

Year 11 RE mock Paper - March 2026

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.

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 2: Life and Death

Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics:			
Catholic beliefs about eternal life			
Music and worship			
Faure's Requiem and eternal life			
Jesus parables about the afterlife			
St Paul's teachings about the afterlife			
Teachings of the Church about the afterlife			

Key words: Learn these definitions/ key concepts

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 life in heaven.

Contemporary music - religious songs that have been used by believers over generations.

Traditional music - religious songs that have been used by believers over generations.

Requiem - Latin for rest

Funeral Rite - A ceremony to mourn the dead person.

Final Commendation - the part of the funeral where the mourners say their final goodbye to the dead person.

Heaven - those who have accepted God's grace and forgiveness in this life will be in the eternal presence of God in the next life.

Hell - those who, through the exercise of their own free will, ultimately reject God's grace and forgiveness, will live eternally outside of God's presence.

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.

Parables - a simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson, as told by Jesus in the Gospels.

Key Questions: Learn the answers to these key questions

What is eternal life?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The term used to refer to life in heaven after death.- Also, the phrase Jesus used to describe a state of living as God intends which leads to this life in heaven.
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Give two reasons why music is important in worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 - 'When you sing you pray twice' St Augustine 		
What is Faure's Requiem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requiem = rest - Music used in Funeral Mass 		
How does Faure's Requiem show Catholic beliefs about eternal life?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calm and gentle melodies = belief in heaven and eternal rest - Harps and angels = hopefulness of a life after death - In Paradisium music rising and soaring = those who go to heaven being welcomed into a paradise - Gentle and hopeful music - death is not to be feared, God is merciful 		
What does the Catholic Church teach about the afterlife?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "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. 		
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' Judgement based on how we treat others	Unforgiving servant: 'Forgive not 70 times but 70 times 7' This is how my father in heaven will treat you	Parable of the sheep and goats Whatever you did for the least of these you did for me' Sheep = righteous - helped those in need - go to heaven Goats = not righteous - didn't help those in need - go to hell
What did St Paul say about the resurrection?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Without the resurrection our faith is in vain - What is sown perishable will be raised imperishable 		

Component 2: Sin and Forgiveness

Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics:			
What is evangelisation?			
What is the nature of the Church?			
What are the seven sacraments?			
How do the sacraments link to salvation?			
Catholic beliefs about why hell exists			
Alternative views about the existence of hell			

Key words: Learn these definitions/ key concepts

Evangelisation - spreading 'good news' which translates as gospel - the sharing of the gospel and life of Jesus with others.

One - the Church comes from one source: God.

catholic - the Catholic Church is universal and worldwide.

Holy - the Catholic Church is holy because Jesus was holy

Apostolic - the Catholic Church started with the apostles

Salvation - through Jesus' death and resurrection humanity has achieved the possibility of life forever with God.

Baptism - the first Sacrament of Initiation through which a person becomes a member of the Church

Eucharist - means 'thanksgiving'. The name Catholics give to body and blood of Jesus received in the Mass.

Grace - the unconditional love of God.

Hell - those who have used their free will to full reject God will be eternally separated from God in the afterlife.

Key Questions: Learn the answers to these key questions

What is evangelisation?	- Literally means spreading the good news which we translate as Gospel. Sharing the Gospel and life of Jesus with others.
What is the nature of the	- One means the Church comes from one source: God - the community comes from one starting point and all people are able to achieve salvation . - One also means all Catholics are united in the same prayers, beliefs and traditions.

