

What is the significance of the **Mount of Olives** in Jesus' life?

1

The **Mount of Olives** was from where Jesus ascended to heaven; it was also the location of the Garden of Gethsemane, where Jesus was arrested.

1

List and briefly describe the **Five Pillars** of Islam.

2

The **Five Pillars** of Islam consist of:

1. **Shahadah** – reciting the Muslim profession of faith
2. **Salah (Salat)** – offering ritual prayers five times a day
3. **Zakah (Zakat)** – giving 2.5% of one's wealth to benefit the poor and needy
4. **Sawm** – fasting during the month of Ramadan
5. **Hajj** – pilgrimage to Mecca

2

What are the **Five Ks** of Sikhism and what do they symbolise?

3

The **Five Ks** are:

1. **Kesh** (uncut hair) – holiness and strength
2. **Kara** (bracelet) – restraint and gentleness
3. **Kanga** (comb) – clean mind and clean body
4. **Kaccha** (undergarments) – chastity
5. **Kirpan** (sword) – struggle against injustice

3

In Christianity, **Trinity** is the way of describing God as which three persons?

4

The **Trinity** represents God the Father (the Creator), God the Son (Jesus) and God the Holy Spirit (God's continuing presence on Earth).

4

Why is **circumcision** practised in some religious faiths?

5

Circumcision is used to symbolise the covenant with God (e.g. in Judaism), to symbolise cleanliness (e.g. in Islam) and to give potential health benefits.

5

Why are there no pictures of Allah, Muhammad or any other figures in a **mosque**?

6

In Islam, Allah is regarded as beyond human understanding and portrayal. There are no images or statues of other figures in a **mosque** since Muslims are forbidden from worshipping anyone else (**shirk**).

6

Which religions allow **cremation** as a funeral rite?

7

Cremation is permitted by some Christians and by Sikhs (it is also allowed in Hinduism and Buddhism). Cremation is forbidden in the Jewish and Muslim faiths.

7

How does **Roman Catholic** teaching differ from that of other Christian denominations in the way people will be judged after death?

8

Unlike other Christian denominations, the **Roman Catholic Church** believes in a state of purgatory, where some people who have sinned are cleansed before they can be allowed to heaven.

8

What is the most sacred site for **Jewish pilgrims**?

9

The most sacred site for **Jewish pilgrims** is the **Western Wall (Wailing Wall)** in Jerusalem.

9

Give four reasons why believers may **pray**.

10

Reasons why believers may **pray** include:

- seeking guidance from God
- asking God for something
- thanking God
- saying sorry or asking for forgiveness
- showing adoration to God.

10

Which Muslim festival marks the **end of Ramadan** and how might it be celebrated?

11

Eid ul-Fitr marks the **end of Ramadan**. Muslims may wear their best clothes and celebrate the end of fasting with special services, events and sharing food together.

11

In Sikhism, what is an **Akhand Path**?

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An **Akhand Path** is the continuous recitation of the Sikh holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib, from beginning to end.

12

What do Catholics mean by **transubstantiation**?

13

Transubstantiation is the belief that the Eucharistic elements of the bread and the wine change into the body and blood of Christ.

13

Why can **Easter** be described as the most important Christian festival?

14

Easter is the most important festival for Christians as they celebrate the life and death of the Messiah and the offer of redemption and a relationship with God.

14

In Christianity, how does Adam and Eve's eating of the fruit from the tree of knowledge of good and evil demonstrate the **free will** that God has given humanity?

15

The eating of the fruit demonstrates **free will** because it shows that God has given people the ability to choose between right and wrong for themselves.

15

In the Sikh calendar, what are **Gurpurbs**?

16

Gurpurbs are festivals celebrating the lives of the Sikh Gurus. One of the major festivals celebrates the birthday of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism.

16

How might a Sikh achieve **mukti** (escape from the cycle of death and rebirth)?

17

Sikhs may achieve **mukti** by:

- following the teachings of the Gurus
- constantly keeping God in mind
- being honest and serving others (sewa).

17

What word describes a person who **does not believe** in the existence of God?

18

An **atheist** **does not believe** in the existence of God.

18

Name the **four Gospels** in the Bible and state which of these are the **Synoptic Gospels**.

19

The **four Gospels** are **Matthew, Mark, Luke** and **John**. Matthew, Mark and Luke are called the **Synoptic Gospels** because of their similarity.

19

How does **Mark** differ from the other Gospels?

20

Mark is the **shortest** Gospel and is thought to have been the **earliest written**. There are no **birth stories** and the resurrection accounts are shorter in Mark.

20

Name some of the **nature miracles** found in Mark's Gospel.

21

Nature miracles in Mark include:

- stilling of the storm
- feeding the 5000
- walking on water
- feeding the 4000
- withering the fig tree.

