

# **GCSE REVISION**

Vocab

Teachings

Quotes

Contrasting views

Exam Questions

## **PAPER 1**

**Christianity and Islam papers**

## **PAPER 2**

**Themes paper**

Relationships and families (Theme A)






Religion and Life (Theme B)

War and Peace (Theme D)

Crime and Punishment (Theme E)

# GCSE EXAM QUESTIONS

**Never write out the question**

Number of marks	Command word	Structure	Number of minutes
1	Which one of...	Circle / tick or write the correct word	
2	Name two Give two	NO sentence required. Keep it as brief as possible	
4	Explain ... influences  Explain...similar...Contrasting  (Could ask for main religious tradition of Great Britain ie CHRISTIANITY)	Number your points: 1.Point Explain / develop 2.Point Explain / develop	
5	Explain.... Refer to sources of wisdom or authority in your answer	1.Point Explain / develop 2.Point Explain / develop Include a religious teaching	
12	Evaluate	For (including religious views) Evaluate Against (including religious views) Evaluate Conclusion (based on the for and against information)	

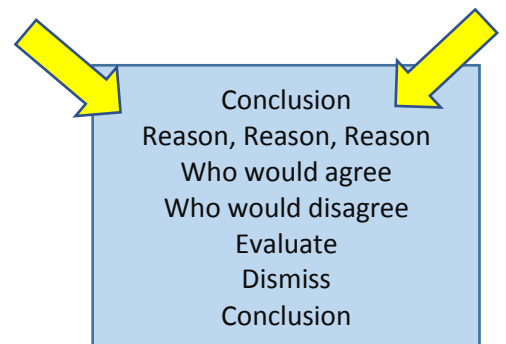
### 12 mark question key words / phrases

Furthermore  
 In addition  
 Convincingly  
 A strong argument is  
 A weaker argument is  
 This means that  
 This evidence is convincing because  
 Consequently  
 Similarly  
 In contrast  
 Despite this  
 Of less importance  
 Most importantly  
 As can be seen by  
 Finally

- Follow quotes with- this means that / this shows that

Disagree  
 Reason  
 Evaluate  
 Agree  
 Reason  
 Evaluate  
 Conclusion

For  
 Religious for  
 Against  
 Religious against  
 Conclusion





## Christianity: Beliefs and Teachings

<u>I can explain and describe</u>	<u>Red</u>	<u>Amber</u>	<u>Green</u>
The nature of God including the belief that God is omnipotent, loving and just			
The problem of evil and suffering.			
The Christian belief in the Oneness of God and the Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit			
Different Christian Beliefs about creation, including beliefs about the Word and Spirit from Genesis 1:1-3 and John 1:1-3			
Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance - resurrection and life after death.			
Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance - including Judgement.			
Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance - heaven and hell.			
Christian beliefs and teachings about the incarnation and Jesus as Son of God.			
Christian beliefs and teachings about the crucifixion of Jesus.			
Christian beliefs and teachings about the resurrection of Jesus.			
Christian beliefs and teachings about the ascension of Jesus.			
Christian beliefs and teachings about sin, including original sin.			
Christian beliefs and teachings about the means of salvation, including by law, grace and spirit.			
Christian beliefs and teachings about the role of Jesus in salvation.			
Christian beliefs and teachings about the idea of atonement.			

## Key Vocab

<b>Afterlife:</b>	The belief that there is life after death, e.g. Christians believe that their soul joins God in heaven
<b>Ascension:</b>	Jesus ascends bodily into Heaven 40 days after the resurrection
<b>Atonement</b>	Showing grace and mercy and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong
<b>Awe:</b>	Completely overwhelmed by a sense of God's presence, e.g. having a religious experience of God by looking at the wonder of nature
<b>Benevolent</b>	All-loving, all-good
<b>Blasphemy</b>	A religious offence which includes claiming to be God
<b>Creation:</b>	Christians believe that God created the universe /world and everything in it
<b>Crucifixion:</b>	A Roman method of execution and the death of Jesus on the cross on Good Friday
<b>Denomination</b>	A group within the Christian church eg Catholic, Church of England
<b>Dominion:</b>	Being in charge of the world for God. God gave humans the responsibility to look after the world on God's behalf
<b>Environment:</b>	The natural world around us. Christians believe that humans should manage the animals and plants, etc, with respect because God made the world and everything in it.
<b>God:</b>	Ultimate being, creator and sustainer of the world, e.g. Christians believe that God made the world in 6 days or periods of time
<b>Grace</b>	A quality of God which he shows to humans by provided love and support which they do not need to earn.
<b>Holy Spirit</b>	The 3 <sup>rd</sup> person of the Trinity and the presence of God in the world
<b>Incarnation:</b>	God made human. For Christians, Jesus was the Son of God in human form
<b>Justice</b>	Bringing about what is right and fair
<b>Mass</b>	Ceremony (also called Eucharist) in which the death and resurrection of Jesus is celebrated using bread and wine
<b>Messiah:</b>	Saviour. For Christians, Jesus was the Messiah.
<b>Omnipotent</b>	Almighty, having unlimited power
<b>Purgatory</b>	The intermediate state where souls are cleansed in order to get into heaven - a Catholic belief.
<b>Resurrection:</b>	Jesus rising from the dead on Easter day. The central belief of Christianity. An act of God; a miracle
<b>Revelation:</b>	Something revealed or shown that was previously hidden, e.g. Jesus was God's greatest revelation
<b>Salvation:</b>	Being saved from sin through Jesus Christ
<b>Sin</b>	Behaviour which is against God's laws or the principles of morality
<b>Soul:</b>	The part of humans that lives on after the body has died. Christians believe that the soul goes to be with God in heaven.
<b>Symbolism:</b>	Something that points to or explains something else, e.g. the cross represents how Jesus died and was resurrected for our sins
<b>The Word</b>	Term used in John's gospel to refer to god the Son (Jesus)
<b>Trinity:</b>	God, Son and Holy Spirit. Three elements of God, yet one God.

