**Mark Scheme- February Mock Exam Questions- online.**

**Year 11 RE 2021.**

**Paper 1= 60 marks (60 minutes)** **There are 8 questions in total. Please ensure that you answer them all.**

1. What do Catholics mean by ‘omnipotence’? (2)
* God is all-powerful
* God controls everything
* God has power over everything
1. What do Catholics mean by the ‘Stewardship’? (2)
* A duty to care for creation responsibly
* Looking after something for someone else
* Caring for people and the environment
1. Describe St Catherine of Siena’s teaching about being made in the image of God (5)
* Human beings are like ‘mirrors’ of God
* The ‘mirror’ helps a person see their own dignity reflected
* It also helps them to see their own faults and the ways in which they do not reflect God
* When God looks on human creation, God sees a human reflection and loves the person unconditionally
* Conscience, or an understanding of right and wrong
1. Describe what two of the symbols in the ‘Tree of Life’ apse mosaic in St Clemente in Rome represent. (5)
* The Chi-Rho and Alpha and Omega – both symbols of Jesus
* The images of the four evangelists – lion, ox, human, eagle
* The 13 lambs – Jesus and the apostles
* The cross as the tree of life
* The dove – the apostles, or the gentiles who come to rest in the branches of the kingdom
* Serpent – a symbol of the devil or the evil that is defeated by Jesus' death on the cross
* Hand of God – a symbol of God the Father
1. Explain from either Catholic Christianity and Judaism or two Christian traditions, beliefs about caring for the environment. (8)

Catholic teachings:

• Catholics believe that human beings are stewards of creation;

• Human beings have a God-given responsibility to care for the planet and the animals that live on it; • Human beings have a duty to preserve the planet for the good of all human beings both now and in the future;

• Creation is a gift to human beings from God – they do not own it, they are its care-takers;

• Catholics believe that all of creation is holy because it is made by God and therefore must be cared for and protected.

 Other Christian teachings:

• Most Christians also believe that human beings are stewards of creation and that they have a duty to care for and preserve the environment;

• Other Christians take the command to have dominion over the earth as permission to use the earth and its resources to promote human development;

 • Most Christians, including Catholics, view human beings as more important than other animals and may use this as a justification for putting the needs of human beings above those of other animals.

 Jewish teachings:

 • Jews believe that because God is the creator, God gave human beings a duty to care for nature;

• Jews are committed to making the world a better place to live in, referred to as tikkun olam (healing the world);

• During the Jewish festival of Sukkot (a harvest festival), those who celebrate live in a sukkah, a temporary shelter often made of leaves and plants as a reminder of human connection with nature and the environment;

• Jewish people also have a festival where they plant trees (Tu B'Shvat – New Year of the Trees/Ecological Awareness Day).

1. Explain from either Catholic Christianity and Judaism or two Christian traditions, beliefs about abortion. (8)

Catholic teachings:

• All human beings are sacred, from the first moment of their conception until their natural death;

• Abortion is the deliberate killing of a human being and is therefore equivalent to murder; • Abortion is not acceptable in any circumstances;

• In instances where a pregnancy threatens the life of the mother, certain treatments may be allowed that threaten the life of the unborn child but only under very carefully defined conditions (the doctrine of double effect).

 Other Christian teachings:

• Most Christians share the Catholic view that human life is sacred from the moment of conception to natural death;

 • However, other Christians believe that abortion is sometimes acceptable if it is the lesser of two evils.

 Jewish teachings:

• Jews believe that human beings are made in the image of God and that life is precious;

• In the Tenakh (Jeremiah 1:5) there are references to a relationship with God even before birth;

• The Ten Commandments (Exodus 20:13; Deuteronomy 5:17) forbid the taking of life;

• Some Jews oppose abortion;

• However, most Jews believe that the unborn foetus is not a person until it is born;

• Relevant references to Pikuach Nefesh as the importance of the saving of a life because of beliefs that humans are made in the image of God.

 Relevant reference to sources is likely to include some of:

• Genesis 1:26-27: “Then God said, ‘Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the birds of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creeps upon the earth.’ So God created man in his own image, in the image of God he created him; male and female he created them.”

• Jeremiah 1:5: “When I had not yet formed you in the womb, I knew you, and when you had not yet emerged from the womb, I had appointed you; a prophet to the nations I made you.”

• Exodus 20:13 & Deuteronomy 5:17: “You shall not kill/murder”

1. ‘Euthanasia is never acceptable.’ Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) (15)
* Human life is sacred, and even when people are suffering or ill, they do not stop being precious in God’s eyes.
* Euthanasia is the deliberate killing of a human being and therefore some people consider it to be the same as murder.
* Euthanasia leads to viewing some kinds of human living as less worthwhile than others, which could cause prejudice towards people who are old or disabled.
* Some people may consider questions about euthanasia to be trying to balance the sanctity of life and the quality of life.
* Human beings are free and should have the choice to decide when they die.
* Some people are in such pain or indignity that they have no quality of life and may consider that they would be better off dead
* We allow deliberate killing in other circumstances, for example in war. Euthanasia should be another exception to the general rule and should not be classed as murder.
* Most people would not allow animals to suffer in similar circumstances.

Possible sources could include:

Evangelium 65; Genesis 1, Imago Dei references.  Possible reference to humanist thinkers who advocate a right to die

1. ‘Having statues in churches is against the Ten Commandments.’ Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) (15)
* It is not against the Ten Commandments, because Catholics do not worship the statues, but rather they worship God. The statues of Jesus and the saints are an aid to prayer.
* The making of statues is allowed by God in the Old Testament, when he commands the Jews to make statues of cherubs to decorate the Ark of the Covenant
* Statues are used by Catholics to remind, to inspire and to teach – for example, some statues are inspiring works of art, like Michelangelo’s Pietà, which help people reflect on the meaning of suffering
* Because God became a human being in Jesus it is acceptable for us to make images of Jesus, because he was the image of God.
* The Ten Commandments forbid the making of any “graven image” and forbid the worshipping of these images.
* Many people do seem to worship the actual statues and treat them with a reverence that is only proper to God
* Statues distract people from focusing on God in prayer. Many statues are of saints and other religious figures and not of God or Jesus.

Possible sources could include:

 Michelangelo’s Pietà  The Ten Commandments, Exodus 20:1-15