Year 11 Exam Information Evening

22.10.25

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Key Dates for Year 11 students

- Year 11 Mock exams window - 3rd -14th November
- Year 11 Parents' Evening - 4th December
- Winter Formal - 5th December
- Year 11 Photographs -13th March
- March mock exams 23.02 - 06.03.2026
- Year 11 results and exam information evening 26.03.2026
- GCSE exams in 2026 are scheduled to start from the week commencing Monday, 4 May and finish on Friday, 26 June. Contingency day
- Prom 2nd July

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Date	Start Time	Mock Exam
Mon, 03 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11- English Literature - Modern Texts and Poetry
Mon, 03 Nov 2025	13:00	YR11: Maths 1 Foundation- Non Calculator
Mon, 03 Nov 2025	13:00	YR11: Maths 1 Higher- Non Calculator
Tue, 04 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: Biology
Tue, 04 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: Biology Higher Combined
Tue, 04 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: Biology Foundation Combined
Tue, 04 Nov 2025	11:30	YR11: Polish Listening Higher
Tue, 04 Nov 2025	11:30	YR11: French Listening Higher
Tue, 04 Nov 2025	13:15	YR11: Geography Challenges in the physical environment
Wed, 05 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: Maths 2 Higher- Calculator
Wed, 05 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: Maths 2 Foundation- Calculator
Wed, 05 Nov 2025	13:00	YR11: Religious Studies- Islam Comp 3
Thu, 06 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: Chemistry
Thu, 06 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: Chemistry Foundation Combined
Thu, 06 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: Chemistry Higher Combined
Thu, 06 Nov 2025	11:30	YR11: German Listening
Thu, 06 Nov 2025	13:15	YR11: Computer Science 1
Thu, 06 Nov 2025	13:15	YR11: History - Medicine
Fri, 07 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11- English Language - Writers Viewpoints and Perspectives
Fri, 07 Nov 2025	13:00	YR11: Psychology
Fri, 07 Nov 2025	13:00	YR11: History - Medicine
Mon, 10 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: Maths 3 Foundation- Non Calculator
Mon, 10 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: Maths 3 Higher- Non Calculator
Mon, 10 Nov 2025	13:00	YR11: Business - Investigating small business
Mon, 10 Nov 2025	13:00	YR11: Polish Reading Higher
Mon, 10 Nov 2025	13:00	YR11: German Reading Higher
Mon, 10 Nov 2025	13:00	YR11: French Reading Higher
Mon, 10 Nov 2025	13:00	YR11: Spanish Reading Higher
Mon, 10 Nov 2025	13:00	YR11: Spanish Reading Foundation
Tue, 11 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: Physics
Tue, 11 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: Physics Foundation Combined
Tue, 11 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: Physics Higher Combined
Tue, 11 Nov 2025	11:30	YR11: Spanish Listening Higher
Tue, 11 Nov 2025	11:30	YR11: Spanish Listening Foundation
Tue, 11 Nov 2025	13:15	YR11: PE - Physical factors affecting performance
Tue, 11 Nov 2025	13:15	YR11: Computer Science 2 - Computer Systems
Tue, 11 Nov 2025	13:15	YR11: Music Comp 3 Appraising Paper
Wed, 12 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: Design and Technology - Wood and Textiles
Wed, 12 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: DT Food - Food and Nutrition
Wed, 12 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: Design and Technology - Wood and Textiles
Wed, 12 Nov 2025	13:00	YR11: History Cold War
Thu, 13 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: Drama Component 3
Thu, 13 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: Film
Thu, 13 Nov 2025	13:00	YR11: Polish Writing Higher
Thu, 13 Nov 2025	13:00	YR11: German Writing Higher
Thu, 13 Nov 2025	13:00	YR11: French Writing Higher
Thu, 13 Nov 2025	13:00	YR11: Spanish Writing Higher
Thu, 13 Nov 2025	13:00	YR11: Spanish Writing Foundation
Thu, 13 Nov 2025	13:00	YR11: History- Nazi Germany
Fri, 14 Nov 2025	09:00	YR11: Art
Fri, 14 Nov 2025	09:00	MOP UP MOCKS
Fri, 14 Nov 2025	13:00	MOP UP MOCKS

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WHY PRIORITISE THESE MOCKS?

1. We don't complete a full mock series due to time constraints on a 4-week programme. This is the only opportunity to be examined in this specific content.

2. These grades will form the main basis on which predicted grades for 6th Form/College references are based.

3. Building habits in advance will ensure that the cognitive load is lowered when we reach public examinations – follow the procedures now so that they are second nature.

4. Any revision input now will not be wasted. Spacing out learning will mean that anything you can commit to your long-term memory now will pay off next summer.

A plea – do not cheat yourself of an opportunity to get accurate feedback by researching any papers. It just means we can't then support you effectively.

ADAPTATIONS TO THE DAY

Examinations during the mock period will take place a 4 times:
9am
11:30am
1pm
1:15pm

This is due to timetabling constraints and the length of exams.

Any afternoon exam that impacts lunch will result in a change of the school day for those students – and lunch will always be moved to the start of P4 (12:30pm).

The school will be open from 7:30am every day during the mock examination period, with breakfast provided. There is no obligation to arrive early, but this could be an excellent routine to get into ahead of exams.

TIERING

Maths
Combined Science
Biology
Chemistry
Physics
French
Spanish
German
Home Languages

Different tiers of entry:

Foundation: Grades 1-5

Higher: Grades 4-9

Risk: Students who do not achieve Grade 4 in the Higher paper will be awarded a U. *January mock exam results inform tier of entry.

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POST-16 CHOICES

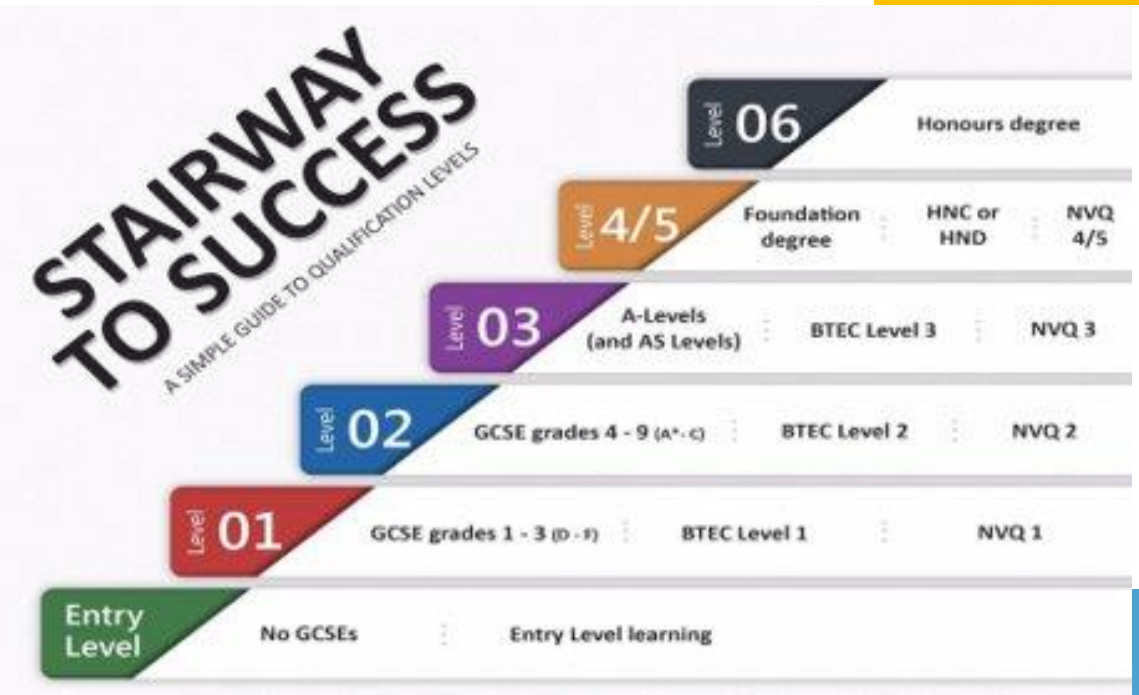
A Levels (Level 3) - Grade 5/6+ at GCSE

Level 3 BTEC courses - Grade 4/5 at GCSE

Level 2 BTEC courses - Grade 3/4 at GCSE

Level 1 BTEC courses - Grade 1/2 at GCSE

Entry Level course - no GCSE qualifications



ENGLISH

Examination Preparation Evening

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"You can't revise English"