## Key teachings

“You shall have no other Gods before me” (exodus)

“Nothing is impossible with God” (Luke)

“God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life” (John)

“In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth” (Genesis)

“In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God” (John)

“The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us” (John)

“Jesus called out with a loud voice ‘Father, into your hands I commit my spirit’. When he had said this he breathed his last” (Luke)

“Surely this man was the Son of God!” (Mark)

“I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me” (John)

“For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord” (Romans)

### **The Sheep and the Goats**



<sup>31</sup> “When the Son of Man comes in his glory, and all the angels with him, he will sit on his glorious throne. <sup>32</sup> All the nations will be gathered before him, and he will separate the people one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats. <sup>33</sup> He will put the sheep on his right and the goats on his left.

<sup>34</sup> “Then the King will say to those on his right, ‘Come, you who are blessed by my Father; take your inheritance, the kingdom prepared for you since the creation of the world. <sup>35</sup> For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in, <sup>36</sup> I needed clothes and you clothed me, I was sick and you looked after me, I was in prison and you came to visit me” (Matthew)

### **Adam and Eve – the Fall. (Genesis)**



“The LORD God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden to work it and take care of it. <sup>16</sup> And the LORD God commanded the man, “You are free to eat from any tree in the garden; <sup>17</sup> but you must not eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, for when you eat from it you will certainly die.”

When the woman saw that the fruit of the tree was good for food and pleasing to the eye, and also desirable for gaining wisdom, she took some and ate it. She also gave some to her husband, who was with her, and he ate it. <sup>7</sup> Then the eyes of both of them were opened...”

## 2 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Give two characteristics of God.
- b) Name two persons of the Trinity.
- c) Give two reasons why Jesus had to die.
- d) Name two types of salvation.
- e) State two things that Christians believe about judgement.
- f) Give two beliefs about the afterlife.
- g) Name two interpretations of the creation story.

## 4 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain two ways in which belief in the resurrection influences Christians today.
- b) Explain two ways in which belief in the Trinity influences Christians today.
- c) Explain two ways in which belief that God is omnipotent influences Christians today.
- d) Explain two ways in which belief about sin might influence Christians today.
- e) Explain two ways in which beliefs about the creation of the world might influence Christians today.
- f) Explain two ways in which learning about the crucifixion might influence Christians today.
- g) Explain two ways in which learning about the incarnation might influence Christians today.
- h) Explain two ways in which learning about the ascension might influence Christians today.
- i) Explain two ways in which learning about salvation might influence Christians today.
- j) Explain two ways in which believing that God is all-loving might influence Christians today.
- k) Explain two different Christian beliefs about stories in the Bible.
- l) Explain two ways in which learning about Grace might influence Christians today.
- m) Explain two ways in which believing in Judgement Day might influence Christians today.
- n) Explain two ways in which beliefs about the afterlife might influence Christians today.

## 5 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain two Christian teachings about the nature of God. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- b) Explain two Christian teachings about the crucifixion. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- c) Explain two Christian teachings about the Trinity. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- d) Explain two Christian teachings about the resurrection. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- e) Explain two Christian teachings about life after death. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.

- f) Explain two Christian teachings about the ascension. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- g) Explain two Christian teachings about salvation. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- h) Explain two Christian teachings about God's omnipotence. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- i) Explain two Christian teachings about sin. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- j) Explain two Christian teachings about creation. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- k) Explain two Christian teachings about the incarnation. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.

### 12 Mark Exam Questions

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]

- a) "For a Christian, believing that God is all-powerful is not important."
- b) 'Christians believe in three Gods not one'
- c) 'The Trinity is the most important belief in Christianity'
- d) 'It does not matter if the Creation story is not true'
- e) "If God were truly loving, there would be no suffering."
- f) "The creation story is just a myth."
- g) 'The existence of Hell does not fit with a belief in an all-loving God'
- h) 'All suffering can be used to show God's love'
- i) "Belief in the resurrection is the most important Christian belief."
- j) 'Belief in life after death makes no sense'
- k) 'It is easy to believe the story of the Virgin Birth'
- l) 'The ascension is just a made-up story to show Jesus was special'
- m) 'Jesus resurrection is a lie'
- n) "God's nature can never be known."
- o) 'No one is to blame for the death of Jesus'



## Key vocab. Christianity practices

I can explain and describe	Red	Amber	Green
The meaning and importance of worship for Christians			
The differences between liturgical, informal and private worship and the importance of each			
The nature and use of prayer, including the Lord's Prayer, set prayers and informal prayer and the significance of these for individuals, community and society			
The meaning and role of sacraments for some Christians and why other Christians do not have sacraments			
The different forms of baptism, including infant baptism and believer's baptism.			
The reasons for different views about infant baptism and why some Christians do not consider it essential.			
The sacrament of Holy Communion, its importance for Christians and different interpretations of its meaning and be able to refer to 1 Corinthians			
The ways in which Holy Communion is celebrated in different Christian churches.			
The rite and importance of Christian pilgrimage, including the examples of Lourdes and Iona			
The role and importance of festivals, including how and why Christmas and Easter are celebrated.			
What is meant by the Church			
How and why the Church helps local communities, including food banks and Street Pastors			
I can explain the role and importance of mission and evangelism in the Church.			
I can explain where and how Christianity is spreading worldwide and the strategies use to promote Church growth.			
I can explain the importance of the worldwide Church, including its role in working for reconciliation.			
I can explain how Christian Churches respond to persecution.			
I can explain why the Church responds to world poverty, including the work of one Christian charity.			

