



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Autumn Term
(Term 1)
Modern Britain
Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1	
Tuesday	Sparx Science	Option B Task 1	Modern Britain Task 1	
Wednesday	Sparx Maths	Science Task 1	Option C Task 2	
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Sparx Science	Option B Task 2	Sparx Maths
Friday	Modern Britain Task 2	Science Task 2	English Task 2	

Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Sparx Maths

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A (EBACC)
French
Geography
History

Option B
Art
Business Studies
Catering
Music
Sport
IT
Childcare
Triple Science
Travel and Tourism

Option C
Business Studies
Catering
Drama
Health & Social Care
Sport
Computer Science
Media
Photography
Sociology

Half Term 1 (6 weeks) - Year 10 Paper 2 Theme A

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 2 11th September 2023	Cornell Notes on: Human Sexuality	Question: Give two Muslim beliefs about homosexuality (2 marks)
Week 3 18th September 2023	Revision Cards on: Nature of Families	Question: Explain two religious beliefs about the nature of families (4 marks)
Week 4 25th September 2023	Cornell Notes on: Sexual Relationships	Question: Explain two religious views on heterosexual relationships (4 marks)
Week 5 2nd October 2023	Revision Cards on: Contraception & Family Planning	Question: Explain two contrasting beliefs about contraception and give a quote to support your answer (5 marks)
Week 6 9th October 2023	Cornell Notes on: Marriage & Divorce	Question: Give two contrasting beliefs about the nature of marriage and give a quote to support your answer (5 marks)
Week 7 16th October 2023	Revision Cards on: Gender Roles/equality	Question: Evaluate this statement:- 'Men and Women do not have equal rights' (12 marks) 2 PepeQ's and then your opinion


Half Term 2 (8 weeks) - Year 10 Theme E		
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 8 30th October 2023	Cornell Notes on: Good v Evil	Question: Give two religious reasons why social justice is important (4 marks)
Week 9 6th November 2023	Revision Cards on: Reasons for crime	Question: Give two different reasons why people commit crimes (2 marks)
Week 10 13th November 2023	Cornell Notes on: Different types of crime	Question: Give two religious views about the crime of murder (4 marks)
Week 11 20th November 2023	Cornell Notes on: Aims of punishment	Question: Give two aims of punishment (2 marks)
Week 12 27th November 2023	Cornell Notes on: Attitudes to suffering	Question: Explain two religious beliefs about suffering, and give a quote to support your answer. (5 marks)
Week 13 4th December 2023	Revision Cards on: Treatment of criminals	Question: Give two reasons why many religious people support the use of prison as a punishment. (4 marks)
Week 14 11th December 2023	Cornell Notes on: Forgiveness	Question: Explain two similar beliefs in contemporary British society about the importance of forgiveness (4 marks)
Week 15 18th December 2023	Revision Cards on: Death Penalty	Question: 'The idea of sanctity of life shows the death penalty is wrong' - Evaluate this statement (12 marks)

Week 1 & 2	Key themes/Facts	Key terms/Spellings	Religious point of view
<p>Human Sexuality</p> <p>The Nature of Families</p>	<p>Sexuality - People are attracted to one another. Relationships involve men and women being together or people of the same sex together.</p> <p>In Biblical times people lived in extended families through which the religion, customs and traditions were passed to the next generation. The extended family is the basis of the Islamic society, part of God's plan for humanity. The Islamic family shapes the moral values and character of children.</p>	<p>Human sexuality - refers to how people express themselves as sexual beings.</p> <p>Heterosexual - people of the opposite sex are attracted to each other</p> <p>Homosexual - people of the same sex are attracted to each other.</p> <p>Bigamy - the offence of marrying someone while already married to another person which is illegal.</p> <p>Polygamous marriages cannot be performed in Britain because bigamy is illegal.</p> <p>Islam allows polygamy with the consent of the first wife but only if a husband is able to support love and treat additional wives equally.</p>	<p>Christians believe sex is a gift from God. Both Muslims and Christians believe sex should only take place inside a marriage. Many Christians see heterosexual relationships as part of God's plan for humans. The Church of England welcomes homosexual Christians who live in a faithful relationship just as holy as heterosexual relationships. Quote: "That is why a man leaves his father and mother and is united to his wife and they become one flesh"</p> <p>Christian parents raise their children in the Christian faith, teaching them to pray. Some parents send children to religious schools and teach them traditions of their faith. They teach them right from wrong and pass on values such as compassion, tolerance and generosity.</p> <p>Islam parents bring children up in their faith too; they teach them how to pray, keep halal food laws and live a good Muslim life. Children attend madrassah (mosque school) to learn how to read the Qur'an in Arabic.</p>
<p>Sexual Relationships Before & outside of marriage</p>	<p>Sex before and outside of marriage - There are different beliefs and opinions on sexual relationships between a couple before they get married.</p>	<p>Sex before marriage - having sex before you are married</p> <p>Sex outside of marriage - while married you have sex with another person</p> <p>Adultery - to have sex with someone while married to another person.</p>	<p>Many Christians and Muslims teach that both sex before marriage and outside of marriage is wrong. Adultery is wrong as it involves lies, secrecy, betrayal of trust. Christians and Muslims believe adultery breaks the vows and the promises which were made at the wedding. When you break these you break the promises you made to each other and to God.</p> <p>Quote: "You shall not commit adultery " exodus 20:14</p> <p>Quote: "And do not go anywhere near adultery: it is an outrage and an evil path" Qur'an 17:32</p>