MYTH

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Summer 2026 exams

AQA
Questions matter

8700

GCSE English Language

Paper 1 21st May
Paper 2 5th June

8702

GCSE English Literature

Paper 1 11th May
Paper 2 19th May

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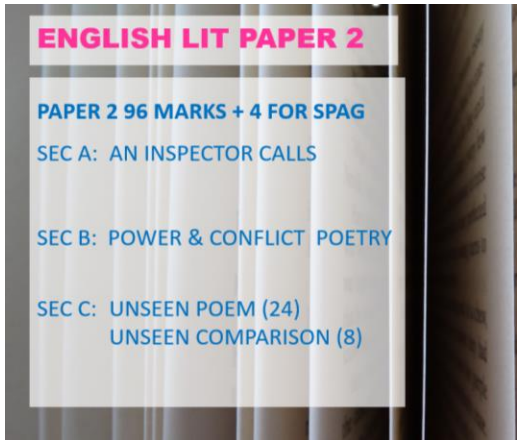
Forthcoming November mocks

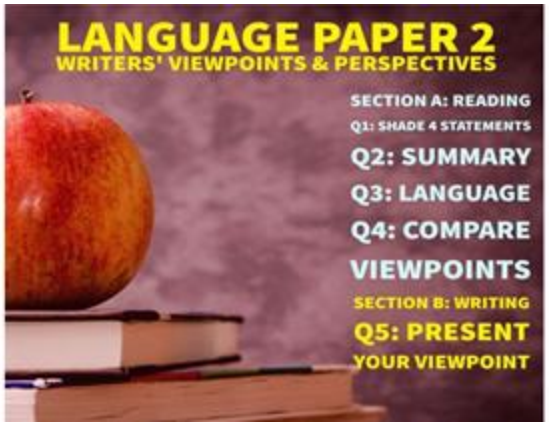
Literature: Monday 3rd November



Two 30-mark essays on set texts (closed book exam) and two 'smaller' essays on unseen poetry

Students need to prioritise Literature revision at home.

Language: Friday 7th November



40 marks for Section A Reading; 40 marks for Section B Writing

Writing is worth HALF the total GCSE Language grade - worth investing in!

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Testing half of the content now

Paper 1 Language and Paper 1 Literature will be tested in **March.**

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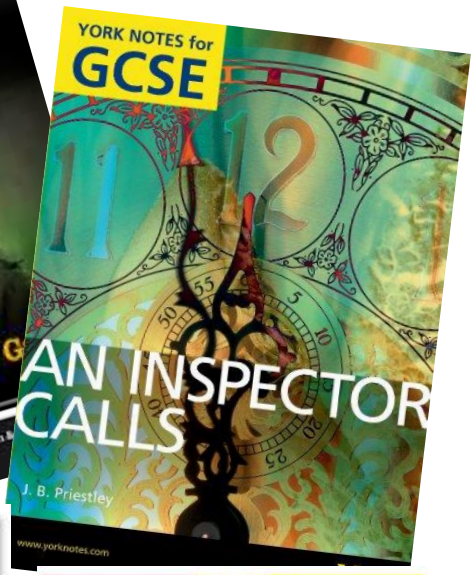
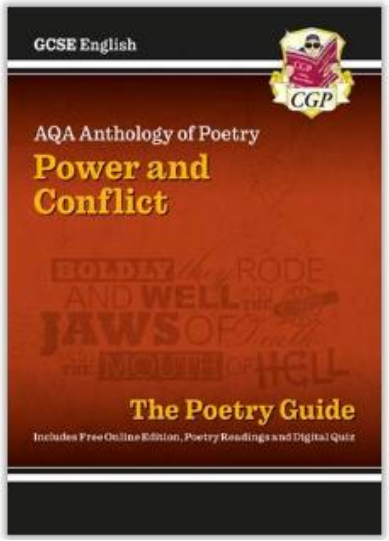
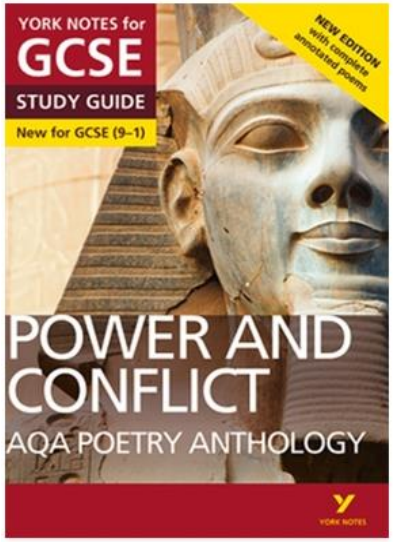
Revision: knowledge versus skills

- Students will have a taught strategy for every exam question, so they **know** how to approach it
- But the revision of **skills** will only be achieved by completing practice questions (a minimum of 8 marks in Language, and generally 30 marks in Literature)