## Key Vocab

<b>Agape</b>	Selfless, unconditional love
<b>Believers' baptism</b>	initiation into the Church, by immersion in water, of people old enough to understand the ceremony and willing to live a Christian life
<b>Christmas</b>	the day commemorating the incarnation and birth of Jesus (25 December)
<b>Church</b>	1. The holy people of God, also called the Body of Christ, among whom Christ is present and active; 2. (church) A building in which Christians worship
<b>Easter</b>	the religious season celebrating the resurrection of Jesus from the dead; starts on Easter Day and finishes with the feast of Pentecost
<b>Eucharist</b>	a service of thanksgiving in which the sacrificial death and resurrection of Jesus are celebrated, using bread and wine; also called Holy Communion, Mass, the Lord's Supper
<b>Evangelism</b>	spreading the Christian gospel
<b>Forgiveness</b>	showing mercy and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong
<b>Infant baptism</b>	the sacrament through which babies and young children become members of the Church, where promises are taken on their behalf by adults
<b>Informal prayer</b>	prayer that is made up by an individual using his or her own words
<b>Informal worship</b>	a service that does not follow a set text or ritual; this type of worship is sometimes 'spontaneous' or 'charismatic' in nature
<b>Liturgical</b>	worship a church service which follows a set structure or ritual
<b>The Lord's Prayer</b>	the prayer taught to the disciples by Jesus
<b>Lourdes</b>	A place of pilgrimage dedicated to Mary mother of Jesus. In 1858 Bernadette had visions of Mary there. A place of healing.
<b>Mission</b>	the calling of a religious organisation or individual to go out into the world and spread the faith
<b>Peace</b>	an absence of conflict, which leads to happiness and harmony
<b>Persecution</b>	hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race, or political or religious beliefs
<b>Pilgrimage</b>	a journey by a believer to a holy site for religious reasons; an act of worship and devotion
<b>Prayer</b>	communicating with God, either silently or through words of praise, thanksgiving or confession, or requests for God's help or guidance
<b>Private worship</b>	when a believer praises or honours God on his or her own
<b>Reconciliation</b>	a sacrament in the Catholic Church; also, the restoring of harmony after relationships have broken down
<b>Sacraments</b>	rituals through which the believers receives the Holy Spirit
<b>Set prayers</b>	prayers that have been written down and said more than once by more than one person, for example the Lord's Prayer
<b>Street pastors</b>	Christian volunteers patrol the streets to help and care for vulnerable people.
<b>Worship</b>	acts or religious praise, honour or devotion

<b>Christ for all nations</b>	Started in 1974 by evangelist Reinhard Bonnke and organisation which holds evangelical missions throughout the world – over 1 a million attended a meeting in Nigeria.
<b>Christian Aid</b>	Works to help the world's poorest (any religion etc). Encourage sustainable development, stop poverty and provide emergency relief. "We believe in life before death"
<b>Corrymeela Community</b>	Begun in 1965 by Ray Davey – seeks to promote harmony and reconciliation
<b>Iona</b>	Place of Christian pilgrimage off the coast of Scotland. Remote – pilgrims feel it is a place which God's power and presence are felt.

<b>The Alpha Course</b>	An introduction for those interested in Christianity
<b>The Great Commission</b>	Jesus' instruction to his followers that they should spread his teachings to all nations of the world.
<b>Trussell Trust</b>	Based on Christian principles of ending poverty they have food banks to provide emergency food supplies to people in need.
<b>Pastor Baber George</b>	Converted to Christianity and then had a fatwa issued against him by radical Muslims.
<b>Christian Solidarity Worldwide</b>	A Christian human rights group that campaigns for religious freedom for all.

## Key teachings

"Our Father, Who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy Name;

Thy kingdom come, thy will be done,

on earth as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread,

and forgive us our trespasses,

as we forgive those who trespass against us;

and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

For the kingdom, the power and the glory are yours now and for ever. Amen" (The Lord's Prayer)

"And when you pray, do not be like the hypocrites, for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and on the street corners to be seen by others. Truly I tell you, they have received their reward in full. <sup>6</sup> But when you pray, go into your room, close the door and pray to your Father, who is unseen." (Matthew)

Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit" (Matthew)

"This is my body, which is for you; do this in remembrance of me" (1 Corinthians)

For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in" (Sheep and the goats)

"Faith by itself, if it is not accompanied by an action, is dead" (James)

"Blessed are those who are persecuted because of righteousness, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven" (Matthew)

Christian Aid: "We believe in life before death" – they work to help the world's [poorest (any religion etc)]. Encourage sustainable development, stop poverty and provide emergency relief.

## 2 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Give two examples of Christian charities.
- b) Give two types of worship.
- c) Give two forms of prayer.
- d) Explain the term 'street pastor'.
- e) Give two alternatives for the term 'Last Supper'.
- f) Explain why someone might have a believers' baptism.
- g) Give two reasons why Holy Week is important to Christians.
- h) Give two reasons why some Christians disagree with pilgrimage.
- i) Give two effects of giving to charity.
- j) Name two Christian Charities.

## 4 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain two contrasting Christian views about the importance of pilgrimage.
- b) Explain two contrasting Christian views about the importance of reconciliation.
- c) Explain two contrasting ways a Christian might perform Baptism.
- d) Explain two contrasting ways in which Christians respond to persecution.
- e) Explain two contrasting ways in which Christians respond to poverty.
- f) Explain two contrasting ways in which Christian charities respond to need.
- g) Explain two contrasting ways in which Christians celebrate the Eucharist.
- h) Explain two contrasting ways in which Christians celebrate the Christmas.
- i) Explain two contrasting ways in which Christians celebrate the Easter.
- j) Explain two contrasting ways Christians play a role in the local community.
- k) Explain two contrasting ways Christians play a role in the global community.
- l) Explain two contrasting ways a Christian might worship.
- m) Explain two contrasting ways in which a believer may enter God's family.
- n) Explain two contrasting Christian views about the importance of the sacraments.

