

Revision materials for year 8 Mid term long formal exam

What will your exam look like?

Your exam will be based on information you have learned in RE since year 7 - your entire KS3 journey so far. This means that you will have to revise information from BOTH year 7 and year 8. Your exam will be based on the following skills:

1. Recall - what facts and key information do you remember = /30 marks
2. Literacy - you will have to identify key words AND define key words = /50 marks
3. Knowledge and understanding - a short extended writing worth 5 marks where you have to describe a topic you have studied using the PEE structure = /5 marks
4. Engagement and Response - a longer extended writing worth 8 marks where you will have to show a deeper awareness and explain a topic you have studied using the PEEI structure = /8 marks

The total paper will be out of /73 marks

What topics will be on the paper?

Year 8 topics	Year 7 topics
AT1: Who is worthy?	AT1: What are big questions?
AT2: What is Catholicism?	AT2: What is Christianity?
SPT1: How do I know what to do?	SPT1: How did everything get here?
	SPT2: What should we sacrifice?
	SUM1: Who is my neighbour?

Use your booklets, knowledge organisers and exercise books to help you prepare for this exam. You will need to know the answers to these key questions and the following key words:

Year 8 AT1: Who is worthy?

- What is a traditional prayer?
- Why do Catholic Christians go on pilgrimage to Lourdes specifically?
- How does the Catholic Church ask us to evangelise today?
- Who was the first Pope of the Catholic Church?

Key word	Definition
Sacrament	An visible sign of God's invisible Grace
Pilgrimage	A spiritual journey to deepen and develop someone's faith in order to get closer to God
Evangelise	To spread the 'Good News', bringing the message of Jesus to others
Prayer	'Raising of the hearts and minds to God'

Year 8 AT2: What is Catholicism?

- What was John trying to prove in his 'synoptic' Gospel about Jesus?
- What are the 3 sacraments of initiation?
- How is a font used in a Catholic Church?
- What is the key quote that explains the meaning of the Eucharist?
- What are the '4 marks' of the Church from the Nicene creed?

Key word	Definition
Body of Christ	The members of the Church who try to live like Jesus did and continue his work
Grace	God's unconditional love
Eucharist	'Thanksgiving' the Body and blood of Christ offered at mass
Transubstantiation	The process of turning the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ
Catholic	'Universal' - A follower of the Catholic Church; the Pope is the leader of the Catholic Church.
Christianity	A religion whose followers believe in Jesus and read the Bible.

Year 7 AT1: What are big questions?

- What is the Nicene creed?
- What is the incarnation?
- What Bible verse/quote supports the idea of Sanctity of life?
- What 3 sources of authority do Catholics use to help them know right and wrong?
- Why do Catholics believe they have free will?

Key word	Definition
Morals	What you believe is right and wrong
Omnipotent	God is all-powerful
Omnibenevolent	God is all-loving
Sanctity of life	Life is sacred (holy) and belongs to God.
Transcendent	God exists outside of time and space
Immanent	God is involved in creation and we can have a personal relationship with him
Conscience	The voice of God telling us what is right and wrong

Year 7 AT2: What is Christianity?

- What is the Great Commission?
- What did Saint Paul do to help spread Christianity?
- What is the Reformation?

Key word	Definition
Martyr	A person who is killed because of their religious or other beliefs
Denomination	A Branch of Christian Church
Pentecost	The birthday of the Catholic Church celebrating the coming of the Holy Spirit to the disciples after Jesus ascended to heaven.
Doctrine	A belief or set of beliefs held by the Catholic Church.

Year 7 SPT1: How did everything get here?

- What is the Big Bang?
- What do Catholics think about the Big Bang and evolution?
- What did Pope Francis and Pope John Paul II say about science and creation?
- What did Pope Francis say in his Papal Encyclical 'care for our common home'?
- How can Catholics look after the environment both: **Locally/ Nationally?**

Key word	Definition
Laudato si	A letter (encyclical) written by Pope Francis to the world about how we should care for our common home
Ex Nihilo	Creation out of nothing
Imago dei	The belief that God made everyone in his image
Evolution	The way that living things change over time through the process of natural selection.

Year 7 SPT2: What should we sacrifice?

- What are the days of Holy Week called in the Catholic Church?
- What is the Christian term for love that is committed to the well-being of others?
- What event started the practice of the Eucharist in mass today?
- What are the stations of the cross?