21

Which three **titles** are principally applied to **Jesus** in Mark's Gospel?

22

In Mark's Gospel, **Jesus** is given these **titles**:

1. Messiah (or Christ)
2. Son of God
3. Son of Man

(Teacher, Lord and Son of David are also used).

22

Give some of the reasons for the **Jewish authorities** having **conflict** with **Jesus** in Mark's Gospel.

23

Reasons for **conflict** between the **Jewish authorities** and **Jesus** include:

- they disputed his authority
- they accused him of blasphemy
- the disciples not fasting
- failing to observe the Sabbath
- views on marriage and divorce
- cleansing the Temple
- paying taxes
- views on resurrection.

23

What are the two main written **sources of authority** for **Muslims**?

24

The two main written **sources of authority** for **Muslims** are:

1. **The Qur'an** – the Word of God as passed down through the Angel Jibril to Prophet Muhammad and 114 chapters in length.
2. **The Hadith** – the sayings of Muhammad as recorded by his close followers.

24

Which is the **longest chapter** in the Qur'an?

25

Surah Al-Baqarah is the **longest chapter** in the Qur'an and contains 286 verses.

25

How is Jesus (**Isa**) unique among the **Islamic** prophets?

26

In **Islam**, **Isa** was the only prophet who:

- could perform miracles
- never married nor had children.

26

State three types of **fertility treatment**.

27

Three types of **fertility treatment** are:

1. In vitro fertilisation (IVF)
2. Artificial insemination by husband (AIH)
3. Artificial insemination by donor (AID)

27

What does the term '**sanctity of life**' mean?

28

The principle of the **sanctity of life** is the concept that life is precious, created and given by God. As God creates life, only God can take life away.

28

What are the main **aims of punishment**?

29

The main **aims of punishment** are:

1. Protection
2. Deterrence
3. Reformation
4. Reparation
5. Retribution
6. Vindication

29

What is the difference between **active** and **passive euthanasia**?

30

Active euthanasia is acting to bring about the deliberate end to a person's life, e.g. giving a lethal injection. In contrast, **passive euthanasia** involves the withdrawal of treatment that is keeping a person alive, e.g. switching off a life-support machine.

30

Give two arguments in **favour** of countries holding **nuclear weapons**.

31

Arguments in **favour** of **nuclear weapons** include:

1. Possessing them has helped to prevent war between the major world powers in recent decades (mutually assured destruction).
2. It is better for the major world powers to hold them to stop an unstable dictator using them unchecked against other nations.

31

Give two arguments **against** countries holding **nuclear weapons**.

32

Arguments **against nuclear weapons** include:

1. Their use can cause widespread destruction and fatalities, as well as causing long-lasting effects for survivors.
2. They are expensive to develop and maintain.

32

How does the **United Nations (UN)** help to prevent the outbreak of war?

33

The **UN** consists of 193 member states. It provides an arena in which countries can discuss any points of conflict and hopefully find a resolution to those problems.

33

What are the conditions for a **Just War**?

34

A **Just War** must:

1. have a just cause
2. be declared by a lawful authority
3. have a good intention, with peace restored afterwards
4. be a last resort
5. have a reasonable chance of success
6. use proportional force
7. bring about more good than the harm it causes

34

How is a **nuclear family** different from an **extended** one?

35

A **nuclear family** comprises of a couple and their children, whereas an **extended** family unit also includes grandparents and other relatives.

35

In which **ceremonies** do parents and godparents promise to foster a **child's Christian upbringing**?

36

Parents and godparents promise to foster a **child's Christian upbringing** in the **ceremonies** of **baptism** and **dedication**.

36

How does the **Roman Catholic** attitude to **divorce** differ from that of other Christian denominations?

37

The **Roman Catholic Church** does not recognise **divorce**, although it allows for a marriage to be ended by a court order called an annulment, which is as if the marriage never took place. Other Christian churches, while not advocating divorce, do allow it if the marriage cannot be saved.

37

Which theory argues for the **existence of God** based on the evidence of **order** and **design** in nature?

38

The **teleological argument** uses evidence of **order** and **design** in nature to support the **existence of God**.

38

What are some of the main **human causes** of global **poverty**?

39

Some of the main **human causes** of global **poverty** are:

- debt
- corruption
- unfair trade
- war
- lack of education.

39

What is the principle of the **Golden Rule**?

40

The **Golden Rule** is the concept that each person should behave in a way in which they would expect to be treated ('Do unto others as you would have them do to you.')

40

What is meant by the term **inalienable rights**?

41

Inalienable rights are rights that a person is entitled to simply because they are human, regardless of their nation, location, language, religion or ethnic origin.

41

In what ways may a **Christian** believe that God still **reveals** Himself today?

42

A **Christian** may believe that **God** can still reveal Himself through:

- miracles
- visions
- near-death experiences
- answering prayer.

42