

PiXL Independence:

Religious Studies - Student Booklet

KS4

Eduqas Style

Contents:

- I. Multiple Choice Quizzes – 10 credits each section
- II. Short Answer Questions – 10 credits each
- III. Wider Reading and Tasks – 50 - 150 credits each
- IV. Academic Reading – 50 credits each
- V. Evaluation Questions – 100 credits each

I. Multiple Choice Quizzes

1 - Study of Religions: Christianity

1. The belief that God is omnipotent means:
 - a. God knows everything
 - b. God made the universe
 - c. God is good and kind
 - d. God is all powerful

2. Christian beliefs about God as the Father, Son and Holy Spirit are known as:
 - a. The Trinity
 - b. The ascension
 - c. The Eucharist
 - d. The crucifixion

3. The Bible states that God created the world in:
 - a. 6 weeks
 - b. 6 days
 - c. One week
 - d. 40 days

4. Christians believe that after death we:
 - a. Are resurrected
 - b. Are reincarnated
 - c. Are crucified
 - d. Take Holy communion

5. Which of these words does *not* relate to Christian beliefs about life after death?
 - a. Heaven
 - b. Hell
 - c. Judgement
 - d. Pilgrimage

6. Which of these statements best defines the term “evil”?
- Another word for the devil or Satan
 - Something we cannot help doing
 - The opposite of good, a destructive force that goes against God
 - Where we go when we die, if we don't go to heaven
7. The Christian festival of Easter is focused on which event in the Christian calendar?
- The birth of Jesus
 - Jesus' sermon on the mount
 - Jesus' death and resurrection
 - The Eucharist
8. The method by which Jesus was killed was:
- Burial in a tomb
 - Being sent to the wilderness
 - Death by stoning
 - Crucifixion
9. Which of these terms relates to the eating of the apple in the Garden of Eden?
- Original sin
 - Resurrection
 - Incarnation
 - Pilgrimage
10. Which of these is not a form of Christian worship?
- Liturgical
 - Informal
 - Bible reading
 - Trinity
11. An example of a set prayer is:
- Mary's prayer
 - The Church of England prayer
 - The Lord's prayer
 - The Common Prayer

12. Which of these phrases best describes extempore prayer?

- a. Prayers said in a foreign language, such as Latin
- b. Informal prayer, spoken from the heart
- c. Prayers recited from a book or memorised
- d. Any prayer that more than one person joins in with

13. Which of these is *not* an example of a Christian sacrament?

- a. Infant baptism
- b. Communion
- c. Resurrection
- d. Marriage ceremony

14. Which phrase best describes what happens at a Eucharist ceremony?

- a. Two people make vows to each other
- b. Bread and wine are taken to remember the sacrifice of Jesus
- c. Someone returns from a pilgrimage
- d. A baby is given their name and godparents take vows

15. Which of these is a place of Christian pilgrimage? (There could be more than one correct answer).

- a. Lourdes
- b. Makkah
- c. The Rosary
- d. Iona

16. Which of these is a Christian parable which teaches about caring for the poor?

- a. The parable of the sun and the moon
- b. The parable of the father and daughter
- c. The parable of the sheep and goats
- d. The parable of the loaves and fishes

17. What is meant by the term evangelism?

- a. Taking communion
- b. Celebrating Easter
- c. Giving gifts at a special celebration
- d. Spreading the gospel and good news to convert people to Christianity.