### 5 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain two ways in which Christians think worship is important. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- b) Explain two ways in which Christians celebrate Easter. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- c) Explain two ways in which Christians celebrate Christmas. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- d) Explain two ways in which Christians respond to the word poverty. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- e) Explain two ways in which Christians evangelise. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- f) Explain two ways in which Christians support their communities. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- g) Explain two ways in which Christians pray. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- h) Explain two ways in which Christians put their faith in action. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- i) Explain two ways in which Christians think worship is important. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- j) Explain two ways in which Christians respond to persecution. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- k) Explain two ways in which Christians think baptism is important. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- l) Explain two ways in which Christians think Christmas is important. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- m) Explain two ways in which Christians think reconciliation is important. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.

## 12 Mark Exam Question

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]

- a) "No child should be baptised."
- b) "Pilgrimage is a waste of money."
- c) "Christmas is the most important Christian festival."
- d) "It is more important to help the poor than to worship in a church."
- e) "Charities should focus more on helping the poor in Britain."
- f) "Helping others is the best form of worship."
- g) 'It does not matter how worship is done'
- h) 'Private worship is more important than group worship'
- i) 'God already knows our needs, so praying is not needed'
- j) 'The most important sacrament is that of baptism'
- k) 'All Christians should be baptised'
- l) 'The Eucharist is the most important part of Christian living'
- m) 'All Christians should make a pilgrimage to a holy place'
- n) 'Christmas is only important as it shows Jesus as special'
- o) 'Christmas is too commercialised'
- p) 'Easter should be the happiest time of the year for Christians'
- q) 'Christians should focus on their religion and their family, not interfere with other people's lives'
- r) 'Religion is not relevant in the modern world'
- s) 'Helping those in need abroad is the most important part of Christian mission'
- t) 'Christians in the UK must focus on the UK if they want their religion to continue'
- u) 'True faith is shown through helping the persecuted'
- v) 'The world would be a far better place if everyone was willing to reconcile'
- w) 'All Christians should donate money to Christian Aid'
- x) 'Helping one person out of poverty makes no difference'

## Islam Beliefs and teachings

<u>I can explain and describe</u>	<u>Red</u>	<u>Amber</u>	<u>Green</u>
Muslim belief in the Oneness of God			
Muslim belief in the supremacy of God's will:			
The meaning of God's fairness and justice (Adalat in Shi'a Islam			
The six articles of faith and the origins of Sunni Islam.			
The five roots 'Usul as-Din' and the origins if Shi'a Islam.			
Muslim beliefs about the nature of God.			
The names and qualities of God, including immanent, transcendent, beneficent			
Muslim beliefs about angels, including the roles they play in the lives of Muslims and Jibril & Mika'il.			
Muslims believe about predestination, human freedom and how this affects the Day of Judgement.			
Muslim ideas about life after death (Aakhirah) and their impact on the lives of Muslims.			
Muslim beliefs about prophethood (Risalah)			
The importance of Adam.			
The importance of Ibrahim			
The importance of Muhammad			
The holy books in Islam and Muslim beliefs on their authority including the Torah, Psalms, Gospel and Scrolls of Abraham			
The significance of the Qur'an as revelation and authority			
The meaning, role and significance of the Imamate in Shi'a Islam			

## Key Vocab

<b>Akhirah</b>	Everlasting life after death
<b>Allah</b>	The Arabic name for God.
<b>Beneficent</b>	Benevolent, all-loving, all-good; a quality of God.
<b>Caliph</b>	A person considered to be a political and religious successor to the prophet Muhammad, and the leader of the Sunni Muslim community
<b>Day of judgement</b>	A time when the world will end and every soul will be judged by God
<b>Fairness</b>	The idea that God treats people fairly and impartially without favour or discrimination.
<b>Gospel</b>	A holy book revealed by God to Jesus
<b>Hajj</b>	Annual pilgrimage to Makkah that every Muslim should make once in their life
<b>Iblis (Satan)</b>	A spiritual being, created from fire who was thrown out of paradise for refusing to bow to Adam.
<b>Id-ul-Adha</b>	A festival celebrating the prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son for God
<b>Imam</b>	A person who leads communal prayer. In Shi'a Islam the title given to Ali and his successors
<b>Imamate</b>	The divine appointment of imams
<b>Immanent</b>	The idea that God is present and involved with life on earth and in the universe; a quality of God.
<b>Islam</b>	The name of the religion followed by Muslims; to peacefully surrender to the will of God.
<b>Jibril</b>	the Arabic name for Gabriel, the archangel who brought God's message to the prophets
<b>Justice (Adalat in Shi'a Islam)</b>	The idea that God is just and fair and judges human action, rewarding good and punishing the bad.
<b>Ka'aba</b>	The black cube shaped building in the centre of the Grand Mosque in Makkah. The holiest place in Islam
<b>Mika'il</b>	the Arabic name for Michael, the archangel of mercy who rewards good deeds and provides nourishment to people.
<b>Monotheistic</b>	A religion that believes there is only one God.
<b>Muslim</b>	One who has submitted to the will of God and has accepted Islam.
<b>Omnipotent</b>	Almighty, having unlimited power; a quality of God.
<b>Predestination</b>	The idea that God knows or determines everything that will happen in the universe
<b>Prophet</b>	A person who proclaims the message of God.
<b>Prophethood</b>	When God makes someone a prophet to communicate his message to his people.
<b>Psalms</b>	A holy book revealed by God to David
<b>Qur'an</b>	The holy book revealed to Muhammad by the angel Jibril
<b>Resurrection</b>	Rising from the dead



<b>Risalah</b>	The belief that prophets are an important channel of communication between God and humans.
<b>Scrolls of Abraham</b>	O holy book revealed by God to Abraham
<b>Shi'a</b>	Muslims who believe in the Imamate, the successorship of Ali
<b>Sunnah</b>	Teachings and deeds of Muhammad
<b>Sunni</b>	Muslims who believe in the successorship to Muhammad of Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali
<b>Supremacy</b>	Supreme power or authority; a quality of God.
<b>Tawhid</b>	The oneness and unity of God.
<b>Torah</b>	The 5 books revealed by God to Moses
<b>Transcendent</b>	The idea that God is beyond and outside life on earth and the universe; a quality of God.