Key word	Definition
Jesus Passion / the paschal mystery	This is the story of Jesus Christ's arrest, trial and suffering, death, and resurrection
Salvation	To be saved from sin through the suffering and death of Christ.

Year 7 SUM1: Who is my neighbour?

- What is a local Catholic charity?
- What is a global Catholic charity?
- What are the 3 key principles that underpins Catholic Social Teachings?
- What did Jesus teach about looking after one another?
- What are the 7 Catholic Social Teachings?

Key word	Definition
Catholic Social Teachings	A set of teachings based on the Bible and letters from different popes, that teach Catholics how to treat others and the environment
Interfaith dialogue	When people of different faiths work together to find common ground
Option for the poor	Everyone must put the poor first and do everything they can to help them.
Common good	Working for the benefit of all not the individual

Extended writing preparation:

What happens at mass?

Catholics go to Mass once a week. It is the central act of worship in the life of a Catholic. Going to Mass is about spending time with God, receiving his **grace** and remembering the **sacrifice** that Jesus made on the cross for us. The word Mass comes from the Latin word *missa* which means sent, it reminds Catholics that Jesus was sent by God. St Thomas Aquinas said the word *missa* means dismissal. Pope Benedict XVI expanded on this and said that it means that Catholics have a duty to leave Mass and go into the world to show people what it means to be a Catholic. Pope Benedict XVI believes that Catholics have a **mission** to go into the world being a beacon of light for others.

There are important events that happen at mass:

1. In the **Penitential Rite** we ask for God's forgiveness. We do not say out loud what our sins are but we do think about them. We ask for forgiveness so that we can celebrate the word of God and receive the Body and Blood of Christ.
2. During the **Liturgy of the Word** we hear the Word of God and it is when Jesus is present with us in the readings. This part includes: 1.Old Testament Reading/ 2.Psalm/ 3.New Testament Reading/ 4. Gospel Reading. The homily is where the priest explains the Bible readings. This helps Catholics to understand God's word and how they can put it into action in their own lives.
3. We recite the **Nicene Creed**, which is a statement of belief. It is a summary of what Catholics believe about the trinity and the Church.
4. The priest says prayers over the gifts of bread and wine. At the heart of the prayer is the consecration of the gifts. This is when the bread and wine becomes the body and blood of Christ (**transubstantiation**). The priest re-enacts the Last Supper. This is called the Eucharistic Prayer. The **Eucharist** is "the source and summit of the Christian life". After Communion we are given the final command to 'Go in peace'. Now we have received Communion we need to live out a Christian life each day.

How do Catholics make moral decisions?

When we make moral decisions, we are trying to decide what the right or wrong thing to do is. Some people are absolutists, this means they believe certain actions are always right or wrong. Other people are relativists, this means they believe actions are right or wrong depending on the circumstances. When making a moral decision, there are different **sources of authority** that a Catholic might use to help them:

1. Christians believe that when *God* created us he gave us knowledge of what is right and wrong. This is called **Natural Moral Law**. We need the Bible, our conscience and the Church to help to develop our knowledge of what is right and wrong.
2. Christians believe that Jesus is *God* in human form (**incarnation**). When he came to earth he showed us how *God* wanted us to live and shared *God's* teachings with us. An example of Jesus sharing *God's* teachings is in the Sermon of the Mount.
3. Joseph Fletcher put forward a moral theory called **Situation Ethics**. This theory says that in every situation we need to do the most loving thing. This is because Jesus said the greatest commandments were to love *God* and to love one another.
4. A **virtue** is a quality that helps us to be people of good character. The Catholic Church says there are virtues that we should try to develop that help us to be good on earth and to have a close relationship with *God*.
5. The Pope is the head of the **Catholic Church**. Catholics believe he has the same authority as St Peter who Jesus chose to be the leader of the Church. This is called **Apostolic Succession**. The bishops and priests help to spread *God's* word in different countries.
6. The Catholic Church helps Catholics to know what is right and wrong. This is because the Magisterium (the Pope and the bishops) is the teaching authority of the Church. The Magisterium interprets the Bible for Catholics today.
7. The **Bible** contains the word of *God*. It is made up of the Old Testament, which is life before Jesus was born, and the New Testament, which tells us about when Jesus was on earth and the early Christian Church. The Bible tells Christians how *God* wants them to live.