Section 1 Christian beliefs

Topic 1.1.1 The Trinity

1. What is the Nicene Creed?
   d) A statement about the Trinity

2. What is monotheism?
   c) Belief in one God

3. An act against God’s will is known as:
   b) sin

4. What is the official teaching of the Catholic Church known as?
   c) Catechism

Topic 1.1.2 The creation of the universe and of humanity

1. Knowing who you are and why you are here is:
   c) self-knowledge

2. Christians who believe the Bible is God’s words are called:
   c) literalists

3. Being able to choose between good and evil requires:
   b) free will

4. Christians who believe the Bible needs re-interpreting in light of the modern world are:
   a) liberals

Topic 1.1.3 The incarnation

1. The academic study of God and religious ideas is known as:
   c) theology

2. Deliverance from sin and its consequences is known as:
   b) salvation

3. The belief that Jesus was not conceived through sex is central to the idea of:
   d) virgin birth

4. The belief that God took human form in Jesus is known as:
   a) incarnation

Topic 1.1.4 The last days of Jesus’ life

1. The ascension was when:
   b) Jesus Christ returned to heaven

2. Blasphemy means:
   c) speaking disrespectfully about God

3. Which of these did Jesus not do at the Last Supper?
   b) Prophesied his ascension

4. Which of these events do Christians believe did not happen on Easter Day?
   c) Jesus told his disciples to wait in Jerusalem for the Holy Spirit

Topic 1.1.5 The nature of salvation

1. Reconciliation is:
   b) bringing together people who were opposed to each other

2. Atonement is:
   a) reconciliation between God and humans

3. Faith is:
   b) firm belief without logical proof

4. Sin is:
   d) an act that is against God’s will

Topic 1.1.6 Christian eschatology

1. Beliefs about life after death are referred to as:
   b) eschatology

2. The belief that, at death, the body dies but the soul lives on in a spiritual world is known as:
   a) immortality of the soul

3. The belief that after death, the body stays in the grave until the end of the world, when it is raised, is known as:
   d) resurrection

4. The place where Catholics believe souls go after death to be purified is called:
   c) purgatory

Topic 1.1.7 The problem of evil and suffering

1. Suffering caused by actions done by humans is called:
   d) moral suffering
Topic 1.1.8 Solutions to the problem of evil and suffering

1. What does the vale of soul making response claim?  
   a) Suffering is justified by God because if humans are to improve their souls, they need to experience evil and suffering in order to become good people.  
2. What is the name of the book of the Old Testament which contains 150 sacred songs?  
   d) Psalms  
3. What are intercessionary prayers?  
   d) Prayers asking for God’s help for other people  
4. What is the state of being very moral and spiritual called?  
   b) Holiness

Section 2 Marriage and the family

Topic 1.2.1 Marriage

1. Christians believe that marriage was:  
   b) created by God at the beginning of the world  
2. Marriage is one of the seven sacraments for:  
   a) catholic Christians  
3. Humanists and atheists:  
   c) think sex and marriage are up to the individual  
4. Marriage to only one person at the same time is known as:  
   c) monogamy

Topic 1.2.2 Sexual relationships

1. Sex before marriage is known as:  
   c) pre-marital sex  
2. A couple living together in a sexual relationship without being married is known as:  
   a) cohabitation  
3. A sexual relationship between a married person and someone other than their marriage partner is:  
   d) extra-marital sex

Topic 1.2.3 Families

1. Food, drink and clothing are:  
   c) material needs  
2. Housing and shelter from the elements are:  
   a) physical needs  
3. The standards of good and evil, which govern people’s behaviour and choices, are known as:  
   d) moral values  
4. Two separate families joined together by a parent from one family marrying a parent from the other family are described as:  
   d) a blended family

Topic 1.2.4 Support for the family in the local parish

1. Who is responsible for all the churches in a diocese?  
   c) A bishop  
2. What name is given to those who have been ordained by the Church?  
   c) Clergy  
3. Who is responsible for a parish church?  
   b) The parish priest

Topic 1.2.5 Family planning

1. Which of these methods of contraception are Catholics allowed to use?  
   c) NFP  
2. Which of these is not a benefit of artificial contraception?  
   b) Decrease in the number of divorces  
3. Why do non-Catholic Christians allow all forms of contraception?  
   b) Contraception is not mentioned in the Bible  
4. Why does the Catholic Church oppose artificial methods of contraception?  
   c) They separate the two purposes of sex