## Key Teachings

“Say, ‘He is God the One, God the eternal. He begot no one nor was He begotten. No one is comparable to Him’.” **Qur’an 112:1-4**

“Misfortunes can only happen with God’s permission” **Qur’an 64:11**

“The most excellent Names belong to God: use them to call on Him.” **Qur’an 7:180**

“He is with you wherever you are” **Qur’an 57:4**

“This is God, your Lord, **there is no God but Him, the Creator of all things**, so worship Him;” **Qur’an 6:102-103**

“Each person has angels before him and behind, watching over him by God’s command” **Qur’an 2:215**

“**Only what God has decreed will happen to us.**” **Qur’an 9:51**

“Those who believe, do good deeds, keep up the prayer, and pay the prescribed alms will have their reward with their Lord.” **Qur’an 2:277**

“They will dwell amid scorching wind and scalding water in the shadow of black smoke, neither cool nor refreshing” **Qur’an 56:42-44**

“This is a truly glorious Qur’an [written] on a preserved tablet” **Qur’an 85:21-22**

“**Every community is sent a messenger**, and when their messenger comes, they will be judged justly; they will not be wronged.” **Quran 10:47**

“He first created man from clay...Then He moulded him; He breathed from his Spirit into him; He gave you hearing, sight and minds” **Qur’an 32:7-9**

“Who could be better in religion than those who direct themselves wholly to God, do good, and follow the religion of Abraham, who was true in faith? ” **Qur’an 4:125**

“Muhammad is not the father of any one of you men; **he is God’s messenger and the seal of the prophets**; God knows everything.” **Qur’an 33:40**

### 2 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Give two qualities of God.
- b) Explain why Iblis got thrown out of Heaven.
- c) What is the main purpose of the Prophets?
- d) Describe what Ibrihim did to stop idol worship.
- e) Who revealed the Qu'ran to Muhammed and how long did it take?
- f) Give two beliefs about the afterlife.
- g) Explain the importance of Muhammed to Muslims.

### 4 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain how the belief in the supremacy in God's will might affect a Muslim's attitude to life. .
- b) Explain two beliefs that Sunni and Sh'ia Muslims share.
- c) Explain the importance of Jubril for Muslims.
- d) Describe what happens after a person's death, according to Muslims.
- e) Explain the importance of the prophet Adam for Muslims.
- f) Explain the importance of the prophet Abraham for Muslims.
- g) Explain and significance of the Imamate for Shi'a Muslims.
- h) Why does the Qu'ran have more authority than any other holy books in Islam?

### 5 Mark Exam Questions

- a) How might the belief of Sh'ia Islam in the justice of God (Adalat) affect people's attitudes towards suffering in life?. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- b) Explain two differences between beliefs between the beliefs of Shi's Muslims and Sunni Muslims. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- c) Explain how belief in the supremacy of God's will, might affect a Muslim's attitude to life. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- d) Can God be both merciful and a judge who punishes? Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- e) Can God be both merciful and a judge who punishes? Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- f) Explain two Islamic teachings about life after death. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.

- g) Explain two Islamic teachings about Predestination. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- h) Explain two Islamic teachings about Angels. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- i) Explain two Islamic teachings about Prophethood. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- j) Explain two Islamic teachings about Ibrahim. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- k) Explain two Islamic teachings about Imamate. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.

### 12 Mark Exam Questions

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Muslim teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]

- a) "If God controls everything, then people are not responsible for their actions."
- b) "God cannot be both immanent and transcendent."
- c) Predestination means that humans have no freedom'
- d) 'If there is no life after death, there is no point in living a good life'
- e) "Muhammed is often referred to as 'the seal of prophets. Discuss"
- f) 'All suffering does not show God's love'
- g) 'Life after death is dependent on predestination'
- h) "God's nature can never be known."

## Islam practices

<u>I can explain and describe</u>	<u>Red</u>	<u>Amber</u>	<u>Green</u>
The Five Pillars			
Ten Obligatory Acts.			
What the Shahadah means and when it is used in a Muslim's life			
Salah and it's significance			
How and why Muslims pray, including times and recitations			
Salah in the mosque and home			
Rak'ah, Jummah and the importance of both for Muslims.			
Different Muslim views about the importance of prayer			
Differences in the practices of prayer in Sunni and Shi'a Islam			
Role and significance of Sawm during Ramadam			
The Night of Power			
The practice of Zakah and Khums including how and why they are given.			
The significance of Hajj and its origins.			
The different stages of Hajj - the actions performed at sites including the Ka'aba, Makkah, Mina, Arafat and Muzdalifah			
The differences between lesser and greater jihad and what it means for Muslims.			
The origins and celebrations of Id-ul-Fitr & Id-ul-Adha.			
The origins of Ashura and how Sunni & Shi'a Muslims remember the festival.			