Week 3 & 4	Key themes/Fact	Key Terms/Spellings	Religious point of view
Contraception And Family Planning	Contraception - There are different methods of contraception: The pill, condoms, injection, etc. Only natural forms of contraception are allowed in family planning.	Contraception - is a way of preventing pregnancy. Family Planning - controlling how many children a couple has and when they have them.	Christianity: The Catholic Church teach that artificial methods of contraception goes against God's laws as it is the purpose of marriage and sex is to have a family. Islam: Contraception is only acceptable in the context of marriage, not for unmarried people but may be used for family planning.
The Purpose of Families	The Family is the main building block of society where procreation takes place. Happy, healthy families create stability, safety and security for their members and society. The family reflects the relationships they have with their God, whether it is Christianity or Islam.	Procreation - bringing babies into the world Stability - safety and security for their members and society Protection of Children - keeping children safe Educating Children in their faith - bringing up children according to the religious beliefs of the parents.	Christians believe God reveals himself as a father with Jesus his Son and humankind his children, so the idea of family is very important. The Qur'an addresses married people as 'guarded' and 'protected' as if their relationship is like a fortress protecting them from sin, loneliness and danger. Muslims have a responsibility to care for their elderly parents, so many have them living with them. Quote: "He is good to his parents, blessings be upon him .." Hadith.
Teachings about Marriage	Marriage - When a couple want to make a lifelong commitment to each other in a marriage where stability to themselves and society through demonstrating good moral behaviour. The purpose of marriage is to provide a stable, secure environment for family life.	Marriage - a legal union between a man and a woman as partners in a relationship. Civil Partnerships - is a legal union of same sex couples; Same sex marriage - marriage between a couple with the same sex Cohabitation - unmarried couple living together in a sexual relationship. Quote: "That is why a man leaves his father and mother and is united to his wife, and they become one flesh" Genesis 2:24	Christians believe marriage is a sacrament - a ceremony in which God is involved. Marriage is a gift from God - part of God's plan for men and women. They share companionship through good times and bad and try to bring up children the way God want them to. In Islam marriage is intended to be for life and is seen as a legal contract. A Muslim woman must marry a Muslim man; a Muslim man can marry a Muslim woman, Christian or Jew. A Muslim marriage can be arranged by family members where parents find a suitable partner but young people have the right to refuse. Forced marriages are not allowed.

Week 5 & 6	Key themes/Fact	Key Terms/Spellings	Religious point of view
Different Kinds of Family	Families - There are many types of families in Britain. Being part of a family involves having a mum and a dad with brothers or sisters. We have grandparents, aunts and uncles who are all part of the bigger family. Being part of a family provides security and stability in society.	Nuclear - a couple and their children Stepfamily a divorced person remarried to another person who has children. Extended family - a family who has grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins. Same sex family - where the parents are the same sex. Polygamy - custom of having more than one wife at the same time as another.	The family unit and family life are important to Christians. Each member within the family is taught to have specific roles, which they believe God expects them to fill for example the father goes to work and provides for his family. The mother stays at home and looks after the children. For a Muslim the family is at the heart of the community and provides security and stability for the Muslim community
Divorce & Remarriage	Divorce and remarriage - divorce is a legal termination of a marriage. A divorce in Great Britain can be given for 'irreconcilable differences' like adultery or desertion.	Divorce - a legal termination of a marriage Remarriage - when someone who is divorced remarried another person Annulment - the marriage has never been valid. Quote: "when any of you intend to divorce women, do so at a tie when their prescribed waiting period can properly start, if you are in doubt, then the period of waiting is 3 months" Qur'an	Some Christians (Catholic) do not recognise divorce because marriage is for life. Some Christians (protestants) believe divorce is not to be encouraged but may sometimes be necessary. They will also allow remarriage. In Islam divorces is allowed by Allah, Muslims believe it is hated by Allah as it is disrespectful to him an dgoft of marriage if divorce is needed then it's allowed as long as there has been an attempt of trying to fix the marriage.
Gender Roles	Gender Roles - Throughout history there has been a difference of an opinion about who holds the power in the home or in the workplace. For a long time men used to hold more position of power and rights over the women. The Sex Discrimination Act 1975 made gender discrimination illegal.	Gender Equality - men and women should be given the same rights and opportunities Gender Prejudice - means unfairly judging someone because of their gender Sexual Stereotyping - means having a fixed idea of how men and women will behave Gender discrimination - acting against someone on the basis of gender.	In 1975 the Sex Discrimination Act started to change this view and make men and women have equal rights in the work place, especially as more women are starting to work more. Quote: "Christians believe that all people are created equal in the image of God " Genesis 1:27 Muslim beliefs is that "men and women have the same religious and moral responsibilities and will be rewarded by God for their good deeds" Qur'an 16:97. Some Muslim women suffer prejudice and discrimination over issues of wearing the hijab and burka.