18. What is the term for Christians who work, mainly at night, caring for people on the streets in the UK?

- a. Missionaries
- b. Community preachers
- c. Street pastors
- d. Protestants

19. Which of these phrases best defines the term persecution?

- a. Preaching to people to convert them to Christianity
- b. Being punished in some way for adhering to a faith
- c. A ceremony which involves the use of water to welcome someone into the Christian faith
- d. Reciting the Lord's prayer

20. The provision of food parcels, medical kits and shelter following a disaster are examples of:

- a. Emergency aid
- b. Long-term aid
- c. Sustainable development
- d. Short-term aid

2 - Study of Religions: Judaism

1. Which of these is a branch of Judaism? (There could be more than one correct answer).
 - a. Reform
 - b. Hasidic
 - c. Orthodox
 - d. Quaker

2. What is the name of the central prayer of Judaism, also known as the statement of faith?
 - a. Shekinah
 - b. Shema
 - c. Messiah
 - d. Tanakh

3. Which of the following extracts from the Torah demonstrate the idea of God as law giver?
 - a. The Flood
 - b. The Exodus
 - c. The Ten Commandments
 - d. The book of Psalms

4. Which Jewish festival celebrates the creation of the world; New Year and God judging each individual?
 - a. Pesach
 - b. Hanukkah
 - c. Rosh Hashanah
 - d. Shabbat

5. Which of these is not an action of the Messiah according to the Tanakh?
 - a. He will bring Jews back to Israel and restore Jerusalem?
 - b. He will rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem
 - c. He will banish sinners to a place apart from God.
 - d. He will bring about a time of peace when people will live together without fighting.

6. The brit milah (or circumcision) is an outward sign of?
- God's covenant with Noah
 - God's covenant with Abraham
 - God creating Adam
 - The destruction of the Temple.
7. The term pikuach nefesh refers to the idea that...?
- It is acceptable to put aside mitzvot in order to save a life.
 - Everyone is expected to keep the duties that were given to Moses by God.
 - God alone is the creator of life and He is the only one that can take it away.
 - Jews have a duty to get married; have children and raise them in the Jewish tradition.
8. Which is the holiest part of a synagogue?
- Bimah
 - Ner Tamid
 - Aron Hakodesh
 - Menorah
9. A Jewish male (and possible a female in the Reform tradition) would wear a tefillin:
- On their head
 - Over their shoulders
 - Around their waist
 - On their forehead and arm
10. The fringes or tzitzit on a tallit would remind the wearer of:
- The 613 Mitzvot
 - The Shema
 - The 3 daily prayers
 - The belief in an afterlife

11. The Jewish prayer book is known as the:

- a. Talmud
- b. Tanakh
- c. Siddur
- d. Torah

12. Most Jewish homes would have a small container with the Shema scroll inside attached to the majority of doorposts in their house. This is called a:

- a. Menorah
- b. Mezuzah
- c. Mezuzin
- d. Tefillin

13. The name given to the blessing said over wine at the start of Shabbat is:

- a. Mazel Tov
- b. Kiddush
- c. Shema
- d. Amidah

14. Shabbat would start and end at which times?

- a. Sunrise on Friday and sunrise on Saturday
- b. Sunset on Friday and sunset on Saturday
- c. Sunrise on Saturday and sunrise on Sunday
- d. Sunset on Saturday and sunset on Sunday

15. A kippah would be worn to:

- a. Remind the worshipper of the 613 mitzvot or duties they should complete.
- b. Pay respect to God by covering the closest part of the body to Him.
- c. Remind the worshipper that they should love the Lord their God with all their heart.
- d. Remind the worshipper of God's covenant with Noah.

16. At what age would a boy participate in his Bar Mitzvah?

- a. 11
- b. 12
- c. 13
- d. 14

17. State two things that should be completed before Shabbat starts.
18. In most Jewish families, it is the mother who welcomes in Shabbat. How would she do this?
- a. Pouring a glass of wine and saying a blessing.
 - b. Lighting two candles and saying a blessing.
 - c. Sharing the challah between the family.
 - d. Cleaning the house.
19. Most Orthodox services require a minyan before they start. How many men make up a minyan?
- a. 8
 - b. 10
 - c. 12
 - d. 14

3 – Philosophy and Ethics: Issues concerning relationships

1. Which of these features is not included in standard, modern-day Christian wedding ceremonies?
 - a. Wedding rings
 - b. Dowry
 - c. Signing of the register
 - d. Vows