## Key Vocab

<b>Day of Ashura</b>	A festival that is important for Shia Muslims in particular who remember the battle of Karbala and death of Husayn on this day
<b>Fasting</b>	Not eating or drinking for a certain length of time, usually for a religious reason
<b>Greater Jihad</b>	Personal struggle of all Muslims to live in line with the teachings of their faith
<b>Hajj</b>	The annual pilgrimage to Makkah that every Muslims should make at least once in their life
<b>Hajji</b>	Someone who has completed Hajj
<b>Holy War</b>	Fighting for a religious cause or God
<b>Id-ul-Adha</b>	A Muslim festival that celebrates the prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son for God
<b>Id-ul-Fitr</b>	A Muslim festival that celebrates the end of Ramadan
<b>Jihad</b>	A struggle against evil – can be inward personal struggle or an outward collective struggle
<b>Jummah prayer</b>	A weekly communal prayer performed after midday on Friday, which includes a sermon
<b>Ka'aba</b>	The cube shaped building in the centre of the Grand Mosque in Makkah; the holiest place in Islam
<b>Khums</b>	A 20% tax paid by Shi'a Muslims on their excess income
<b>Lesser Jihad</b>	Outward struggle to defend one's faith, family and country from threat
<b>Mihrab</b>	A niche in a wall that indicates the direction of Makkah
<b>Pilgrimage</b>	A journey by a believer to a holy site for religious reasons; an act of worship or devotion
<b>Prostration</b>	Kneeling with the forehead, nose, hands, knees and toes touching the floor in submission to God
<b>Qiblah Wall</b>	The wall in a mosque that contains the mihrab
<b>Rak'ah</b>	A sequence of movements in ritual prayer
<b>Ramadan</b>	The ninth month of the Muslim calendar, during which Muslims have to fast from dusk to sunset
<b>Recitation</b>	Repeating a passage of text from memory
<b>Sadaqah</b>	Good actions or voluntary payments that are undertaken for charitable reasons
<b>Salah</b>	Prayer with and in worship of God, performed under conditions set by the prophet Muhammad
<b>Shahadah</b>	Muslim declaration of faith
<b>The Five Pillars</b>	The five most important duties for all Muslims: to believe, to pray, to give to charity, to fast and to go on pilgrimage.
<b>The Night of Power</b>	1.The night when the first revelation of the Qur'an was made to Muhammad 2. The festival that marks the start of god's revelation to Muhammad.
<b>The Ten Obligatory Acts</b>	10 important duties for Shi'a Muslims which include the five pillars

<b>Wudu</b>	Ritual washing before prayer
<b>Zakah</b>	Purification of wealth by giving 2.5% of savings each year to the poor

## **Key teachings**

“You who believe, when you are about to pray, wash your faces and your hands up to the elbows, wipe your heads wash your feet....” (Qur’an)

“So woe to those who pray but are heedless of their prayer” (Qur’an)

“The night of glory is better than a thousand months” ( Qur’an)

“God is well aware of whatever good you do” (Qur’an)

“Alms are meant only for the poor, the needy...” (Qur’an)

“Pilgrimage to the House is a duty owed to God by people who are able to undertake it” (Qur’an)

“This is my path, leading straight, so follow it...” (Qur’an)

“God is most forgiving and merciful” (Qur’an)

## **2 Mark Exam Questions**

- a) What is Wudu?
- b) What is Jummah Prayer?.
- c) Explain what Zakah is.
- d) What are Muslims celebrating during id-ul-Fitr?
- e) What is the event Ashura?

## **4 Mark Exam Questions**

- a) Explain what Shia’s add to the Shahadah.
- b) What is Wadu?
- c) Explain what Muslims do when they pray.
- d) How does fasting help Muslims to focus on the poor?

- e) How does Sadaqah differ to Zakah?
- f) Explain the difference between greater and lesser Jihad.
- g) Explain how Ashura is commemorated by Sunni and Shi'a Muslims..

### 5 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain why many Muslims believe it is impossible to justify terrorism as an example of lesser Jihad or Holy War. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- b) What does Zakah teaches Muslims? Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- c) Explain how the Night of Power changes the routine of many Muslims during Ramadan. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- d) Explain how the layout of a Mosque makes it easier for Muslims to pray correctly? Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- e) Explain how the Ten Obligatory Acts differ from Five Pillars. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.

### 12 Mark Exam Questions

- Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
- refer to Muslim teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]

- a) "Muslim Prayer is significant is a Muslim's life."
- b) "It is easier to observe Ramadan in a Muslim country than it is in the UK."
- c) 'Muslims are asked too much with Charitable giving'
- d) 'Pilgrimage is just a good excuse for a holiday'
- e) "Is Jihad misunderstood in the UK. Discuss"
- f) 'Islamic Festivals are for fun not for worship'

# Paper 2: Themes

Q1.Relationships and families

Q2.Religion and Life

Q4.War and Peace

Q5.Crime and Punishment



SPECIMEN MATERIAL

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## GCSE RELIGIOUS STUDIES A

Paper 2A

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Specimen

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

### Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA answer booklet.

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer booklet. The examining body for this paper is AQA. The paper reference is 8062/2A.
- Do all rough work in the answer booklet. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.
- Choose four themes.
- Answer all questions on those four themes you have chosen.

### Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 96 plus 3 marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) will be assessed in the 12-mark question. The marks for SPaG are shown below the mark allocation for each question. The best of these marks will be included in your total for the paper.

### Advice

You are advised to spend 25 minutes on each theme.



## Relationships and Families Checklist

<b>I can describe and explain:</b>	Red	Amber	Green
Christian teaching about heterosexual relationships			
Christian teaching about homosexual relationships			
Muslim teaching about homosexual relationships			
Christian teaching about sexual relationships before and outside of marriage			
Muslim teaching about sexual relationships before and outside of marriage			
Christian attitudes to contraception			
Muslim attitudes to contraception			
Christian views on marriage			
Christian and non-Christian views on same sex marriage and cohabitation			
Christian teachings about divorce			
Reasons for divorce in the UK today			
Christian beliefs and teachings about the nature of family and roles of parents			
Purpose of families including procreation and education children in a faith			
Beliefs, teachings and moral arguments about the roles of men and women. Gender equality, prejudice and discrimination			
Examples of gender prejudice in British society			

### Key Vocab

Adultery	A sexual relationship between a couple not married to each other but married to/in relationship with others (affair).
Age of consent	According to the law, the age at which a person is considered old enough to give consent to have sex.
Annulment	Cancellation of a marriage in Roman Catholic tradition, as if marriage never was.
Civil marriage	Non-religious marriage.
Civil partnership	Legal union of two people of same gender; now of equality with heterosexual marriage in all respects.
Commitment	Making a promise or pledge, in this case, in marriage.
Celibacy	Not having sexual relations.
Chastity	Sexual purity, eg not having sex before marriage.
Cohabitation	Where a couple live together without being married/in civil partnership.