Revision guides for knowledge





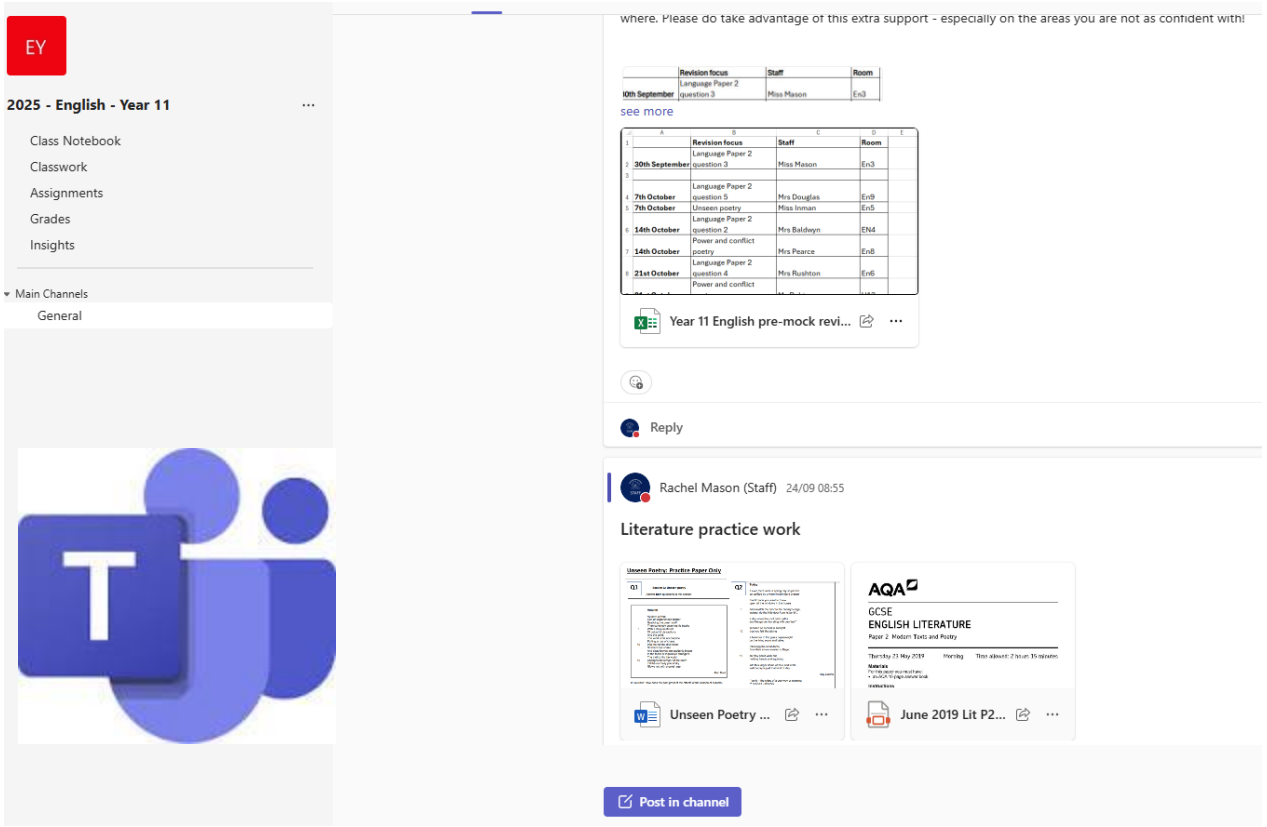


- **CGP** – highly visual – perhaps best for those aiming for **Grade 4/Grade 5**

- **York Notes** study guides perhaps best for those aiming for **Grade 6+**

How you can help:

- Read widely (fiction and non-fiction)
  Even just reading openings of texts of different genres – ask them questions like WHAT/HOW/WHY?
- Quiz on knowledge organisers – context, quotes, key words
- Time them to complete some practice answers
- Students ideally need highlighters for the exam – picking out different info for different questions



- Revision resources centrally compiled
- Key messages will be posted here

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What will English get me?

- It is a myth that students **need** English Language over Literature! You have TWO chances to get your English qualification!
- Students can go on to study English Language, English Literature, or a combined Lang/Literature course depending on the course offered. English also supports with any essay subject a student wishes to take post-16.
- A facilitating subject that opens doors – it demonstrates inference and the capacity to understand ideas created by a writer; the ability to express ideas in one's own writing not to mention skills of oracy.

Welcome to

MATHS

Examination Preparation Evening

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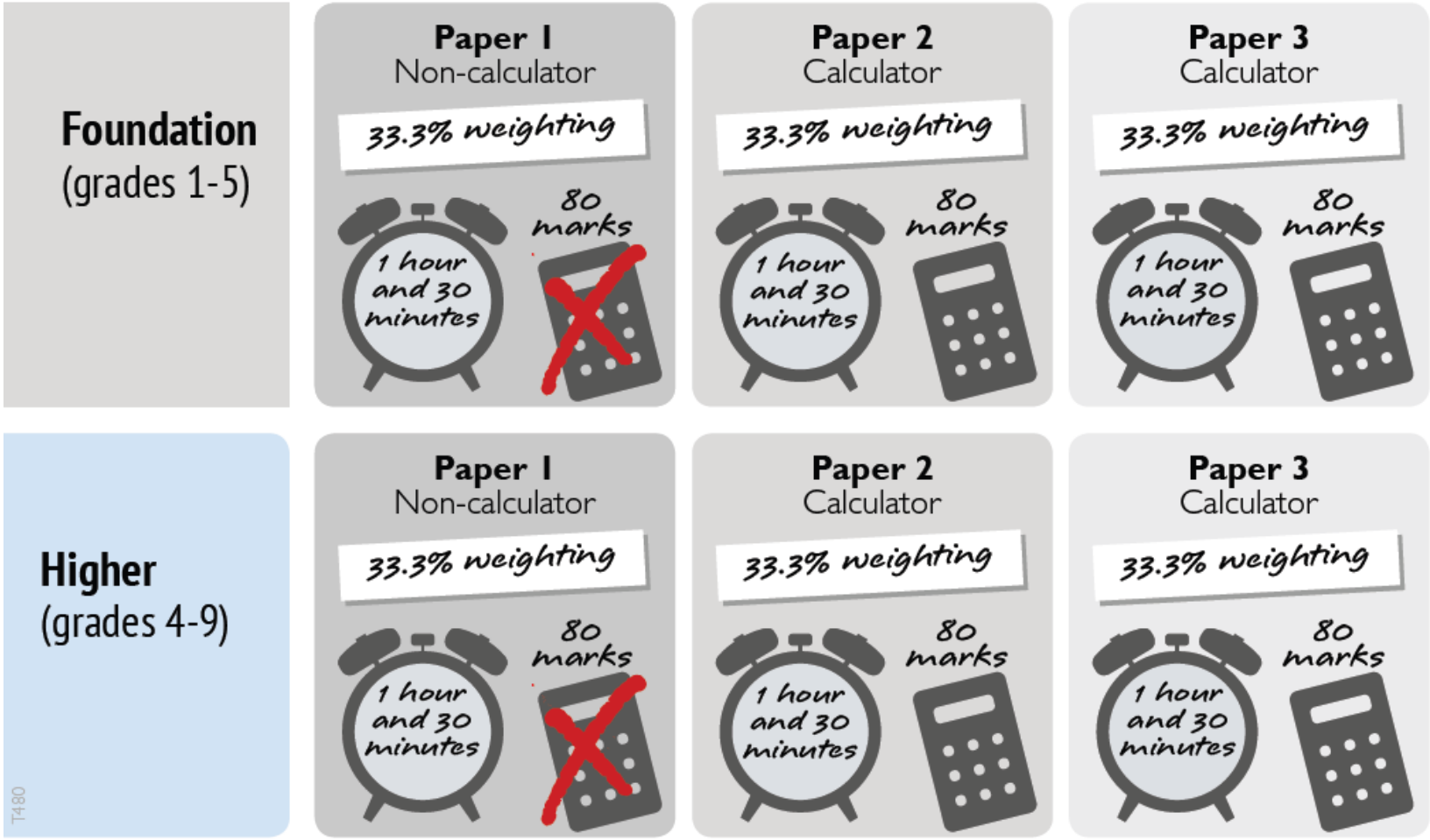
Foundation
(grades 1-5)
Paper 1
Non-calculator
33.3% weighting
1 hour and 30 minutes
80 marks
Paper 2
Calculator
33.3% weighting
1 hour and 30 minutes
80 marks
Paper 3
Calculator
33.3% weighting
1 hour and 30 minutes
80 marks
Higher
(grades 4-9)
Paper 1
Non-calculator
33.3% weighting
1 hour and 30 minutes
80 marks
Paper 2
Calculator
33.3% weighting
1 hour and 30 minutes
80 marks
Paper 3
Calculator
33.3% weighting
1 hour and 30 minutes
80 marks
T480

MATHS MOCKS

Mock Session 1

- Mon 3rd Nov (pm) Paper 1 Non Calculator
- Wed 5th Nov (am) Paper 2 Calculator
- Mon 10th Nov (am) Paper 3 Calculator

