

Year 10 RE mock Paper - April 2026

Key information:

Please read the information on this page carefully. It contains important information on what to expect on your mock exam and how to revise for it...

Topics on the paper

- Component 1: Origins and Meanings
- Component 3: Jewish Beliefs
- Component 3: Jewish 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!

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

Exam questions:

Try to think of what questions you may be asked on your exam based on this advanced information - have a go at trying to apply your knowledge to these exam questions.

Top Tips:

Start with the 15 mark questions first!

Attempt all questions on the paper - never leave

Component 1: Origins and Meanings

Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics:			
Learn the 8 key words and their definitions (see table below)			
Saint Vincent de Paul society charity			
Different religious attitudes towards abortion			
Different attitudes towards stewardship and the environment			

Key words:

Creation ex nihilo	creation out of nothing. Before God created the universe, nothing existed. Only God can create out of nothing.
Evolution	the process of mutation and natural selection which leads to changes in species over time to suit particular environments.
Imago Dei	in the image of God. The belief that human beings are uniquely a reflection of God's personhood. Unlike the other animals, human beings are rational, free and moral.
Inspiration	"God breathed" The belief that the Spirit of God guides an individual to act or write what is good and true.
Omnipotence	the belief that God is all powerful.
Revelation	the word used to describe all of the ways in which God makes <i>himself</i> known to human beings. Christians believe that God does this finally and fully in the person of Jesus Christ.
Stewardship	the duty to care for creation responsibly, as stewards rather than consumers, and to protect it for future generations.
Transcendence	God existing outside of space and time; God exists in a way that makes him nothing like anything else that exists, above and beyond creation.

Key Questions: Learn the answers to these key questions

1. Why do Catholics think they should be stewards?	Genesis tell us the the earth is a gift from God, we were told to 'take care of it', not being sustainable is stealing from future generations (universal destination of goods)
2. What are Humanist attitudes towards the environment?	Good without God - we don't need God to know that we should look after the planet. Speciesism - all life should be protected and preserved not just humans Population control - there are things we can do to protect the planet - sustainability
3. What is human dignity?	At the heart of Catholic social teaching is human dignity. Catholics believe that humans were created in the image and likeness of God, and that each human life is sacred so it should be treated with dignity
4. How does Saint Vincent de Paul help others?	They help the lonely or bereaved and the housebound; visits to individuals and families, to the sick at home or in hospitals and hospices, to residential homes and to offenders' institutions. Visiting housebound elderly people to prevent them from feeling isolated. Organising children's camps for children from poor or troubled homes, and holiday schemes to provide a break for family carers, to give poor families a holiday or a break.
6. What is a Catholic attitude towards abortion?	Life begins at conception so all forms of abortion are considered to break the 10 commandments and destroy God's gift of life.
7. What is a Jewish attitude towards abortion?	Unborn life should be protected: 'Before I formed you in the womb I knew you' but not at the cost of the mother - Pikuach Nefesh

Component 3: Jewish Beliefs

Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics:			
Jewish understanding of God: Shekinah			
Messiah and the Messianic age			
The importance of Abraham			
Jewish understanding of the afterlife, including different views			

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 Questions: Learn the answers to these key questions

1. What are examples of Shekinah from the Torah?	The Pillar of cloud and the pillar of fire from the Exodus showing how God protects and nurtures his people/ The burning bush when Moses spoke to God showing how Jews have a personal relationship with God as he guides them
2. Why is Shekinah important today?	Divine presence of God is important for Jews because they mean they have a personal relationship with God/ Many feel that when the candles are lit for Shabbat the presence of God (Shekinah) is welcomed into the home
3. Why is Abraham important?	Apart from being the father and 'founder', he was also chosen by God to establish the Abrahamic covenants of blessing and redemption/ descendants and promise land.
4. What are Orthodox views about the afterlife?	The Hebrew for cemetery translates as the 'house of life'./ References to Sheol in the Torah have been interpreted by some to refer to a physical place of the afterlife/ Some argue that the resurrection of the dead will occur during the Messianic Age/ God is seen as a Judge of life on Earth.
5. What are Reform Jewish views about the afterlife?	Many believe that what is important is living a good life now in preparation for the world to come./ There is no point discussing it as the ways of God are not for humans to understand/ No specific teaching in the Torah about the afterlife/ The present life on Earth is considered as important- thus the importance of Pikuach Nefesh.

Component 3: Jewish Practices

Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics			
Yom Kippur: origins, importance and celebration			
How do Jews worship			
Difference between male and female worship			
Kosher/ refar/ kashrut: importance and challenges			

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.
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Key Questions: Learn the answers to these key questions

1. How is Yom Kippur celebrated?	It is the Day of Atonement, which is the most solemn and holiest of days of the year/ On Yom Kippur God SEALS the book and His decision becomes final/ Some have a mikveh before yom kippur to prepare/ fasting for 25 hours/ 5 services at the Synagogue/ The Ark and reading desks are covered in white cloths showing God has taken away the sins of people who are sorry.
2. Give examples of how men worship	Men will sit in the prayer hall and they can also take part in a Minyan. Men will also wear specific items for worship such as a Kippah and Tallit. Many will also pray 3 times a day.
3. Give examples of how women worship	In an Orthodox Synagogue women will sit separate from men in a Gallery and not be able to take part in a Minyan. Many Jewish women do not have to wear specific items of clothing for worship nor are they expected to pray 3 times a day as they are considered to be more spiritual.
4. How hard is it to keep Kosher in the UK?	It is difficult and expensive to get kosher food in Britain./ The expense and practical difficulties in having a kosher kitchen. / Reform Jews would argue that mitzvot should enrich people's lives not hinder them/ With such as small Jewish community in the UK Kosher food is not readily available/ God gave Jews free will to act as they want in accordance with their own relationship with God
5. Why should Jews keep Kosher in the UK?	To be a true believer you have to expect inconveniences./ It is a mitzvot, so Kosher should be followed/ Jews could follow a vegetairian diet of parve food making it easy to follow in the UK/ Mitzvot were given by God for a reason, even if that is not known Jews should trust in Go./