Contraception	Precautions taken to prevent pregnancy and to protect against contracting/transmitting STIs (sexually transmitted infections).
Contract	A binding agreement between two sides.
Covenant	An agreement based on promises between two sides, here in marriage where the agreement is made before God (as a witness) and with God (as a partner).
Divorce	Legal ending of a marriage.
Extended family	Family unit comprising mother, father and children, but also grandparents, cousins etc.
Family planning	Planning when to have a family and how big a family to have by use of birth control practices and/or contraception.
Gender discrimination	Acting on prejudices against someone because of their gender.
Gender equality	Belief that both genders have equal status and value, so discrimination against either is wrong.
Gender prejudice	The belief that one gender is 'better' than the other.
Heterosexuality	Being physically/sexually attracted to persons of the opposite gender.
Homosexuality	Being physically/sexually attracted to persons of the same gender.
Nuclear family	Family unit made up of mother, father and their child(ren).
Polygamy	The practice of one man having several wives; legal under Shariah law (up to four wives, given specific circumstances).
Procreation	Having a child; seen as a duty in many religions.
Remarriage	Marriage for the second time, after divorce ending an earlier marriage.
Responsibility	Duties; what a person has to do as part of the agreement they have made, or role they have taken on.
Single parent family	Family unit in which child(ren) and one parent, either mum or dad, live together.
Vows	Promises made by bride and groom during marriage ceremony

**You must be able to give two different religious beliefs on:**

- Homosexual relationships
- Sexual relationships before and outside of marriage
- Contraception

	<b>Christianity</b>	<b>Catholic view</b>	<b>Liberal view</b>
<b>Homosexual relationships</b>	Nothing in the Bible forbids non-sexual homosexual relationships. Some Christians oppose homosexual relationships as they believe that God's plan is for men and women to have children. The Church of England welcome homosexual relationships but does not allow marriage in church		
<b>Sexual relationships before and outside of marriage</b>	Most Christians believe that sex before marriage is wrong, but some accept that it is a valid expression of love (eg Quakers) Sex outside of marriage is wrong as it betrays trust and can affect children as well as those involved.		
<b>Contraception</b>	Catholic Church: artificial contraception goes against God's moral law. God's purpose for marriage is to have a family. The rhythm method can be used to space out births. Anglicans accept that contraception can be used to allow people to choose when to have a baby.		

**Key Teachings**

<b>Christianity</b>
<p>"Do not have sexual relations with a man as one does with a woman; that is detestable" (Leviticus)</p> <p>"You shall not commit adultery"</p> <p>"The sexual act must take place exclusively within marriage" (Catholic church)</p> <p>"Every sexual act should have the possibility of creating new life" (Humanae Vitae)</p> <p>"Anyone who divorces his wife and marries another woman commits adultery against her" (Mark)</p> <p>"Listen to your father who gave you life, and do not despise your mother when she is old" (Proverbs)</p> <p>"Husbands love your wives" (Ephesians)</p> <p>"Your desire will be for your husband and he will rule over you" (Genesis)</p> <p>"You are all one in Christ Jesus" (Galatians)</p>

## 2 Mark Exam Questions

- k) What is the purpose of marriage.
- l) Give two examples of a family.
- m) Give two religious beliefs about attitudes towards Divorce.
- n) Give two religious beliefs about the purpose of the family.
- o) Give two religious beliefs about gender equality.

## 4 Mark Exam Questions

- o) Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about sex before marriage. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions
- p) Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about living together before marriage. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.
- q) Explain contrasting beliefs in contemporary Britain about homosexuality. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.
- r) Explain contrasting beliefs in contemporary Britain about contraception. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.
- s) Explain two similar religious beliefs about marriage.
- t) Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about divorce.
- u) Explain two similar religious views about the role of parents.

## 5 Mark Exam Questions

- n) Explain two religious beliefs about the adultery. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- o) Explain two religious views on artificial contraception. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- p) Explain why some religious believers oppose same-sex marriage. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- q) Explain Religious teachings about divorce. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- r) Explain two religious beliefs about the role of parents. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- s) Explain the purpose that family serves in society today. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- t) Explain how men and women are equal in contemporary society. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.

## 12 Mark Exam Question

- a) "Women and men have equal rights in relationships"
- b) "The Christian Church should not take a view on family planning"
- c) "Same-sex parents are just as good at bringing up children as other parents"
- d) The main aim of marriage is procreation"

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you:

- should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement
- should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- should refer to religious arguments
- may refer to non-religious arguments
- should reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]

## Religion and Life. Checklist

<b>I can describe and explain:</b>	Red	Amber	Green
Different interpretation of the Genesis creation story			
The Big Bang theory			
Relationships between religious and scientific views			
Teachings on stewardship and dominion			
The concept of awe and wonder			
Christian beliefs about the use and abuse of the environment.			
Different types of energy and resources			
The problems caused by different types of pollution.			
Christian responses to the issue of pollution			
Christian beliefs and teachings on the use of animals for food			
Christian beliefs and teachings on animal experimentation			
Islamic beliefs and teachings on animal experimentation			
Religious teachings about the origins of human life, and different interpretations of these.			
The relationship between scientific views, such as evolution, and religious views.			
The concept of sanctity of life			
The concept of quality of life			
Christian teachings and attitudes to abortion.			
Islamic teachings and attitudes to abortion.			
Different types of euthanasia.			
Christian beliefs and teachings on euthanasia			
Islamic beliefs and teachings on euthanasia			
Christian beliefs about death and the afterlife			

