

Year 11 RE mock Paper - November 2024

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. Who is SVP, what do SVP do and why?			
2. What is evolution?			
3. Different religious attitudes towards the sanctity of life			
4. What is inter-faith dialogue?			
5. Different attitudes towards inter-faith dialogue			

Key words: Learn these definitions/ key concepts

SVP	Sanctity of life	inter-faith dialogue	tolerance
Respect	Pikuach Nefesh	Evolution	Inter-path dialogue
Community cohesion			

Key Questions: Learn the answers to these key questions

1. Who is SVP?	A local Catholic charity inspired by the life of Saint Vincent de Paul. More commonly known as SVP, they work to tackle local issues in society focusing on those who have been overlooked or cast out, they are particularly inspired by the parable of the sheep and goats and Jesus commandment to love your neighbour as yourself.
2. How does SVP show love to their neighbour?	Helping the homeless - they have 'soup' kitchens providing food and shelters for the homeless to sleep The elderly - home visits for the lonely and organised gatherings for friendship The sick - Visiting them both at home and in hospital to provide comfort SVP will also visit prisons to provide friendship and spiritual guidance to criminals.
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 the Sanctity of life	Being created imago dei ('in the image of God he created them') means that God has a deliberate plan for us, that we were made special and separate from the rest of creation (created last) and that 'God breathed' life into us. This means that life is a gift from God and must be protected ('do not kill') as it is holy, sacred and precious.
5. What are the Jewish views about the sanctity of life?	Jews place emphasis on life not death ('live by the Torah but God forbid you should die by it'). As a result Jews follow Pikuach Nefesh which places life above mitzvot, such as breaking shabbat rules to save a life. God is the 'sole creator' meaning life should be preserved and lived to the full ('choose life').
6. Why and how do Catholics promote inter-faith dialogue?	Why: Discrimination based on religion should be eradicated and is 'Contrary to God's intent.' (Gaudium et spes)/ It is a way of showing love for our neighbour/ Pope Benedict said it was 'vital for our time' How: Belonging to the inter-faith network/ Papal visits/ Ecumenical movement
7. What are Humanist attitudes towards inter-faith dialogue?	Would use the term inter-path dialogue as it is more inclusive on non-faith organisations. Believe that it is important to promote community cohesion because it tries to overcome barriers and reduce conflict for the benefit of all people.

Component 2: Good and Evil

Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics:			
1. What evidence supports the Trinity from the Bible and St Augustine?			
2. What are different attitudes towards conscience?			
3. What is suffering?			
4. What evidence is there to support God's goodness?			
5. What challenges are there to God's goodness?			

Key words: Learn these definitions/ key concepts

Trinity	Suffering	Conscience	Matzpun	Inconsistent triad
Numinous experience		Natural Law	Great Commission	Immanent
Omnibenevolent				

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 supports the doctrine of the Trinity?	St Augustine: 1 John 'God is love' to explain that God is the perfect example of unity and used an analogy of love: love lover and beloved. The Trinity is 3 persons united together in love. His analogy reminds us of the goodness of God. He also said that all parts of the Trinity are equal to each other and dependant upon each other as a result. The Baptism of Jesus/ The Nicene creed/ The great commission 'go baptise all nations in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit'.
3. What are Catholic attitudes towards conscience?	The CCC describes conscience as 'the Voice of God in our hearts'/ When faced with a complicated situation where there is no straightforward answer from the Church, Aquinas argued that our conscience is a valuable source of authority/ People can use their conscience to intuitively do the right thing. It is the ability of the mind to know the difference between right and wrong/ The existence of conscience is a gift from God/ It is one of the ways God communicates what he wants/ Catholics also believe that a person should always obey their conscience, the conscience can sometimes be wrong so it's important to educate our conscience by listening to the moral teaching of the Church.
4. What are Jewish attitudes towards conscience?	There is no reference to conscience (matzpun) in the Tanakh or Talmud. Many Jews would consider conscience as the 'small voice' which guides actions but that it is the Torah that represents the 'powerful voice' directing actions. The inclinations of yetzer ha tov and yetzer ha mean Jews have the ability to make their own choices, and will all be held responsible for them. Humans are given free will whether to keep the mitzvot of the Torah or not
5. Why do Catholics say God is good?	Genesis: 'God saw what he had made and it was good' / God is still involved with creation (immanent) through answered prayers, numinous experiences and miracles/ Conscience and Natural law are evidence of God's goodness/ omnibenevolence
6. What challenges are there to God's goodness?	Natural disasters/ the problem of evil - the fact that evil and suffering exists (inconsistent triad)/ John Mackie's arguments/ Unanswered prayers/

Component 3: Jewish Beliefs and Practices

Personalised learning checklist (PLC):

Topics:			
1. What are the features of a Jewish Synagogue?			
2. What is the festival of Rosh Hashanah (how it is celebrated and its importance)?			
3. What is Shekinah?			
4. Jewish festivals (how they are celebrated and their importance)?			
5. How do Jewish people mourn?			

Key words: Learn these definitions/ key concepts

Shivah	Shofar	Atonement	Kaddish	Sukkah	Onan
Shekinah	Fasting	Tashlik	Mourning	Aron hakodesh	Bimah
Pesach	Seder	Minyan	Ner tamid		

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 lighting of the shabbat candles.
3. Why is Rosh Hashana important in Judaism?	Rosh Hashanah is the birthday of the world to the creation story is read/ apples and honey are eaten to represent a sweet new year/ Tashlik is performed/ Shofar blown 100 times/ on Rosh Hashanah three books are opened in heaven and the actions of everyone are recorded in them.
4. What features would you find in a Jewish Synagogue?	Bimah - where the Torah scrolls are read from Gallery - where women would sit in an Orthodox Synagogue Ner tamid - everlasting light Aron hakodesh - the Ark where the Torah scrolls are kept
5. Why is Yom Kippur important?	Known as the 'day of atonement,' for Jewish people it is the one festival that all Jews will attend. Many spend 25 hrs fasting and will attend up to 5 services at the synagogue. The shofar horn is blown to mark the end of a day of repentance and prayer. It is believed the 'books' are closed as people sing 'Avinu Malkeinu' where they thank God for his mercy and pray for forgiveness.
6. Why is Sukkot important?	This is known as a harvest festival and it is written in to Leviticus that 'You shall dwell in sukkot seven days...in order that future generations may know that I made the Israelite people live in sukkot when I brought them out of the land of Egypt, I the Lord your God.' People build Sukkahs to remember their nomadic history.
7. Why is Pesach important?	It remembers the exodus from Egypt where they remember that God set the Israelites free. God has commanded Jews to 'tell it to you children on that day' so the story is told to children over the course of the festival and a Seder meal consumed with symbolic food.