jewish scripture work?			
5. How do Jewish people mourn?			

Key words: Learn these definitions/ key concepts

Shivah	Kaddish	Onan	Shekinah
Tanakh	Torah	Talmud	Mezuzah
Shabbat	Mitzvot	Kosher	Kashrut
Synagogue	Mishnah	Gemara	Amidah
Modei Ani	Siddur	Minyan	Rabbi

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 Shekina?	Shekinah is believed to be God's divine, and feminine presence in the world today. There are examples in the Torah from the exodus through a pillar of cloud and fire. Today it is felt during the lightning of the shabbat candles.
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. How is the home important in Judaism?	The home is where Mitzvot like Kashrut are kept (Kosher)/ Shabbat starts in the home/ Many festivals are celebrated at home like Sukkot/ Tezekedah (Justice) is taught in the home through pushke (charity boxes)/ Mezuzah's are on the door frames/ If is where Shiva is sat
6. How is the Synagogue important in Judaism?	The Synagogue has 3 different uses = worship/ gathering/ education/ It is the heart of the Jewish community/ Important events like Bar and Bat Mitzvahs take place here/ They can get spiritual guidance from the Rabbi/ It is where they can learn about their faith and learn Hebrew/ It is where a Minyan is formed/ It is where the Amidah is recited.