Topic 1.2.6 Divorce and remarriage

1. Civil divorce is:  
   d) a divorce according to the law of the country  
2. Annulment is:  
   c) a declaration by the Church that a marriage was never a true marriage  
3. The Catholic Church does not allow divorce because:  
   c) marriage is a sacrament  
4. Non-Catholic Christians allow divorce because:  
   b) they think it is often the lesser of two evils
Topic 1.2.7 Equality of men and women in the family

1 St Paul says in Galatians 3 that:
   c) in Christ there is neither male nor female
2 Genesis 1 says that:
   a) men and women are equal
3 St Paul says in Ephesians that:
   b) wives should submit to their husbands
4 Genesis 2–3 say that:
   d) woman was created out of man, so woman is subordinate to man

Topic 1.2.8 Gender prejudice and discrimination

1 Gender prejudice is:
   a) believing that one sex is superior to another, based on feelings rather than evidence
2 Gender discrimination is:
   c) treating people differently because of their sex
3 The act of making a priest is called:
   c) ordinance
4 An extraordinary minister is:
   d) a non-ordained person who assists the work of priests

Section 3 Living the Christian life

Topic 1.3.1 Worship

1 People ordained for religious duties in Christian Churches are known as:
   c) clergy
2 The people assembled for worship are known as the:
   d) congregation
3 A list of Bible readings to be read at certain times of the year is called a:
   a) lectionary
4 A set form of public worship is known as a:
   b) liturgy

Topic 1.3.2 The role of the sacraments in Christian life

1 Absolution is:
   b) a priest/minister assuring someone that their sins have been forgiven
2 The chalice is:
   b) a large cup/goblet for communion wine
3 Chrism is:
   c) oil used for baptism and confirmation

Topic 1.3.3 The nature and purpose of prayer

1 Prayers when people try to achieve communion with God are called:
   a) contemplation
2 Prayers saying sorry for sins and asking God’s forgiveness are called:
   b) confession
3 Prayers asking for God’s help are called:
   d) supplication
4 Prayers when people simply think about religious matters are called:
   c) meditation

Topic 1.3.4 Pilgrimage

1 The Cenacle is:
   a) the Upper Room in Jerusalem where the Last Supper took place
2 A relic is:
   c) part of a dead saint’s body or belongings
3 Ecumenical is:
   b) promoting Christian unity
4 Veneration is:
   d) treating with deep religious respect

Topic 1.3.5 Christian religious celebrations

1 Incarnation is:
   b) the belief that God took human form in Jesus
2 Nonconformist is:
   c) a Protestant in England who is not a member of the Church of England
3 Advent is:
   a) the season before Christmas, remembering the first coming of Jesus and that he will come again
4 Salvation is:
   d) the act of delivering from sin or saving from evil

Topic 1.3.6 The future of the Church

1 The Alpha course is:
   c) tries to convert non-churchgoers to Christianity
2 Colonisation is:
   b) one race or culture occupying another
3 Evangelisation is:
   d) seeking to convert to Christianity

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4 The Great Commission is:
c) Jesus’ last command to his disciples to go out and convert the world

**Topic 1.3.7 The importance of the local church**

1 A group of Christians who join together learn from each other about issues facing Christians is called:
d) A support group
2 Working for cooperation between the Churches and eventual Church unity is called:
c) Ecumenism
3 A charitable organisation that distributes food to people having insufficient money for food is called a:
c) Food Bank
4 A talk on a religious subject [usually based on a Bible passage] is called a:
c) Sermon

**Topic 1.3.8 The worldwide Church**

1 In which of these countries are Christians more likely to face persecution?
c) Sudan
2 Who said, ‘But the greatest of these is love’?
b) St Paul
3 Which of the following tries to improve trading conditions for producers in developing countries?
b) Fairtrade
4 Someone appointed to look after something on behalf of someone else is a:
c) steward

**Section 4 Matters of life and death**

**Topic 1.4.1 Origins and value of the universe**

1 What is a commodity?
b) Something that humans need or want
2 What is cosmology?
c) A study or explanation of the origins of the universe
3 What is Apparent Age?
a) The idea that the world would have looked billions of years old when it was only a second old
4 What is creationism?
d) Belief that the universe, and humans, were created in the way the Bible says

**Topic 1.4.2 The sanctity of life**

1 The death penalty for a crime is called:
d) capital punishment
2 If something is lawful it is called:
b) legitimate
3 Refusing to fight in wars is called:
c) pacifism
4 The belief that life is holy and belongs to God is called:
a) sanctity of life