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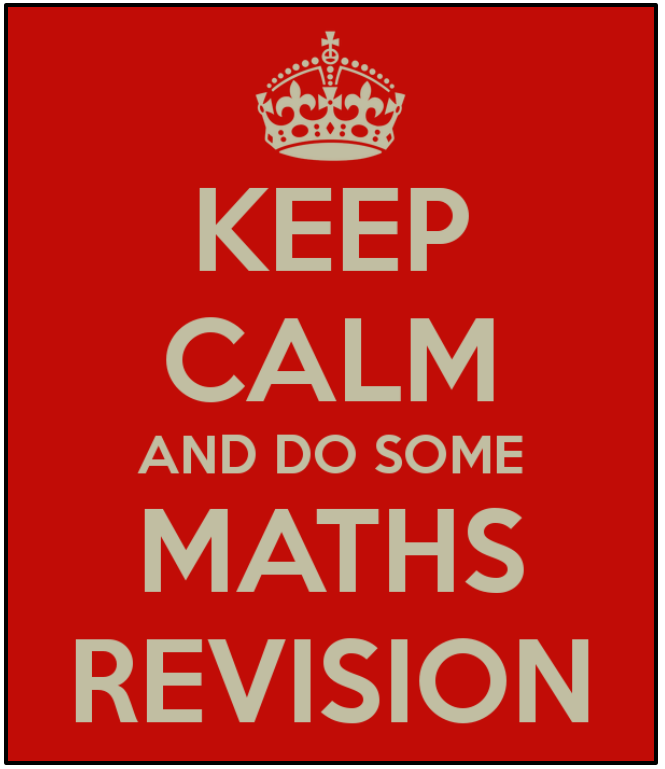
PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

Provisional dates for the summer 2026:

- P1 Thursday 14th May (am) NON-CALCULATOR
- P2 Wednesday 3rd June (am)
- P3 Wednesday 10th June (am)

All in the morning!



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Formulae Sheets

Foundation Tier Formulae Sheet

Perimeter, area and volume

Where a and b are the lengths of the parallel sides and h is their perpendicular separation:

Area of a trapezium $= \frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$

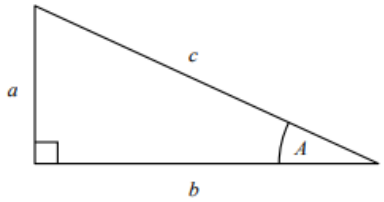
Volume of a prism = area of cross section × length

Where r is the radius and d is the diameter:

Circumference of a circle $= 2\pi r = \pi d$

Area of a circle $= \pi r^2$

Pythagoras' Theorem and Trigonometry



In any right-angled triangle where a, b and c are the length of the sides and c is the hypotenuse:

$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

In any right-angled triangle ABC where a, b and c are the length of the sides and c is the hypotenuse:

$\sin A = \frac{a}{c} \quad \cos A = \frac{b}{c} \quad \tan A = \frac{a}{b}$

Compound Interest

Where P is the principal amount, r is the interest rate over a given period and n is number of times that the interest is compounded:

Total accrued $= P\left(1+\frac{r}{100}\right)^n$

Probability

Where P (A) is the probability of outcome A and P (B) is the probability of outcome B:

P (A or B) = P (A) + P (B) – P (A and B)

END OF EXAM AID

Higher Tier Formulae Sheet

Perimeter, area and volume

Where a and b are the lengths of the parallel sides and h is their perpendicular separation:

Area of a trapezium $= \frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$

Volume of a prism = area of cross section × length

Where r is the radius and d is the diameter:

Circumference of a circle $= 2\pi r = \pi d$

Area of a circle $= \pi r^2$

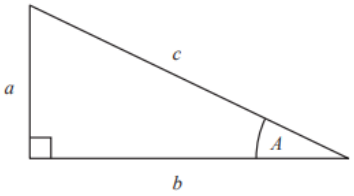
Quadratic formula

The solution of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

where $a \neq 0$

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Pythagoras' Theorem and Trigonometry



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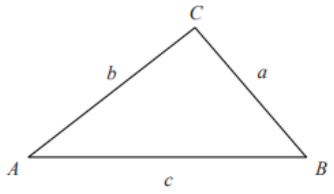


In any triangle ABC where a, b and c are the length of the sides:

sine rule: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$

cosine rule: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$

Area of triangle $= \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$

Compound Interest

Where P is the principal amount, r is the interest rate over a given period and n is number of times that the interest is compounded:

Total accrued $= P\left(1+\frac{r}{100}\right)^n$

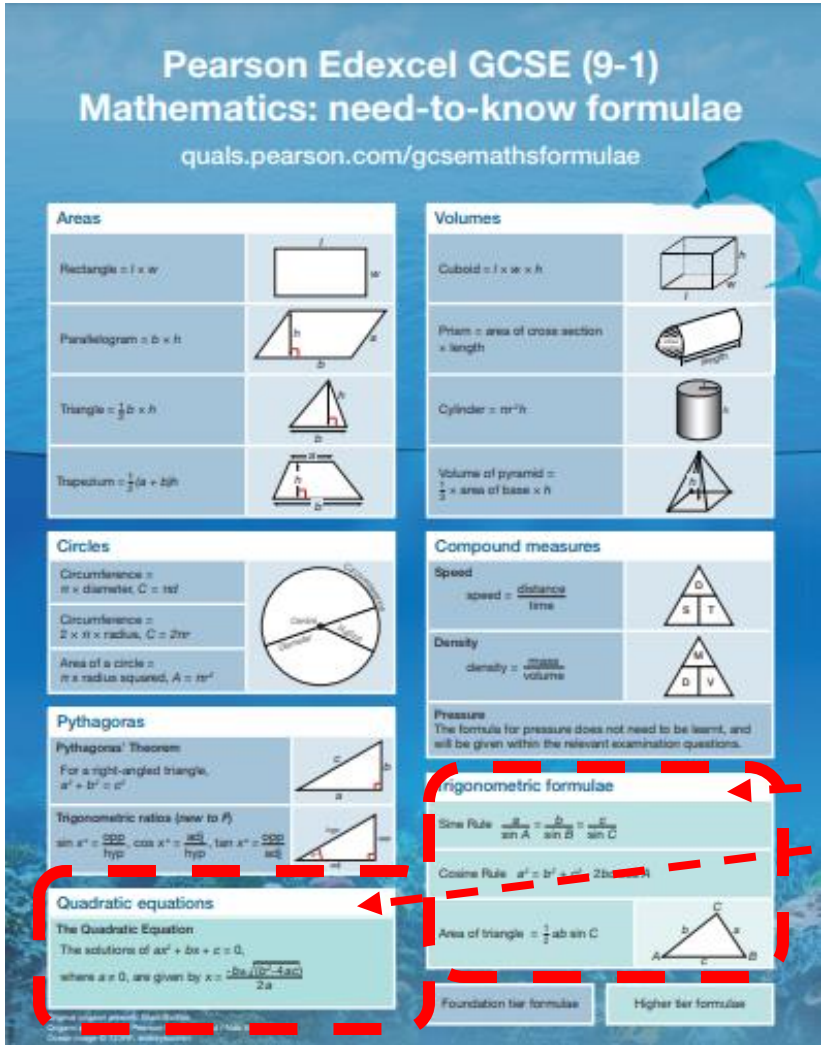
Probability

Where P (A) is the probability of outcome A and P (B) is the probability of outcome B:

P (A or B) = P (A) + P (B) – P (A and B)

P (A and B) = P (A given B) P(B)

END OF EXAM AID



Available at the end of this session
Please take one

Higher Tier ONLY

Equipment Required:

Scientific Calculator – preferably Casio

Whiteboard pens

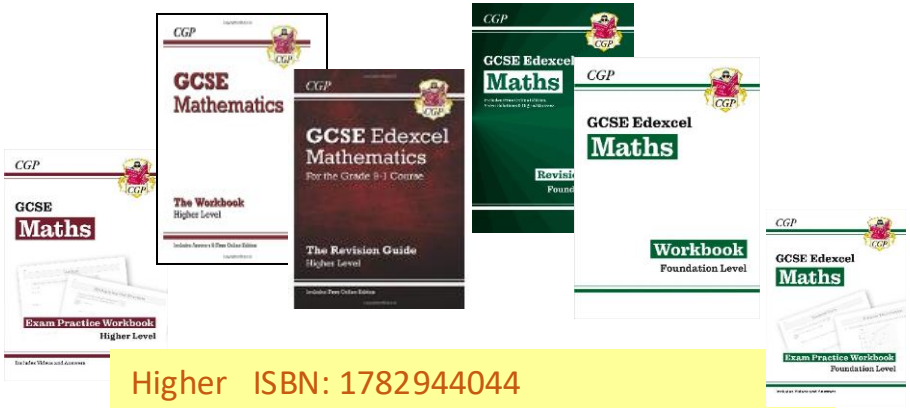
Compass

Protractor

Ruler

Black Pen

Pencil



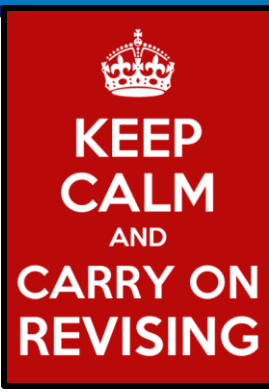
Higher ISBN: 1782944044
Foundation ISBN: 1782943914

Higher Workbook ISBN: 1782944036
Foundation Workbook ISBN: 1782943900

Higher Exam Practice ISBN: 1782943854
Foundation Exam Practice ISBN: 1782943994

Available from Amazon

How can you help with Maths?



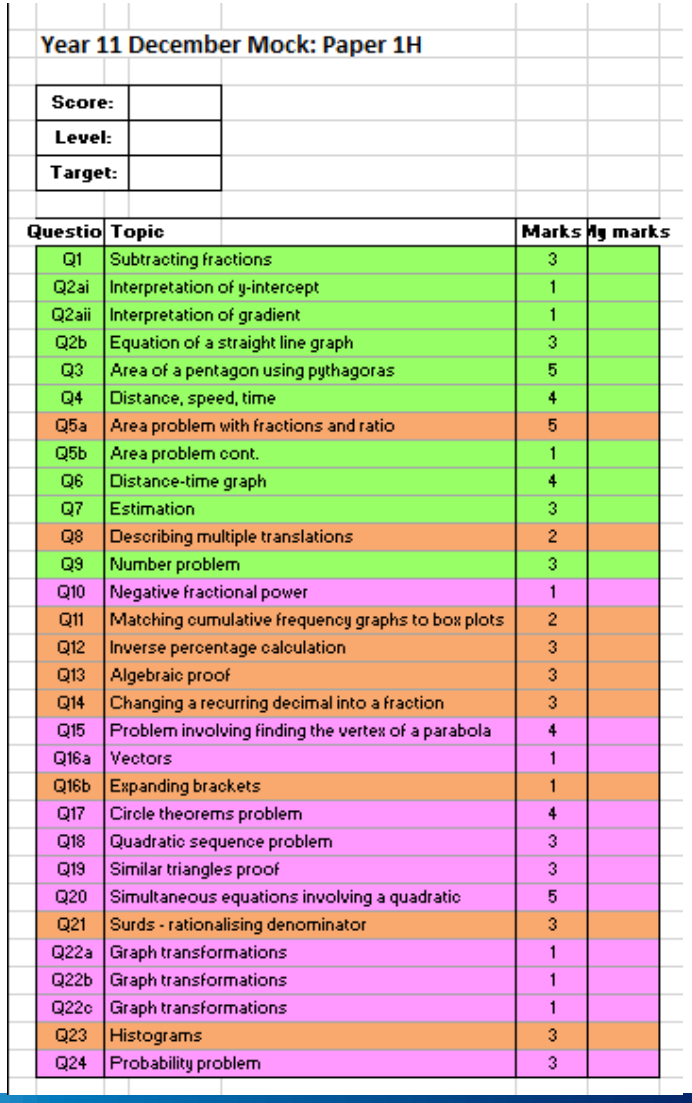
- Make sure they have all of their maths equipment
- Quiz them on key terms, formulae and **TIMES TABLES**
- Nearer to the exam help them with timings – “mark a minute”
- Look at their work to make sure that numbers are clear, working is coherent, and any sentences make sense
- Support them with marking their work accurately.

POST MOCKS SUPPORT

After mocks, all Y11 students will receive a QLA – Question Level Analysis

This is crucial information that should then inform their revision from December through to the next set of mock examinations.

Please do ensure they are referring to this.



Year 11 December Mock: Paper 1H

Score:	
Level:	
Target:	

Questio	Topic	Marks	My marks
Q1	Subtracting fractions	3	
Q2ai	Interpretation of y-intercept	1	
Q2aii	Interpretation of gradient	1	
Q2b	Equation of a straight line graph	3	
Q3	Area of a pentagon using pythagoras	5	
Q4	Distance, speed, time	4	
Q5a	Area problem with fractions and ratio	5	
Q5b	Area problem cont.	1	
Q6	Distance-time graph	4	
Q7	Estimation	3	
Q8	Describing multiple translations	2	
Q9	Number problem	3	
Q10	Negative fractional power	1	
Q11	Matching cumulative frequency graphs to box plots	2	
Q12	Inverse percentage calculation	3	
Q13	Algebraic proof	3	
Q14	Changing a recurring decimal into a fraction	3	
Q15	Problem involving finding the vertex of a parabola	4	
Q16a	Vectors	1	
Q16b	Expanding brackets	1	
Q17	Circle theorems problem	4	
Q18	Quadratic sequence problem	3	
Q19	Similar triangles proof	3	
Q20	Simultaneous equations involving a quadratic	5	
Q21	Surds - rationalising denominator	3	
Q22a	Graph transformations	1	
Q22b	Graph transformations	1	
Q22c	Graph transformations	1	
Q23	Histograms	3	
Q24	Probability problem	3	

AVAILABLE SITES

- Corbett Maths

No Code needed.

- Just Maths

Login – HuishStudent
Password - Huish

- Maths Genie

No Code needed.

- Onmaths

You can set up an account so that it remembers what you have done

- Pearson Revise

Log in using your normal school login

- Year 11 Teams
- Huish Maths Department Website

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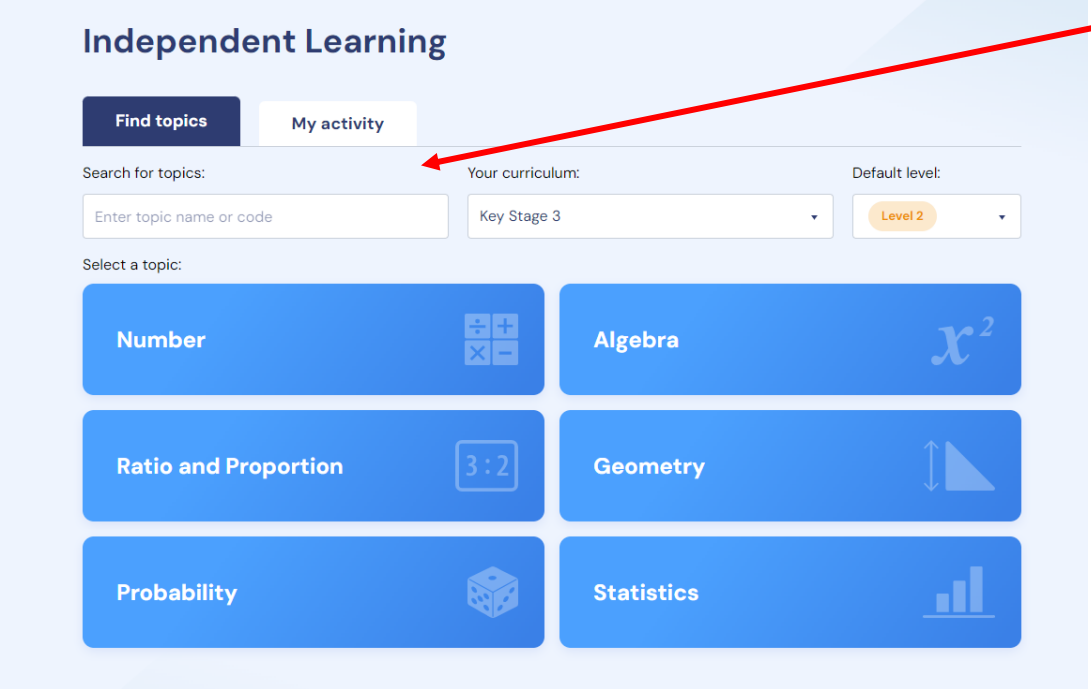
SPARX



Find the appropriate video clip

Log into SPARX

Sparx Maths

Type the clip number (U488)into the search bar and off you go…

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USING PAST PAPERS

There are lots of papers available on the Internet and nearer the time we will provide a past paper schedule along with lots of papers:

1. It is important that you don't just do the questions you can do – it is more important to find out how to do the ones you can't do.