2. Which of these statements best describes adultery?
 - a. Having sexual relationships with someone of the same sex
 - b. Having sex before marriage
 - c. Having a relationship with someone else outside of marriage
 - d. Choosing not to have sexual relationships

3. State two religious reasons not to commit adultery.

4. Judaism teaches against celibacy as a life choice – true or false?

5. Which statement best describes the term “civil partnership”?
 - a. Living together legally
 - b. Having joint bank accounts
 - c. Parents who have children together
 - d. Legal union of two people of the same gender

6. Having a relationship with someone of the same gender is called:
 - a. Heterosexual
 - b. Homosexuality
 - c. Gender neutral
 - d. Celibacy

7. Which of these relates to a type of family which includes parents (who live together) and children?
 - a. Extended family
 - b. Nuclear family
 - c. Single-parent family
 - d. Blended family

8. Which of these statements best describes cohabitation?
- a. Separating from a relationship
 - b. Sex before marriage
 - c. Living with someone outside of marriage
 - d. Same-sex relationship
9. Give three reasons why religious believers choose to get married.
10. Explain the meaning of the term gender discrimination.
11. Give two examples of gender discrimination in modern society.
12. Complete the quote from the Bible: *"There is neither Jew nor Greek...."*
13. Explain the difference between natural contraception and artificial contraception.
14. Which of the following is not a form of artificial contraception?
- a. Condom
 - b. IUD (coil)
 - c. Contraceptive pill
 - d. Rhythm method
15. Which of the Christian denominations are fully accepting of homosexuality?
- a. Church of England
 - b. Methodist Church
 - c. Pentecostal Christians
 - d. Quakers
16. Some Christians accept divorce as the "lesser of....." (Complete the phrase).
17. In Judaism all religious leaders are men. True or false?
18. Women can be bishops in the Anglican Church (Church of England). True or false?

19. Name one of the Ten Commandments that teaches about families and relationships.

20. State two features that a Jewish wedding ceremony would require.

4 – Philosophy and Ethics: Issues concerning life and death

1. Which of the following is not a type of euthanasia?
 - a. Voluntary euthanasia
 - b. Passive euthanasia
 - c. Inactive euthanasia
 - d. Active euthanasia

2. Someone who does not eat or use any animal products is called a:
 - a. Vegan
 - b. Vegetarian
 - c. Pescatarian
 - d. Omnivore

3. Euthanasia is illegal in the UK. True or false?

4. Which of the following terms means the idea that the Earth belongs to humans and we can use it as we wish?
 - a. Stewardship
 - b. Dominion
 - c. Responsibility
 - d. Sustainability

5. Which of the following is not an effect of global warming?
 - a. Rising sea levels
 - b. Loss of habitat
 - c. Deforestation
 - d. Famine

6. Name two natural resources.

7. Abortion needs to be approved by how many doctors, according to UK law?
 - a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Three
 - d. None

8. Which of the following is *not* a specified reason for an abortion according to UK law?

- a. A risk of harm to the mental or physical health of the mother
- b. A severe disability
- c. A risk of harm to the mother's existing children
- d. An accidental conception

9. Which of these statements best describes a hospice?

- a. A place which cares for the dying
- b. A place which cures disease
- c. A place where the elderly live when they can no longer care for themselves at home
- d. A hospital run by a charity

10. Which of these terms refers to an overwhelming feeling of reverence and connection to God?

- a. Stewardship
- b. Dominion
- c. Awe
- d. Sanctity of life

11. Name two reasons why natural habitats are being destroyed.

12. Which book of the Bible describes the creation story?

- a. Revelation
- b. Psalms
- c. Genesis
- d. Deuteronomy

13. Which of the following is *not* a fossil fuel?

- a. Oil
- b. Gas
- c. Coal
- d. Pesticides

14. What is the name of the theory of the origins of the world developed by Charles Darwin?

- a. Revelation
- b. Evolution
- c. Creation
- d. Survival

15. Jews do not eat any meat or animal products. True or false?

16. Which term describes the point at which a foetus might be able to survive outside the womb if born?

- a. Conception
- b. Birth
- c. Viable
- d. Embryo

17. A Christian who believes that the Biblical account of creation is historical fact is known as a:

- a. Liberalist
- b. Literalist
- c. Young Earth Creationist
- d. Bibliophile

18. Who wrote the book 'On Origin of Species' which proposed the theory of evolution after his voyage to the Galapagos Islands?