**Topic 1.4.3 The origins and value of human life**

1 The idea that when Adam disobeyed God by eating the forbidden fruit, sin came into the world, is known as:
c) the Fall of Man
2 Experts in the study of heredity and genes are known as:
b) geneticists
3 The idea that life evolved through mutations better fitted to the environment surviving and the least fit dying out, is known as:
d) natural selection
4 Scientists who study fossils are known as:
a) palaeontologists

**Topic 1.4.4 The issue of abortion**

1 The right to have an abortion whatever the woman’s reasons is called:
b) abortion on demand
2 The name given to those who support a woman’s right to abortion is:
a) pro-choice
3 The fertilisation of the egg by the sperm is known as:
d) conception
4 The name given to those who think abortion should be banned is:
c) pro-life

**Topic 1.4.5 Death and the afterlife**

1 The idea that the soul lives on after the death of the body is called:
b) immortality of the soul
2 People who claim to be able to communicate with the spirit world are called:
c) mediums
3 Unexplained things which are thought to have spiritual causes are called:
c) paranormal
4 The belief that, after death, souls are reborn in a new body, is called:
b) reincarnation
### Topic 1.4.6 Non-religious arguments against life after death

1. Regulating people's behaviour so that they conform with the rules of a society is known as:  
   - **d)** social control
2. One reason atheists reject belief in life after death is because:  
   - **b)** different religions have different ideas about life after death
3. Christians believe the Bible gives reliable evidence because:  
   - **c)** they believe its authors were inspired by God

### Topic 1.4.7 Euthanasia

1. Ending someone's life painlessly, when they are unable to ask, but you have good reason for thinking they would want you to do so, is:  
   - **b)** non-voluntary euthanasia
2. Ending life painlessly when someone in great pain asks for death is:  
   - **d)** voluntary euthanasia
3. Quality of life means:  
   - **c)** the idea that life must have some benefits for it to be worth living

### Topic 1.4.8 The natural world

1. Resources which can only be used once are called:  
   - **c)** finite resources
2. Resources which do not run out are called:  
   - **a)** renewable resources
3. Looking after something so it can be passed on to the next generation is called:  
   - **c)** stewardship

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### Section 1 Muslim beliefs

#### Topic 2.1.1 The six beliefs of Islam

1. Belief in the Last Day and life after death is called:  
   - **a)** Akirah
2. The sayings of the Prophet Muhammad are called:  
   - **d)** Hadith
3. Belief in Allah's angels, prophets and holy books is called:  
   - **c)** Risalah
4. Belief in Allah's unity is called:  
   - **b)** Tawhid

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### Topic 2.1.2 The five roots in Shi’i Islam

1. God's attribute of justice is:  
   - **b)** Adalat
2. The highest ranking religious leader in Twelver Shi’ism is:  
   - **a)** ayatollah
3. Successors of the Prophet Muhammad for Shi’as are known as:  
   - **c)** Imam
4. Shi’a scholars with sufficient training and knowledge to interpret the Shari’ah are known as:  
   - **d)** mujtahid

### Topic 2.1.3 The nature of Allah

1. The sin of associating other things with God is called:  
   - **c)** shirk
2. The Muslim community is known as:  
   - **d)** ummah
3. The words at the beginning of each surah are called:  
   - **a)** bismillah
4. The holy law of Islam is called:  
   - **b)** Shari’ah

### Topic 2.1.4 Risalah (prophets)

1. Muslims call Jesus:  
   - **b)** Isa
2. The word for Allah's steward or vicegerent is:  
   - **d)** khalifah
3. Ibrahim's son, the father of the Arab peoples, is called:  
   - **a)** Isma'il
4. The shrine which Muslims face to say prayers is called:  
   - **c)** Ka'aba

### Topic 2.1.5 Muslim holy books

1. The name given to the words which begin each surah of the Qur'an is:  
   - **[AQ this is a repeat of question in Topic 2.1a.3 – please replace]**  
   - **a)** bismillah
2. The holy book given to Isa (Jesus) is called:  
   - **b)** Injil
3. The holy book given to Musa (Moses) is called:  
   - **d)** Tawrat
4. The holy book given to Dawud (David) is called:  
   - **c)** Zabur
Topic 2.1.6 Malaikah (angels)

1. The angel of death is:
   a) Izra’il
2. The angel Gabriel is:
   c) Jibril
3. Angels are:
   b) malaikah
4. John the Baptist is:
   d) Yahya

