

Year 11 RE mock Paper - March 2025

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:			
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

Key Word	Definitions
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 this language in your answers

Contemporary music	Traditional music	Psalms	Musicam Sacram
Heaven	Afterlife	Chi Rho	Resurrection
Ex Cathedra	Encyclicals	Extraordinary Magisterium	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 Catholic/ Conciliar: Vatican II - updating the Church/ Pontifical: Ex Cathedra decisions
3. Why is music an important part of Catholic worship?	Musicam 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. Different aims of punishment and Catholic attitudes towards them			
3. Different views regarding capital punishment			
4. Knowing the sacraments and their role in salvation			

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 this language in your answers

Forgiveness	Retribution	Deterrence	Reform	Rehabilitation
Grace	Revenge	Capital punishment	Sacrament	Salvation

Key Questions: Learn the answers to these key questions

1. How are the sacraments a path to salvation?	There are 'an visible sign or God's invisible Grace'. They are rite through which we can receive the unconditional love of God and be on the path to salvation. They are a visible sign (action) through which God bestows upon us undeserved grace. For example, at baptism the symbol of water washes away original sin. The laying of the hands at confirmation is a sign of us receiving the gifts of the Holy Spirit.
2. 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'
3. 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.
4. 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. What is the festival of Rosh Hashanah (how it is celebrated and its importance)?			
3. What are Jewish initiation ceremonies for women?			
4. The importance of the Abrahamic Covenant			
5. The importance of the covenant Moses			

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 this language in your answers

Mount Sinai	Brit Milah	Covenant	Mizvot	Bar Mitzvah	Bat Chayil
Eishet Chayil	Tasklik	Shofar	10 commandments	Shabbat	

Key Questions: Learn the answers to these key questions

1. How is Bat Mitzvah celebrated?	Rite of initiation for 12 year girls, known as 'daughter of the commandment' where they become an adult in the faith and responsible for following the mitzvot. Girls will read a passage from the Torah (Reform) or a poem (Orthodox). The Rabbi may give a talk that will include a discussion on her new responsibilities, the girl may give a speech.
2. What is a Bat Chayil?	This too is a Jewish rite of initiation for 12 year old girls known as 'daughter of valour'. This ceremony is for Orthodox girls where they read a poem called the Eishet Chayil about the role of a Jewish woman. Girls will learn about how to keep a Jewish home and a group of girls will do this together, rather than on their own
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 is the relevance of the Abrahamic covenant to Jews today?	<p>The Abrahamic covenant:</p> <p>*Promise of descendants: He is known as 'Father Abraham', this is why he is considered to be the father of all Jews and this was considered to be the start of what we know today as the Jewish faith.</p> <p>*Promise Land: This covenant applied to his family and all his descendants, the</p>

	<p>Israelites. Many believe modern day Israel is this promised land from Abraham's covenant</p> <p>*Blessing and Redemption: This is the act of circumcision, an outward sign given by God as a sign of his blessing and redemption. This is practised by Jews today as a way to initiate boys into the Jewish faith today.</p>
<p>5. What is the relevance of the Covenant with Moses to Jews today?</p>	<p>The covenant with Abraham was the start of the story of the Jews but the covenant that Moses mediated between God and the Jewish people was the start of the Jewish nation. The covenant between God and Moses was made at Mount Sinai in which the 10 commandments were given. They are still followed today in all aspects of Jewish life and are a sign of being God's chosen people.</p>