- a. Charles Darwin
- b. Richard Dawkins
- c. David Hume
- d. Thomas Aquinas

19. The Jewish concept of Tikkun Olam means:

- a. To repair the world.
- b. Do not destroy.
- c. Acts of loving kindness.
- d. Putting aside laws to save a life.

20. Which of the following statements is not a Christian belief about the sanctity of life?

- a. God is interested and involved in each person's life.
- b. God created each individual and made them unique.
- c. God made humankind in His image.
- d. God allows humans to take control of all aspects of their life including death.

5 - Philosophy and Ethics: Issues concerning Human Rights

1. The practice of suppressing and limiting access to materials considered obscene; offensive or a threat to security is:
 - a. Censorship
 - b. Discrimination
 - c. Extremism
 - d. Personal Conviction

2. The charity set up by Peter Benenson in 1960 to campaign on behalf of those whose human rights are denied is:
 - a. United Nations
 - b. Christian Aid
 - c. Tzedek
 - d. Amnesty International

3. The United Nations declaration of Human Rights was written after:
 - a. The end of World War I
 - b. The end of World War II
 - c. The end of the American Depression
 - d. The end of the Cold War

4. The idea that God has the power to change situations in the world that are unjust, and Christians should campaign/work towards this is known as:
 - a. Social Justice
 - b. Liberation Theology
 - c. Agape in action
 - d. Christian duty

5. Who campaigned in El Salvador for the human rights of the people living there?
 - a. Oscar Romero
 - b. Rosa Parks
 - c. Martin Luther King
 - d. Elie Wiesel

6. The Jewish idea that you have a religious obligation to perform charity is called:
- Simcha
 - Tzedakah
 - Tikkun Olam
 - Pikuach Nefesh
7. Which Christian tradition does not have female priests?
- Anglican
 - Baptist
 - Quaker
 - Roman Catholic
8. Martin Luther King used non-violent demonstrations to campaign against segregation in:
- South Africa
 - Germany
 - America
 - Australia
9. Define prejudice.
10. Give two examples of discrimination.
11. According to Maimonides, how many levels of charity are there?
- 5
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
12. According to Maimonides, the lowest level of charity is:
- Giving a little but not willingly
 - Giving but only when you have a lot
 - Giving to the person after being asked
 - Giving to a person face to face before being asked

13. A pushke is:

- a. A collection box in a Jewish home
- b. A collection box in a synagogue
- c. A duty in Judaism to donate money
- d. A duty in Judaism to campaign for justice

14. The charity JCore campaigns for:

- a. The end of poverty around the world.
- b. Social justice and racial equality in the UK.
- c. The end of inequality in Africa.
- d. Social justice around the world.

15. Which parable from Jesus teaches that God will judge people not on how much wealth they have but on their treatment of the poor?

- a. The feeding of the 5000
- b. The good Samaritan
- c. The sheep and the goats
- d. The rich man

16. Define extremism.

17. Define personal conviction.

18. Give two examples of someone who has demonstrated their personal conviction.

19. Define absolute poverty.

20. The idea of promoting a fair society by challenging injustice and valuing diversity is:

- a. Human Rights
- b. Personal Conviction
- c. Extremism
- d. Social Justice

6 – Philosophy and Ethics: Issues concerning good and evil

1. Which of the following terms best explains the meaning of the term corporal punishment?
 - a. Punishment involving physical harm
 - b. A life sentence
 - c. Punishment by hanging
 - d. Punishment of many people for the same crime