Topic 2.1.7 Al-Qadr (fate)

1. Muslims call God’s power to make things happen according to his plan:
   c) Al-Qadr
2. The Arabic phrase meaning ‘if God wills’ is:
   b) insh Allah
3. What is the name of the eighth-century Muslim theologians regarded as non-Muslim by most Sunnis today?
   c) Mu’tazilites
4. The belief that everything that happens has already been decided is:
   c) predestination

Topic 2.1.8 Akirah (Muslim beliefs about life after death)

1. Al’Jannah is:
   b) Arabic for heaven
2. Barzakh is:
   a) the period between death and the Last Day
3. Israfil is:
   c) the angel who begins the Last Day by blowing his trumpet
4. Jahannam is:
   d) Arabic for hell

Section 2 Crime and punishment

Topic 2.2.1 Justice

1. The due allocation of reward and punishment is called:
   c) justice
2. One who commits a crime is a:
   a) perpetrator
3. One who has suffered from a crime is a:
   b) victim

Topic 2.2.2 Crime

1. Crimes such as stealing and burglary are examples of:
   b) acquisitive crime
2. Criminal activities carried out by means of computers or the internet are known as:
   c) cybercrime
3. Allah’s stewards or vicegerents are called:
   b) khalifahs
4. A Muslim religious school or college is a:
   d) madrasah

Topic 2.2.3 Muslim attitudes to good, evil and suffering

1. Actions which must be performed for a person to be regarded as good are:
   b) fard
2. Actions which a Muslim will be rewarded for doing, but will not be punished for not doing are:
   d) mandub
3. Which of the following means the belief that God is all-good?
   b) Omnibenevolent
4. Which of the following means the belief that God is all-powerful?
   c) Omnipotent

Topic 2.2.4 Attitudes to punishment

1. Paying back for a wrong done is called:
   c) compensation
2. Punishment which is at the right level in relation to the crime committed is called:
   a) proportional
3. The punishments set down by the Qur’an are called:
   c) hadd
4. The ultra-conservative reform movement in Sunni Islam is called:
   b) Salafi

Topic 2.2.5 The aims of punishment

1. The theory that criminals should be punished for what they have done is:
   d) retribution
2. The theory that punishment should try to change criminals into law-abiding citizens is:
   c) reform
3. Another name for a law is:
   a) ordinance
4. The theory that punishments should be harsh to discourage people from committing crime is:
   b) deterrence
Topic 2.2.6 Forgiveness

1 Bismillah refers to:
   c) the words which begin the surahs

2 Legal accountability means:
   b) being responsible before the law for your actions

3 Rehabilitation means:
   c) restoring to normal, productive life
   d) punishment which focuses on reconciling offenders with their victims and the community

Topic 2.2.7 The treatment of criminals

1 Which of these is not a crime against God?
   c) Eating meat

2 Which of these is not a human right?
   c) The right to a fair wage

3 Crimes against God are called:
   b) hudud crimes

4 Which of the following is not required for a trial to be considered 'fair'?
   d) Muslim lawyers

Topic 2.2.8 The death penalty

1 Apostasy is:
   c) a Muslim giving up and working against his religious faith

2 A capital offence is:
   a) a crime which can be punished by death

3 The death penalty is:
   b) death as the punishment for a crime

4 The family of a murder victim can accept blood money from the murderer rather than requiring the death sentence, according to:
   b) the Shari’ah