## Key Vocab

Key Word	Definition
Abortion	Deliberate expulsion of the foetus from the womb with intention to destroy it.
Active euthanasia	Active steps are taken to end a life eg medicine is given
Afterlife	Beliefs about what happens after we die to our self/ soul.
Animal rights	The idea that animals should have rights because of respect for life.
Awe	An overwhelming feeling often of reverence with a link to God.
Big Bang Theory	The scientific view of beginning of the universe.
Charles Darwin	The man who put forward the theory of evolution in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
Conception	When the sperm fertilises the female egg so allowing pregnancy.
Conservation	To repair and protect animals and areas of natural beauty.
Creation	The idea that God created the world/ universe from nothing.
Deforestation	Cutting down large amounts of the rainforest
Dominion	The idea that humans have the right to control all of creation.
Environment	The world around us.
Eternity	Having no end / going on forever
Euthanasia	Mercy killing; ending life for someone who is terminally ill, or has degenerative disease
Evolution	The change in inherited traits in species.
Ex nihilo	The idea that God created the universe from nothing
Fossil fuels	The Earth's natural resources – coal, oil and gas.
Fundamentalist Christians	Christians who believe that the statements in the bible are literally true
Hospice	A place that cares for the dying, usually from an incurable disease.
Involuntary euthanasia	Euthanasia is decided by someone else (eg if a person is in a coma)
Natural resources	The resources the earth provides without the aid of mankind.
Pesticide	Chemicals used to kill pests, especially on crops.
Pollution	Making something dirty and contaminated eg light, water, air
Pro-choice	Pressure groups which campaign for the right of a woman to decide on abortion.
Pro-life	Pressure groups which campaign against abortion/ euthanasia.
Quality of life	How good/ comfortable life is.
Right to die	The belief that a human being should be able to control their own death.
Sanctity of life	Life is special and created by God.
Science	Knowledge coming from observed regularity in nature and experimentation.
Stewardship	Duty to look after the world, and life.
Sustainable development	Building and progress that tries to reduce the impact on the environment for future generations
Sustainable energy	Resources that are renewable e.g solar, wind and nuclear power.
Vegan	A person who does not eat animals or food produced by animals eg milk
Vegetarian	A person who does not eat meat or fish

You must be able to give two different religious beliefs on:

- euthanasia
- abortion
- animal experimentation

	<b>Christianity</b>	<b>Catholic view</b>	<b>Liberal view</b>
<b>Abortion</b>	<p>Catholics: Life is sacred. Abortion is always wrong. Life begins at conception “Do not kill your children by abortion” (Didache)</p> <p>Anglican: Abortion could be the “lesser of two evils” eg if the mother’s life is at risk</p>		
<b>Euthanasia</b>	<p>Catholic: Life is sacred as it is God given. No one has the right to end life except for God.</p> <p>Anglican: Passive euthanasia is generally accepted</p>		
<b>Animal rights</b>	<p>The Catechism of the Catholic Church accepts this ‘within reasonable limits’ and providing there is no cruelty. Humans alone are created in the image of God and possess sanctity of life.</p> <p>The book of Proverbs teaches that a good man is kind to his animals. Some Christians believe that to inflict any suffering or discomfort on animals that is not in the animals’ interests is not an act of kindness. It is exploiting animals’ defenselessness for human benefit.</p>		

### Key teachings

<b>Christianity</b>
<p>“Do not kill your children by abortion” (Didache)</p> <p>“Before I formed you in the womb I knew you” (Jeremiah)</p> <p>Ten commandments “do not kill”</p> <p>“I your God gave life and I take it away”</p> <p>“We must abandon laboratories and factories of death” (Pope John Paul II)</p> <p>“everything that lives and moves about will be food for you” (Genesis)</p> <p>“the righteous care for the needs of their animals” (Proverbs)</p>

## 2 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Give two reasons why religious believers might oppose animal experimentation.
- b) Give two reasons why people agree with euthanasia.
- c) Give two reasons why religious believers might oppose euthanasia.
- d) Give two reasons why religious believers might oppose abortion.
- e) Give two situations in which a person might seek an abortion
- f) Give two reasons why people choose to be vegetarian.
- g) Give two examples of what religious believers might do to help to carry out the duty of stewardship.
- h) Give two religious beliefs about pollution.
- i) Give two religious beliefs about eating meat.
- j) Give two religious beliefs about dominion.
- k) Give two religious belief about how people might experience revelation.

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## 4 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about Euthanasia. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.
- b) Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about abortion. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one
- c) Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about animal experimentation. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.
- d) Explain two similar religious beliefs about the use of animals for food. In your answer you must refer to one or more religious traditions.
- e) Explain two contrasting religious views about creation
- f) Explain two similar religious views about the environment
- g) Explain two similar religious views about the origins of life

## 5 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain two religious beliefs about abortion. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- b) Explain two religious beliefs about euthanasia. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- c) Explain two ways in which Christians respond to environmental issues. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- d) Explain two religious beliefs about animal experimentation. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- e) Explain two religious beliefs about the afterlife. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- f) Explain two religious beliefs about how the world was created. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- g) Explain two religious beliefs about stewardship. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- h) Explain two religious beliefs about evolution. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.



## 12 Mark Exam Question

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you:

- ☑ should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement
- ☑ should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- ☑ should refer to religious arguments
- ☑ may refer to non-religious arguments
- ☑ should reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]

- a) "It is possible to believe both the story in Genesis 1 and the Big Bang theory."
- b) "There has to be a creator because it is impossible for nothing to become something."
- c) "Science has made the creation story unbelievable."
- d) "The earth belongs to us so we can do what we like with it."
- e) "It doesn't matter if the oil runs out as scientists will invent something to take its place."
- f) Humans have been given dominion over the world, so we can do what we want with it."
- g) 'There must be life after death.'
- h) 'Religious believers should not eat meat.'
- i) 'Global warming is the biggest problem facing humans today'
- j) 'Religious believers should work harder to fight climate change.'
- k) 'Eating meat is disrespectful to God's creation.'
- l) 'Religious believers should always fight for life to be preserved.'
- m) 'The only acceptable reason to have an abortion is when the woman's life is at risk.'
- n) Everyone should have the right to die if that is what they want.'
- o) 'The right to die should always take priority over the sanctity of life.'
- p) 'It is not reasonable to believe in life after death.'
- q) 'Evolution proves that religious beliefs about the origins of life are wrong.'