

# Year 11 RE mock Paper - February 2024

## Topics on the paper

- Component 2: Life and Death
- Component 2: Sin and Forgiveness
- 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.

### Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics:			
1. Learn the 8 key terms for this unit			

## **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: Life and Death

### Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics:			
1. Learn the 8 key terms for this unit			
2. Passion of the Christ sarcophagus symbolism and meaning			
3. The Magisterium and how it works			
4. The use of music in the Church			

### Key words: Learn these definitions

<u>Key Word</u>	<u>Definitions</u>
Death	The end of physical life. When the physical body ceases completely to function.
Eternal Life	The term used to refer to life in heaven after death. Also, the phrase Jesus uses to describe a state of living as God intends which leads to this life in heaven
Heaven	Those who have accepted God's grace and forgiveness in this life will enjoy an eternal existence in God's presence in the next life. This face to face encounter with God is what we call "Heaven".
Hell	Using free will to ultimately reject God's grace and forgiveness, will have chosen to live eternally outside of God's presence. This total lack of God for all eternity is what we call "Hell".
Judgement	At the end of our life, we will be faced with an ultimate choice to choose God or reject God. The decision we take leads to judgement and decides whether we 'go' to Heaven or Hell.
Magisterium	The teaching authority of the Church, exercised by the bishops in communion with the Pope. The magisterium is given grace by the Holy Spirit to faithfully interpret the Scriptures and Tradition.
Resurrection	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.
Soul	The eternal part of a human being given at conception which lives on after the death of the body. Also a name for a human being's rational nature - their mind

### Key words: Use these in your answers

Hell	Contemporary music	Traditional music	Psalms	Musica Sacram
Heaven	Afterlife	Chi Rho	Resurrection	Magisterium
Ex Cathedra	Encyclicals	Extraordinary Magisterium		Vatican II

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

1. How does the Passion sarcophagus link to beliefs about the afterlife?	It shows the Jesus passion, the redemptive act of suffering which brought about salvation/ Symbolism of the resurrection gives hope of our resurrection/ Symbols of victory reflect winning over death
2. How does the Magisterium work?	Ordinary: Papal encyclicals etc, reminders to Catholics/ Conciliar: Vatican II - updating the Church/ Pontifical: Ex Cathedra decisions
3. Why is music an important part of Catholic worship?	Musica Sacram: It helps people to pray/ St Augustine: when you sing you pray twice/ Hymns are based on scripture/ sense of community
4. Why is traditional music important?	Hymns are based on scripture such as Psalms/ they bring a community together/ connects us to tradition and the global church
5. Why are some Christian Churches using more contemporary music?	More modern/ accessible to young people/ Makes worship more engaging and fun

## Component 2: Sin and Forgiveness

### Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics:			
1. Learn the 8 key terms for this unit			
2. What salvation means and how it was brought about			
3. Different aims of punishment			
4. Catholic attitudes towards the aims of punishment			
5. Different views regarding capital punishment			

### Key words: Learn these definitions

Absolutism	The idea that there are certain actions which are always right and wrong. Moral laws exist externally from humans.
Eucharist	Meaning "thanksgiving". The name Catholics use to describe the rite where the bread and wine become the body and blood of Jesus and is eaten at mass. Also the name for the real presence of Jesus in the Sacrament of Holy Communion.
Evangelisation	Literally means spreading the "good news" which we translate as Gospel. The sharing of the Gospel and life of Jesus with others.
Forgiveness	The act of pardoning someone for the offences they have caused you. Overlooking a person's faults and accepting an apology.
Punishment	The consequences of doing something wrong, a penalty is given by a person in authority.
Relativism	The belief that there is no absolute laws/rules that govern what is right and wrong, morality depends on the situation
Salvation	The belief that through Jesus' death and resurrection humanity has achieved the possibility of life forever with God - has been saved and is free from sin
Sin	Acting against the will or laws of God. Breaking one of God's laws.

### Key words: Use these in your answers

Salvation	Redemption	Crucifixion	Relativism
Morality	Retribution	Deterrence	Reform
Rehabilitation	Execution	Revenge	Capital punishment

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

1. What is salvation?	The belief that through Jesus' death and resurrection humanity has achieved the possibility of life forever with God because our sins are forgiven.
2. What is the importance of salvation?	Our damaged relationship with God is restored/ Accepting God's salvation means we will be able to go to heaven/ we received God's grace/ Christ's redemption (act of dying on the cross) forgave our sins and saved us from the consequences of sin.
3. What is the Catholic view on the aims of punishment?	Retribution: "an eye for an eye" - life for a life BUT Jesus taught about not taking revenge "Turn the other cheek." Rehabilitation: Jesus taught about forgiveness - punishments should allow a person to change/REFORM, e.g. the Adulterous woman 'go and sin no more'
4. Why are some people in favour of capital punishment?	Fair and reasonable response to some crimes/ it is the only way to keep people safe/ deterrence/ 'eye for an eye' Leviticus / 'Whoever sheds man's blood shall his blood be shed' Genesis / Retribution/ PJP II - if it is the only way to protect society and restore justice and order.
5. Why are some people against the use of capital punishment?	St Augustine - it denies reform + better to set a criminal free than be responsible for his death / innocent people can be executed/ it is inhumane/ Pope Francis said it goes against the dignity of the human being.

## Component 3: Jewish Beliefs and Practices

### Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics:			
1. Learn the 8 key terms for this unit			
2. Why is the Synagogue and home important to Jewish communities?			
3. Different Jewish views about the resurrection			
4. How does Jewish scripture work?			

### Key words: Learn these definitions

Synagogue	Jewish holy place of worship and education
Shekinah	God's presence in the world, for example when God appeared to Moses in the burning bush.
Shabbat	Jewish Holy day and day of rest, the Jewish Sabbath.
Kosher	In Hebrew language it means 'clean' or 'pure', what Jews are allowed to eat.
Mitzvot	613 Laws that Jews follow which can be found in the Torah
Torah	Contains the first 5 Holy books of Jewish scripture
Covenant	Promise made between God and man
Messiah	Will come from the line of David, bring peace to the Jews and take them to the land of Israel.

### Key words: Use these in your answers

Shekinah	Kosher	Modei Ani	Siddur	Minyan
Tanakh	Torah	Talmud	Mezuzah	Covenant
Synagogue	Mishnah	Gemara	Amidah	Modeh Ani

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

1.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 )
2. 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
3.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 can be found on the door frames/ It is where Shiva is sat
4.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.
5. What are Jewish views about resurrection?	Orthodox: Resurrection of the body (where the body will be raised and reunited with the soul). One of the main principles of faith is 'the resurrection of the dead'. The righteous will be resurrected during the Messianic age therefore no cremation. (Daniel: 'those that sleep in the dust of the earth will awake'. Reform: reject the idea and have removed it from prayers. Many do not agree with bodily resurrection but that the soul will live on after death. It is important to live a good life as that will live on in the memory of others