2. Which of the following is *not* an example of the death penalty?
 - a. Lethal injection
 - b. Stoning
 - c. Hanging
 - d. Starvation

3. Which of these statements best describes the term “sin”?
 - a. An act which goes against the laws set by God
 - b. An illegal act
 - c. A feeling of pain
 - d. The process of going to Hell in the afterlife

4. What is the difference between absolute and relative morality?

5. The death penalty is no longer used in the UK. True or false?

6. Which of the following best describes the aim of reformation?
 - a. Revenge or payback
 - b. Repairing the damage caused by a crime
 - c. Helping the criminal to become a better person and see the error of their ways
 - d. Proving that the law works

7. Which of the following best describes the aim of retribution?
- Revenge or payback
 - Repairing the damage caused by a crime
 - Proving that the law works
 - Helping the criminal to become a better person and see the error of their ways
8. Which of these methods of punishment would fulfil the aim of protection? (There is more than one).
- Tagging
 - The death penalty
 - Prison
 - Fines
9. The term which describes the Christian belief that human nature is basically flawed is known as:
- Retribution
 - Reconciliation
 - Original sin
 - Deterrence
10. Name two reasons why some people might commit crimes.
11. The rules or code of conduct by which Christians live are known as the:
- Ten Commandments
 - Five Pillars
 - Six Noble Truths
 - Four Gospels
12. What is meant by the term “community service”?
- Voluntary work
 - Helping out a neighbour for payment
 - Unpaid work carried out for social benefit instead of an offender going to prison
 - Early release from prison

13. What is the meaning of the term “hate crime”?

14. Which of the following is *not* an example of an effect of being a victim of crime?

- a. Psychological trauma
- b. Loss of life
- c. Increased job opportunities
- d. Loss of possessions

15. Which of the following is not a reason why someone might commit a crime?

- a. Forgiveness
- b. Upbringing
- c. Revenge
- d. Disagreeing with a law that is considered unjust

16. Which of the following is not an example of corporal punishment?

- a. Hitting
- b. Hanging
- c. Cane
- d. Whipping

17. Which of the following teachings remind Christians about the importance of forgiveness? (There maybe more than one answer).

- a. The Beatitudes
- b. The Lord’s Prayer
- c. The Ten Commandments
- d. The parable of the Good Samaritan

18. Religious beliefs about life being important and God-given are sometimes called:

- a. Sanctity of life
- b. Quality of life
- c. Punishment
- d. Justice

19. Which Jewish festival focuses on atonement and apologising for sins?

- a. Hanukkah
- b. Pesach
- c. Sukkot
- d. Rosh Hashanah/Yom Kippur

20. How many times did Jesus teach his followers to forgive?

II. Short Answer Questions

Study of Religions, Christianity – extended questions quiz (linked to the B (description) and C (explanation) questions)

1. Explain two Christian ideas about the nature of God.
2. Explain two ways in which Christians might understand the creation of the world.
3. Explain two ways in which Christians explain the existence of evil and suffering.
4. Explain two ways in which beliefs about the afterlife influences Christians.
5. Explain two Christian ideas about what happens after we die. Refer to scripture or sacred writings in your answer.
6. Explain two ways in which beliefs about the life of Jesus influences Christians today.
7. Explain two Christian teachings about the death and resurrection of Jesus.
8. Explain two ways in which beliefs about original sin influence Christians today.
9. Explain two ways in which Christians engage in worship.
10. Explain two examples of how Christians pray.
11. Explain two religious beliefs about baptism.
12. Explain two different examples of Christian pilgrimage.
13. Explain two Christian teachings about the birth of Jesus.
14. Explain two ways in which Christians celebrate Christmas.
15. Explain two ways in which Christians celebrate Easter.
16. Explain two ways in which Christians spread the word about the faith.
17. Explain two Christian ideas about the importance of reconciliation.
18. Explain two ways in which Christians are sometimes persecuted.
19. Explain two features of an Anglican church.