2. Make sure you mark them – mark schemes are also provided. Understand the mark scheme helps you to understand how marks are gained and lost

3. If you continue to struggle on a topic, make a note and bring it in to ask a Maths teacher – any one of them will help you!

4. Try to build up to "a mark a minute" to practise timing

Top Tips:

1. The best way to revise GCSE Maths is to DO lots of Maths

2. Revise lots of different topics in rotation – this helps with recall

3. Gradually reduce reliance on notes

4. Don't throw away easy marks – make sure you know your bread and butter questions.

Where will Maths get me?

- Not getting at least a grade 4 in the summer will mean that you will have to keep retaking at college until you achieve a grade 4 or until you are 18!

- Grade 4+ you can do Maths in context – Core Maths
- Grade 7+ you can do A level Maths
- Grade 8 + you can do A level Further Maths

- Maths is a facilitating subject and extremely highly regarded by employers and universities. It demonstrates skills in logical thinking, strategy and problem solving

- It just helps to make the world make sense!!!

Y11 Exam Information

Science

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KEY DATES

	Biology	Chemistry	Physics
Mock 1 Paper 1	Tuesday 4th Nov	Thursday 6th Nov	Tuesday 11th November
Mock Paper 2	Feb/March		

	Biology	Chemistry	Physics
Paper 1	12th May 2026	18th May 2025	2nd June 2026
Paper 2	8th June 2026	12th June 2026	15th June 2026

GCSE Combined Science: Trilogy

Biology 1	Chemistry 1	Physics 1
1 exam	1 exam	1 exam
1hr 15mins	1hr 15mins	1hr 15mins
70 marks	70 marks	70 marks
16.7%	16.7%	16.7%
Biology 2	**Chemistry 2**	**Physics 2**
1 exam	1 exam	1 exam
1hr 15mins	1hr 15mins	1hr 15mins
70 marks	70 marks	70 marks
16.7%	16.7%	16.7%

GCSE Triple Science

Biology 1
1 exam
1hr 45mins
100 marks
50%

Biology 2
1 exam
1hr 45mins
100 marks
50%

Chemistry 1
1 exam
1hr 45mins
100 marks
50%

Chemistry 2
1 exam
1hr 45mins
100 marks
50%

Physics 1
1 exam
1hr 45mins
100 marks
50%

Physics 2
1 exam
1hr 45mins
100 marks
50%

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Mock 1 Topics

Biology

- Cell Biology
- Organisation
- Infection and Response
- Bioenergetics

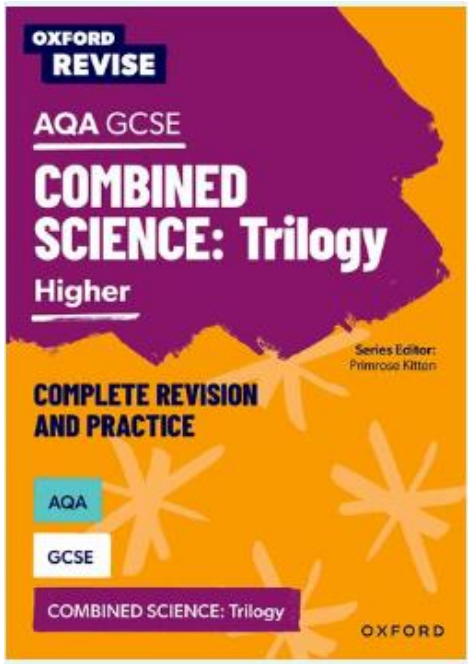
Chemistry

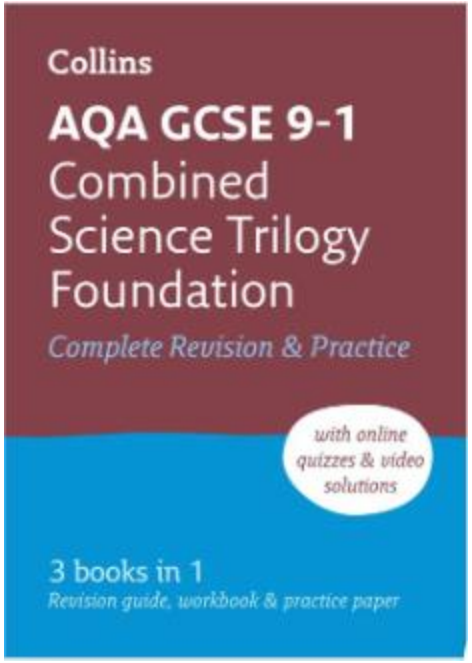
- Atomic structure, and the Periodic table
- Bonding, structure and the properties of matter
- Quantitative chemistry
- Chemical changes
- Energy changes

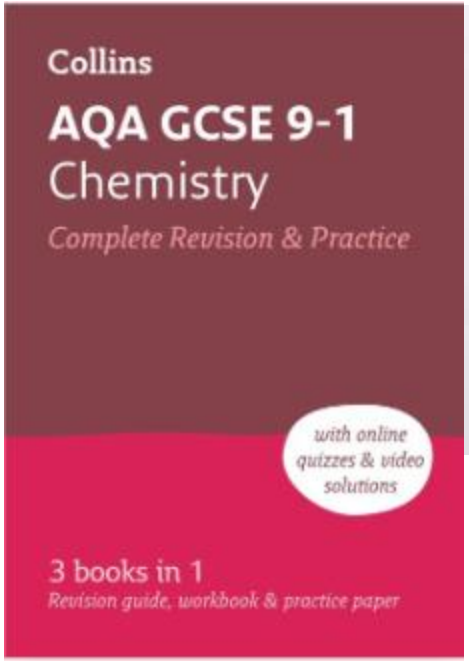
Physics

- Energy
- Electricity
- Particle model of matter
- Atomic structure

Revision Resources







- Exercise books
- Revision guides
- Online Knowledge Organisers
- Retrieval revision quizzes

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Revision Resources

- Pearson Revise
- Seneca
- Sparx Science
- BBC bitesize
- Cognito

Retrieval quizzes

Cell structures and microscopy

Question	Answer
1. What are the typical features of a eukaryotic cell?	Cell membranes, organelles, DNA in a nucleus
2. Give an example of a eukaryotic cell	Plant or animal cell
3. Give an example of a prokaryotic cell	Bacteria
4. How do prokaryotic cells compare with eukaryotic cells in terms of size?	Prokaryotic cells are smaller
5. What is different about the genetic material of bacteria?	It is not contained in a nucleus – it is free floating in the cytoplasm
6. What are the additional loops of DNA in bacteria called?	Plasmids
7. Name three cell parts often found in plant cells but not in animal cells	Cell wall, vacuole, chloroplasts
8. What is the function of the chloroplast?	Photosynthesis takes place here
9. What is contained in the vacuole?	Sap
10. What is the function of the cell wall?	Strength and support
11. What is the cell wall made of?	Cellulose
12 What is the function of the cell membrane?	Control what enters and leaves the cell
13. Where in a cell does respiration take place?	Mitochondria
14. What is the function of the ribosomes?	Making proteins
15. Name 3 structures found in a plant cell but not in an animal cell	Vacuole, chloroplast, cell wall
16. Which part of the microscope does the slide sit	Stage

HOW CAN PARENTS HELP?