Section 3 Living the Muslim life

Topic 2.3.1 The Ten Obligatory Acts

1 Loving the relatives of the Prophet is called:
   c) tawalla

2 An additional charity tax for Shi’a Muslims is called:
   a) khums

3 Ritual prayers to be said five times a day [the second pillar] are called:
   b) salah

4 Fasting [the fourth pillar] is called:
   d) sawm

Topic 2.3.2 Shahadah

1 Muezzin is:
   d) the prayer caller who announces the call to prayer five times a day

2 Ibadah is:
   a) the Muslim word for worship

3 Iman is:
   b) the Muslim word for faith

4 Minaret is:
   c) the tower beside the mosque from which the call to prayer is announced

Topic 2.3.3 Salah

1 Jummah refers to:
   a) Friday midday prayers

2 Wudu is:
   d) the ritual washing before prayers

3 Qibla is:
   c) the direction of the Ka’aba in Makkah

4 Khutba is:
   b) a Muslim sermon

Topic 2.3.4 Sawm

1 The meal breaking the fast at night is called:
   b) iftar

2 The Night of Power and Excellence is known as:
   c) Laylat al-Qadr

3 The Arabic for fasting is:
   d) sawm

4 The meal just before fasting starts at dawn is called:
   a) suhur

Topic 2.3.5 Zakah and khums

1 Charitable giving to the poor is known as:
   b) alms

2 The Shi’a tax of 20 per cent on profits is:
   c) khums

3 The amount of income or wealth a Muslim needs to have before they are liable to zakah is:
   a) nisab

4 Voluntary giving to the poor is known by Muslims as:
   d) sadaqah

Topic 2.3.6 Hajj

1 The standing prayer during Hajj is called:
   d) Waqaf

2 Seven circuits of the Ka’aba are:
   c) tawaf

3 The twelfth month of the Islamic calendar when hajj takes place is:
   a) Dhu al-Hijja

4 Pilgrim Hijja dress is called:
   b) ihram
Topic 2.3.7 Jihad

1. That which is permitted is:
   a) *halal*
2. That which is not permitted is:
   c) *haram*
3. Striving in the cause of God is:
   d) *jihad*
4. The Muslim community is called the:
   a) *ummah*

Topic 2.3.8 Celebrations and commemorations

1. Husayn is:
   c) Muhammad’s grandson and the third Imam of Shi’a Islam
2. Karbala is:
   d) the site of the battle where Husayn was killed
3. Amir al-Mu’minin is:
   a) the commander of the faithful, a title given by Shi’as to Ali and his descendants
4. Ghadeer Khum is:
   b) the Pool of Khum halfway between Makkah and Madinah

Section 4 Peace and conflict

Topic 2.4.1 Muslim attitudes towards peace

1. A word meaning peaceful or friendly:
   b) Salaam
2. A phrase meaning the House of Peace:
   c) Dar as Salaam
3. A word meaning peace:
   b) Salaam
4. The Muslim equivalent of hello:
   a) Salaam alaykum

Topic 2.4.2 The role of Muslims in peacemaking

1. A Muslim sect opposed to war is:
   b) Ahmadiya
2. A Twelver Shi’a group (part of the ruling group in Syria) is:
   c) Alawi
3. The allocation of due reward and punishment is:
   a) justice
4. Bringing together people who were opposed to each other is:
   d) reconciliation

Topic 2.4.3 Attitudes to conflict

1. Ethnicity means:
   c) having the characteristics of a certain race or culture
2. Ethnic cleansing is:
   b) expelling from a country, or killing, the members of one ethnic or religious group
3. Internal displacement is:
   b) having to move your home within your country because of conflict
4. The UNHCR is:
   c) The United Nations High Commission for Refugees

Topic 2.4.4 Pacifism

1. A person who objects to serving in the armed forces is called a:
   c) conscientious objector
2. The belief that a country should have strong armed forces and be prepared to use them aggressively is known as:
   b) militarism
3. The Sermon on the Mount is:
   a) Jesus’ teaching on war
4. Non-violent opposition to authority is known as:
   c) passive resistance

Topic 2.4.5 Just War theory

1. An aggressor is:
   b) someone who attacks without being provoked
2. Last resort means:
   c) after all other methods have been tried
3. Proportional methods means:
   b) using weapons of the same factor as those used against you
4. *Jihad* means:
   c) striving in the way of God

Topic 2.4.6 Holy War

1. A crusade is:
   a) a war fought for a religious or moral purpose
2. Sayings of the Prophet Muhammad are called:
   c) hadith
3. Harb al-muqadis means:
   c) Muslim Holy War
4. ‘Faithful Muslims’ are defined as:
   d) Muslims who practise all the pillars or Acts and follow the Shari’ah
**Topic 2.4.7 Weapons of mass destruction**

1. Weapons that make use of a virus or disease to infect millions of people are called:
   - c) biological weapons
2. Weapons which use nerve and blood agents to kill or disable enemies are:
   - d) chemical weapons
3. Weapons which use atomic power to kill enemies and destroy their property are:
   - a) nuclear weapons
4. MAD stands for:
   - c) mutually assured destruction

**Topic 2.4.8 Issues surrounding conflict**

1. Criminal acts intended to provoke a state of terror in the public for political or religious purposes are known as:
   - b) terrorism
2. The Muslim community or brotherhood of Islam is called the:
   - a) ummah
3. 7/7 refers to:
   - a) the London bombings of 2005
4. 9/11 refers to:
   - c) the Twin Tower attacks of 2001