Study of Religions – Study of Religions, Judaism – extended questions quiz (linked to the B (description) and C (explanation) questions)

1. Explain two differences between Orthodox and Reform Judaism.
2. Explain two Jewish ideas about God.
3. Explain two beliefs about creation.
4. Explain two beliefs about the concept of Shekinah.
5. Explain two ideas about the Messiah.
6. Explain two ideas about what the Messianic age will look like.
7. Explain two ideas about the covenant that God made with Abraham.
8. Explain two ideas about the covenant that God made with Moses.
9. Explain two reasons why the Ten Commandments are important.
10. Explain two reasons why the mitzvot are important.
11. Explain two beliefs about free will.
12. Explain two beliefs about the afterlife.
13. Explain two features of a synagogue.
14. Explain two ways in which a Jew might worship in their home.
15. Explain two ways in which a Jew would use an item of clothing in worship.
16. Explain two ways in which a Jew might celebrate Shabbat in the home.
17. Explain two reasons why the Brit Milah ceremony is important.
18. Explain two ways in which a Jew might celebrate Pesach.
19. Explain two rituals from Jewish mourning rites.
20. Explain two reasons why keeping kosher is considered important.

Philosophy and Ethics – extended questions quiz

Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about:

1. Cohabitation.
2. Gender equality.
3. The use of contraception.
4. Same-sex marriage.
5. Wealth.
6. The use of animals.
7. When life begins.
8. Forgiveness.
9. Sin.
10. How we punish criminals.

Religious, Philosophical and Ethical Studies – extended questions quiz

Explain two religious beliefs about each of the issues listed below. Refer to scripture or sacred writings in your answer.

1. Divorce.
2. Sex before marriage.
3. Whether we have a duty to have children.
4. How we should treat the environment.
5. Abortion.
6. The sanctity of life.
7. Euthanasia.
8. Animal experimentation.
9. Justice.
10. Retribution.
11. Capital Punishment.
12. The origin of evil.
13. Discrimination.
14. Life after death.
15. Giving money to charity.

III. Wider Reading

50 credits for reading and completing a 10 point summary. An additional 100 credits for completing a 200-300 word response to each task set.

1. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/rs/environment/christianitybeliefsrev1.shtml>

In ten points, summarise how Christian ideas about the creation of the universe compare with at least one other idea.

2. <http://request.org.uk/issues/morality-and-ethics/ethics-and-christian-beliefs/>

Answer the questions in the "Reflect" section at the bottom of the article.

3. <http://www.about-jesus.org/cbasics.htm>

Evaluate the importance of the life of Jesus in Christian beliefs, giving examples.

4. <https://www.trusselltrust.org/what-we-do/>

How do Christian beliefs support the provision of food banks in the UK?

5. http://worldanimal.net/documents/4_Religion.pdf

Compare the attitudes of Christians and Jews to the treatment of animals, as summarised in this article.

6. <http://www.euthanasia.com/page13.html>

Choose two statements from a Christian viewpoint and two from a Jewish viewpoint. Create a table or diagram showing the similarities and differences.

7. http://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/jonny-freeman/im-allowed-to-be-me-under-b-14505566.html?utm_hp_ref=uk-religion-and-sexuality

Write a response to this article, showing understanding of an alternative point of view.

8. <http://request.org.uk/jesus/parables/the-good-samaritan/>

Explain how the parable of the Good Samaritan can link not only to wealth and charity but also prejudice and discrimination.

9. <http://www.jewfaq.org/shabbat.htm>

Why is Shabbat seen as a weekly festival by many Jews, and why is it so important to the religion?

IV. Academic Reading

50 credits each.