Cognito Science – videos and quizzes

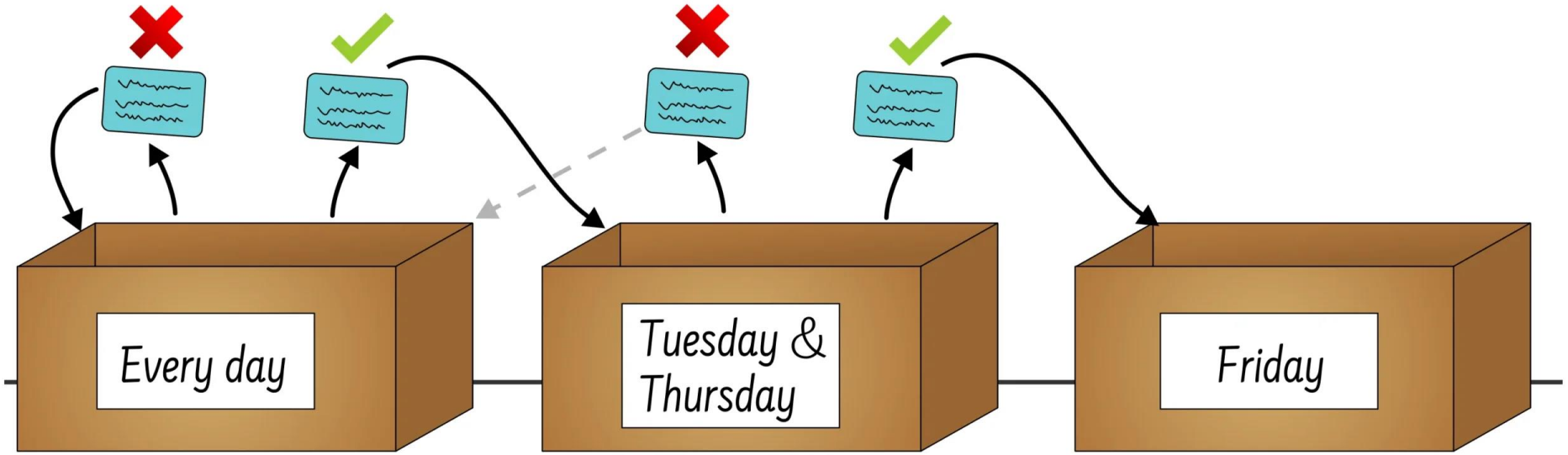
https://cognitoedu.org/dashboard

Physics and maths tutor – exam questions and answers

https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/

Facilitate attendance at P6 revision lessons

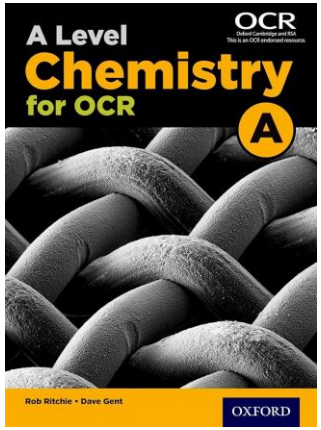
Get in touch with teachers if you need anything

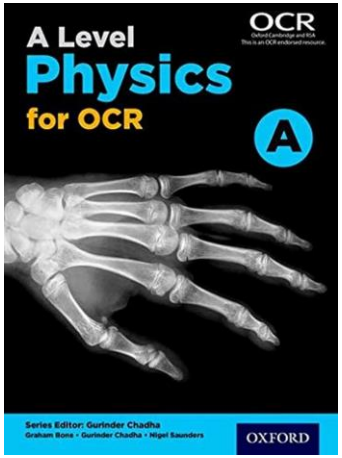

Every day
Tuesday &
Thursday
Friday

POST-16 OPPORTUNITIES

Huish Sixth in Science:

- A level Biology
- A level Chemistry
- A level Physics





Y11 Exam Information

Eduqas Religious Studies GCSE

Route A

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NOVEMBER MOCK EXAMINATION

- Wednesday 5th November
- One Paper
- One Hour
- 60 Marks
- Component Three - Islam, Beliefs and Practices

FINAL EXAM OVERVIEW

Component 1

2 hr

120 marks

50%

Religious, Philosophical and Ethical Studies in the Modern World (Themes)

Theme 1: Relationships
Theme 2: Life and Death
Theme 3: Good and Evil
Theme 4: Human Rights

Component 2

1 hr

60 marks

25%

Study of Christianity

Beliefs, Teachings and Practices

Component 3

1 hr

60 marks

25%

Study of Islam

Beliefs, Teachings and Practices

EXAM STRUCTURE

- Themes Paper = 4 'sets' of questions (one on each theme)
- Religion Papers = 2 'set's of questions (one on beliefs, one of practices)
- A 'set' of questions includes:

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
2 MARKS	5 MARKS	8 MARKS	15 MARKS
DEFINE + EXPLAIN	DESCRIBE	EXPLAIN (IMPACT & IMPORTANCE)	DISCUSS

TYPES OF EXAM QUESTIONS – (A)

- 2 marks
- Define key concept and give an example
- Examples include:

'What is meant by contraception?'
Contraception is the intentional prevention of pregnancy through artificial or natural means, for example a condom.

'What do Muslims mean by 'prophethood'?
Prophethood means the belief that Allah chooses prophets to teach and guide people to live according to His will, for example Prophet Muhammad (pbuh).

'What do Christians mean by 'omnibenevolent'?
Omnibenevolent means that God is all-loving. He is perfectly good towards everyone.

TYPES OF EXAM QUESTIONS – (B)

- 5 marks
- Detailed description
- Example:

  Describe Muslim beliefs about Isa.

  Muslims believe that Isa (Jesus) was a prophet, not the Son of God. He was born to Maryam (Mary) through a miracle, as she was a virgin. Muslims believe Isa performed miracles by the will of Allah, such as healing the sick and raising the dead. They also believe that he was not crucified, but taken up to heaven by Allah, and that he will return at the end of time to restore justice and defeat evil.

TYPES OF EXAM QUESTIONS – (C)

- 8 marks
- 2X PEEL paragraphs (Point, Evidence, Explanation, Link to Impact)

•Example:

Explain, from either two religions or two religious traditions, beliefs about the nature and purpose of sex.

Many Christians believe that sex is a gift from God that should be enjoyed within marriage. This is because the Bible teaches that "a man will leave his father and mother and be united to his wife, and the two will become one flesh" (Genesis 2:24). This shows that sex is holy and unites a married couple in love and commitment. Christians also believe that one purpose of sex is procreation, as seen in the command to "be fruitful and multiply." Therefore, many Christians choose to wait until marriage to have sex and reject adultery or promiscuity, as they believe sex should reflect love, faithfulness, and God's plan for family life.

Most Muslims believe that sex is a natural act created by Allah for pleasure and procreation within marriage. The Qur'an teaches that spouses are "a garment for one another" (Qur'an 2:187), meaning sex expresses love, protection, and closeness between husband and wife. Sex outside marriage (zina) is forbidden, as it goes against Allah's commands and harms the moral structure of society. This belief influences Muslims to value chastity, avoid premarital sex, and see marriage as the only lawful place for sexual activity, showing obedience to Allah and respect for family life.