Church?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holy means that because God is holy and Jesus as the incarnation is holy, the Church is holy because the Church is the Body of Christ. - Catholic with a lower case c means 'worldwide' or 'universal'. The Catholic Church is open to all people in all parts of the world. - Apostolic means that the Catholic Church began with the apostles - Peter was the first Pope and Jesus said he would the 'rock' upon which he would build is Church. The leaders of the Church have the same authority that was given to the apostles by Jesus.
What do Catholics believe about salvation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus saved humans from the consequences of sin. - The consequences are a damaged relationship with God and the prospect of separating themselves from God's love and goodness for eternity. - Catholics believe that those who accept God's gift of salvation will be able to go to heaven after death. - God saved us because he loves us - this love is called 'grace'.
How do the sacraments link to salvation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baptism washes away original sin (the sin we are born with) so brings us close to God and begins a new life as a disciple of Jesus and a member of his Church. - Confirmation is reconfirming baptismal vows as an adult member of the faith. The person is strengthened to live out their faith and share the good news with us growing closer to God to receive salvation. - Eucharist is receiving the Body and Blood of Christ. Sharing in Jesus' suffering and death helps us to be worthy of salvation.
What do Catholics believe about why hell exists?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Catholics believe humans send themselves to hell when they choose to fully reject God's love and gift of salvation. - The Parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus tells Catholics that the way we choose to treat others affects where we spend our eternal life. The Rich Man was selfish and ignored Lazarus so is stuck in hell and cannot move to heaven. - For Catholics there has to be an alternative to heaven in order for humans to be able to make free choices.
Should God allow hell to exist?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many people believe if God is omnibenevolent he would not allow hell to exist. - John Hick believed all people will be saved because God is loving and merciful.

Component 3: Jewish Beliefs and Practices

Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics:			
What is Shabbat?			
How is Shabbat celebrated in the synagogue?			
How do Jewish people mourn?			
How do Jews worship in the home?			
How do Jews worship in the synagogue?			

Key words: Learn these definitions/ key concepts

Shiva - period of mourning lasting 7 days.

Kaddish - Jewish mourning prayer.

Onan - the main person mourning

Mourning - grieving after the loss of a loved one

Minyan - 10 people needed for certain Jewish prayers

Mezuzah - a case containing the Shema prayer that Jews place on their doorframes

Modeh Ani - a prayer said by Jews as soon as they wake up at home

Amidah Prayer - the 'Standing' prayer recited in the synagogue

Shabbat - A day of spiritual rest and renewal

Siddur - Jewish prayer book

Kosher - clean and proper; used to describe the foods that Jewish people are allowed to eat.

Key Questions: Learn the answers to these key questions

What is Shabbat?	- The day of spiritual renewal and rest. Beginning at sunset on Friday and closing at sunset on Saturday.
How do Jews celebrate Shabbat in the synagogue?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Three prayer services: Friday night, Saturday morning and Saturday afternoon.- Friday night service = short and welcomes Shabbat with song, psalms and prayers- Saturday morning service = starts with songs and psalms before the Shema and Amidah are said; readings from the Torah and the Tenakh; rabbi explains the meaning of the readings; blessing over wine and food, where the community can socialise and enjoy Shabbat together.- Saturday afternoon service = short service involving a Torah reading and prayers including the Shema and Amidah.
How do Jewish people mourn?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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.- If you lose a parent, the mourning can last a year.
How do Jews worship in the home?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Preparing and celebrating festivals e.g. Pesach preparations and Seder Meal, Sukkah on Sukkot- Preparing and celebrating Shabbat- Prayer - Jews say the Modeh ani when they wake up and siddur with daily prayers- Mezuzah - on the doorframes - inside there is a scroll containing the Shema prayer; for many Jews the Mezuzah symbolises God's protection of the house and that the family should live according to the Shema- Keeping kosher - ensuring they have a kosher kitchen and eat kosher food- Jewish values - the home is where children learn about the Jewish faith; justice is often shown through charity collections in a pushke box
How do Jews worship in the synagogue?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Shabbat services each week- Minyan needed for some prayers- Three types of prayers are said in the synagogue: praising God, requesting of God and thanksgiving- Amidah prayer is at the core of every Jewish worship service and is so important it is often

	<p>called 'the prayer'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Amidah means 'standing'. It has 18 blessings to praise God, requests of God and thanksgiving - it is recited silently and then repeated by the rabbi or cantor.- The Amidah symbolises God's presence.- It contains the three types of prayers to communicate with God
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