Religion and life after death:

<http://www.sptimmortalityproject.com/background/christianity-and-the-afterlife/>

http://www.religioustolerance.org/heav_hel.htm

The Trinity

<http://www.joyfulheart.com/scholar/trinity.htm>

Mission and evangelism

<https://www.churchofengland.org/our-faith/mission/missionevangalism.aspx>

Religion and the environment

<http://www.greenfaith.org/religious-teachings>

Religion, contraception and abortion

<https://www.fpa.org.uk/factsheets/religion-contraception-abortion>

<https://answersingenesis.org/sanctity-of-life/when-does-life-begin/>

Religion and gender inequality

<https://www.elitedaily.com/women/religion-women-barrier-equality/1412604>

V. Essay Questions

18-mark exam questions. 100 credits each.

Component 1: Philosophy and Ethics

Evaluate the following statements. In your answer you:

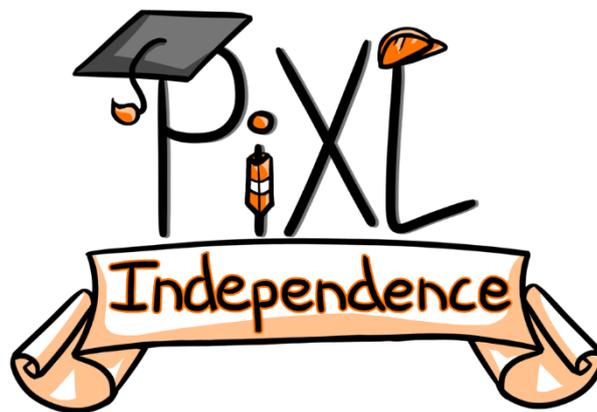
- Give a brief introduction showing that you understand the statement.
 - Explain a religious point of view giving evidence and examples. Then evaluate this (this is a good argument because; this is a weak argument because)...
 - Explain a second religious point of view, giving evidence and examples before evaluating it.
 - Explain a third point of view (preferably humanist) and again evaluate it.
 - Conclude by saying which view you agree with the most and why.
1. The only aim of punishment should be reformation.
 2. Marriage is no longer relevant in today's society.
 3. Religious people should not discriminate.
 4. Euthanasia should remain illegal in the UK.
 5. It is impossible to forgive.
 6. Capital Punishment should be reintroduced to the UK.
 7. Everyone has a duty to help those in need.
 8. All religious believers should be against abortion.
 9. All religious believers have a duty to protect the planet.
 10. Only God has the right to take life away.

Component 2 and 3: Christianity and Judaism

Evaluate each statement. In your answer you should:

- Give a brief introduction showing that you understand the statement.
- Religious view 1 - what might a Christian or Jew say and why? Evaluate - this is a strong/weak argument because...
- Add religious view 2 - what might a different Christian or Jew say and why? Evaluate - this is a strong/weak argument because...
- Third view - what might another person of that faith say? Why would they say this?
- Evaluation - which of the views are the strongest? Why do you think this? What is your view?

11. It is not possible to believe in God's omnipotence in modern day society.
12. Christian celebrations have lost their religious significance.
13. The church should do more to reach out to people in our society.
14. Only Christians should celebrate Christmas.
15. Pilgrimage is still important to Christians today.
16. Church buildings are no longer necessary in the 21st Century.
17. The Ten Commandments are no longer relevant to today's society.
18. According to Judaism, how you live your life is more important than thinking about an afterlife.
19. Worship at home is more important than worship in the synagogue.
20. Jewish festivals are more about family life rather than religious beliefs.



Commissioned by The PiXL Club Ltd.

This resource is strictly for the use of member schools for as long as they remain members of The PiXL Club. It may not be copied, sold, or transferred to a third party or used by the school after membership ceases. Until such time it may be freely used within the member school.

All opinions and contributions are those of the authors. The contents of this resource are not connected with, or endorsed by, any other company, organisation or institution.

PiXL Club Ltd endeavour to trace and contact copyright owners. If there are any inadvertent omissions or errors in the acknowledgements or usage, this is unintended and PiXL will remedy these on written notification.