TYPES OF EXAM QUESTIONS – (D)

- 15 marks (+ 6 SPAG Christianity Paper)
- Introduction, 2X PEEL paragraphs (FOR and AGAINST) and Conclusion
- Example:'Beliefs about heaven are the most important Christian beliefs.' Discuss this statement, showing that you have **considered more than one point of view.** (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.)

Heaven is believed by Christians to be a place of eternal life with God after death. The word "important" refers to beliefs that are central or essential to faith. The debate is whether the belief in heaven is the most important Christian belief, or whether other beliefs, such as the resurrection of Jesus or love for others, are more central to Christianity.

Many Christians believe that heaven is the ultimate goal and reward for living a faithful life. The Bible describes heaven as a place where "there will be no more death or mourning or crying or pain" (Revelation 21:4). This gives Christians hope, especially during times of suffering, and reminds them that this life is not the end. It also influences Christians to follow moral teachings, show compassion, and live according to God's will, as they believe these actions will lead to eternal life with Him.

However, other Christians argue that beliefs about Jesus' death and resurrection are more important than heaven itself. St Paul wrote, "If Christ has not been raised, our faith is useless" (1 Corinthians 15:14), showing that the resurrection is central to salvation. Without Jesus' resurrection, there would be no promise of heaven. This means faith in Jesus and his saving power is more fundamental than belief in the afterlife. It also impacts how Christians live, encouraging them to focus on developing their relationship with God through worship, prayer, and acts of love, rather than simply aiming for heaven as a reward.

Although belief in heaven is comforting and gives purpose, it depends on other key Christian beliefs. Heaven is seen as the result of salvation, which comes through faith in Jesus and living a life of love. Jesus taught that the greatest commandments are to "love God" and "love your neighbour," suggesting that love, not heaven, is at the heart of Christian faith.

In conclusion, while belief in heaven is very important as it gives Christians hope and motivation, the most convincing view is that belief in Jesus' resurrection and God's love are more central. These beliefs are the foundation of Christianity and make the hope of heaven possible.

RESOURCE LOCATION

GCSE Religious Studies | Eduqas

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Knowledge organisers

1. NATURE OF GOD		
Omni-benevolent	All-loving	God promises a "wounded victor" will defeat the serpent."
Omniscient	All-knowing	***"Even the very hairs on your head are numbered."***
Omnipotent	All-powerful	God created world ***'ex nihilo'***
The Trinity	Father, Son and Holy Spirit	***"If you have seen me, you have seen the Father"***
THE PROBLEM OF EVIL		
Epicurus	"If God is omnipotent and omnibenevolent, why does evil and suffering exist?	
CHRISTIAN RESPONSES		
Genesis 3- Free Will	Ate from Tree of Knowledge of Good & Evil. Caused sin to enter into the world. **Evil= human fault.**	
Theodicy of Job	Job tested by Satan- told by wife to "curse God and die"- God asks Jobs impossible questions- accepts God's wisdom	

3. CREATION		
GENESIS 1		
Ex Nihilo	From nothing	'God said ***"Let there be light"***
Creation	6 days	***'and on the 7th day, God rested.'***
Imago Dei	Image of God	***"he created them in His image."***
GENESIS 2		
Adam	Made from dust, given a soul ***("breath of life")***	
Eve	Made from Adam's rib, made as a '**companion** for Adam	
ROLE AND NATURE OF HUMANS OF HUMANS		
Nature	Made in the image of God (Imago Dei) but sinful by nature- original sin.	
Role	To procreate & rule over nature *("fill the earth and subdue it")*	
Trinity	• ***Father***= *The Creator, overseer of all creation and humans* • ***'The Word'***= *Jesus, "In the beginning was the Word"* • ***Spirit***= *Holy Spirit e.g. "breath of life"*	

4. INTERPRETATIONS OF CREATION	
MODERN PROGRESSIVE	
Genesis = ancient myth	God did **not** make the universe in exactly 7 days. ***"yom"***= Hebrew- 'period of time.
Evolution	God started evolution 4.5 billion years ago and **guides** it through **Theistic-Guided Evolution**
The Big Bang	God **caused** the Big Bang ***Ex nihilo*** (God made the world from nothing)
FUNDAMENTALIST	
Creationism	The Genesis story is **100%** accurate. ***'Scripture is God-breathed'***
Young Earth	Earth= **10,000** years old- Biblical family tree traced to Adam
Evolution	Evolution is a myth/lie- 6 days.

5. LIFE OF JESUS	
Isaiah	Old Testament prophet who made predictions about a 'messiah'
"born of a virgin"	Jesus born to Mary who was a virgin
"He will be pierced for our transgressions"	Roman soldiers pierced Jesus' side with a spear to check he had died/prove he was human.
LIFE OF JESUS	
Incarnation- God in human form e.g. the birth of Jesus. • Gabriel announced to Mary/born in a stable • ***"If you have seen me, you have seen the Father"***	
Crucifixion - Jesus' death on a cross • Carried his own cross/ Crown of thorns/ Pierced with spear by Romans/ Died to forgive human sins ***"Forgive them Father for they know not what they do"***	
Resurrection- When Jesus rose from the dead 3 days after death • Empty tomb found by 2 women/ Appeared to people with 'stigmata' / Doubting Thomas touched his wound ***"He appeared to more than 500 brothers and sisters"***	
Ascension- Jesus physically ascended back up to Heaven • 40 days after resurrection from a hill in Bethany ***"I will be with you always"***	

6. SALVATION		
Atonement	Jesus' death healing the rift between us and God.	
Salvation	To be saved from sin and death	
Catholic	Follow **sacraments e.g. baptism, eucharist**	Jesus set the perfect example (e.g. ***baptised in River Jordan)***
Quaker	**Help** others	***Parable of sheep and goats***
Protestant (Church of England)	**Believe** in Jesus **(faith)**	***"Whoever believes in me shall never die"***
GRACE AND HOLY SPIRIT		
Grace	The Holy Spirit carries God's grace **(mercy)** and helps people get saved.	

7. ESCHATOLOGY (AFTERLIFE)		
Bodily resurrection	We will be raised with immortal bodies	***"The body is sown perishable and raised imperishable"***
Jesus as the Judge	Jesus will save those who have helped others.	***Parable of Sheep and Goats ("When I was hungry you fed me")***
	Traditional View: Physical	**Contemporary view: Spiritual**
Heaven	* Rapture- We will physically ascend to Heaven (as Jesus did) **** God created the "Heavens and the Earth"*** * God's dwelling, angels, a new "tree of life."	* A feeling of closeness to God- "Heaven is within you" * Universalism- All souls will eventually experience Heaven.
Hell	* An eternal place of torture & darkness. **** "Weeping and gnashing of teeth"***	*Sinners will not be resurrected. ****"Sinners will not reach eternal life"***

HOW CAN PARENTS HELP?

- **Show interest:** Ask what topic they're revising, discuss ideas or engage in debate at the dinner table. Exercise curiousity – ask your child to explain 'why'.
- **2-mark questions:** Test key terms – flashcards - keyword on one side, definition on the other.
- **5-mark questions:** Ask your child to describe or explain beliefs using connectives (*because*, *this means*).
- **8-mark questions:** Encourage your child to explain two religious views – compare similarities/differences.
- **15-mark questions:** Encourage mini debates – ask for both sides and your child's final opinion. Ask them to evidence and justify viewpoints.
- **Use tools:** Test flashcards, stick key quotes on Post-its, or quiz them on past paper questions.
- **Encourage motivation:** Praise effort, celebrate progress, and link topics to real-life issues.