Year 10 Term 1 Religion, Crime & Punishment Knowledge Organiser

Week 8	Key themes	Key terms	Additional information
Crime and Punishment Good and Evil	<p>In the UK, magistrates and for more serious cases, crown courts are involved in the hearing cases against someone charged with committing a crime. These courts decide whether the accused is guilty or not guilty and if found guilty will impose a sentence or punishment. In the UK the most severe punishment given is life in prison. This is reserved for the most serious crimes such as murder, rape and terrorist activity.</p>	<p>Crime - an offence which is punishable by law Intention - the plan that someone has before they act. Punishment - something legally done to somebody after being found guilty of breaking the law</p>	<p>Some people assume a good action is an action that does not break a law. There are many evil actions that are against the law. EVIL can be described as the opposite of good: a force of negative power which is seen in many traditions as destructive and against God. Christians believe that no one is evil and everybody makes mistakes, this is because people are created good, there is usually a reason why they do wicked things like an illness that should be treated in addition to the person being punished. Many Muslims would claim that human beings are not perfect and make mistakes - evil actions may be blamed on not resisting temptation rather than the offender being wicked or evil.</p>
	<p>Many Muslims countries will follow Shari'ah Law, which is derived from the teachings of the Qur'an, Hadith and Sunnah. In Egypt and Saudi Arabia, the death penalty is the most severe sentence. The death penalty does not EXIST in the UK.</p>		
Week 8	Key themes	Key terms	Additional information
Reasons for Crime	<p>Some reasons why people commit crimes are:- poverty, upbringing, mental illness, addiction, greed and opposition to an unjust law. Even though some people believe they have a justified reason for committing crimes, everybody must obey the law. This helps society to live in peace without fear of danger.</p>	<p>Poverty - being without food, money & other basic needs. Addiction - a physical or mental dependence on a substance or activity. Mental illness - a medical condition that affects a person's emotions or moods</p>	<p>Christian view on poverty is that society should ensure that nobody has to steal food. They support food banks and may campaign for the living wage and to improve public services. Muslims views on poverty is that Zakah exists to ensure that no one lives in poverty. Christians and Muslims believe in bringing up the family in a specific way that respects the law and Muslims have the extended family to guide them through the right and wrong ways of behaviour.</p>
	<p>Regardless of the reasons why crimes are committed, most crimes are selfish because they harm innocent people.</p>	<p>Greed - a selfish desire for something.</p>	
Week 9	Key themes	Key terms	Additional information
Different types of crime	<p>Many Christians and Muslims condemn the crimes people commit but do not hate the people who commit them. Hate crimes are widely condemned by both religions.</p>	<p>Hate crimes - a crime committed to a person because of their race, religion, sexuality or disability.</p>	<p>Christians believe the law should be respected. Offenders must be punished by the law according to the seriousness of the crime. Offenders have basic rights and so should not be given a punishment that is inhumane or harmful. Through their punishment they should be helped to become a useful member of society so they do not re-offend. In Britain, Muslims support the UK legal system despite it not being Shari'ah law, even though there may be some laws they do not agree with. Quote from the Qur'an 'Do not take life which God has made sacred, except by right' Qur'an 17:33</p>
	<p>Shari'ah law punishment will fit the seriousness of the crime. Shari'ah law punishments are intended to be severe enough to make sure the offender does not re-offend.</p>	<p>Theft - stealing something which is not legally yours.</p>	
	<p>Murder is wrong because Christians and Muslims believe only God has the right and authority to take life. Quote from the Bible 'You shall not murder' Exodus 20:13</p>	<p>Murder - the unlawful killing of a person and is one of the worst crimes against a human being.</p>	

Year 10 Term 1 Knowledge Organiser Crime and Punishment

Week 10	Key themes	Key terms	Additional information
Different types of punishment	Prison - Christians believe that prisoners should be treated well when in prison and get the support they need to not re-offend. Muslims believe that Prison is used less for punishment and more as a place to keep people waiting to know their punishment.	Prison - a secure building where offenders are kept for a period of time.	Prisons are used for serious crimes and the punishment is loss of liberty (freedom). Corporal punishment is that inflicting of physical pain which is illegal in the UK but in some Muslim countries it is still used. In Iran and Saudi Arabia they use corporal punishment such as caning for some offences and amputation of the hand for theft. These punishment often take place in public. With Community service it allows the offenders the chance to reform. Muslims do not use community service as it has no reference in Shari'ah law.
	Corporal punishment - The difference here is that Christians do not support this. Where as in some Muslim countries it is still used as a deterrent, persuading others not to break certain laws.	Corporal punishment - punishment of an offender by causing them pain, which is now illegal in the UK.	
	Community service - this is not really used in Shari'ah law because it is not seen as sufficient punishment. Christians agree with community service. It is used to treat addiction or medical conditions, counselling or educational opportunities. In some cases with a crime, an agreement can be done with the victim to meet and discuss the crime and also give a chance for the offender to apologise to the victim.	Community Service - punishing offenders by making them do unpaid work in the community.	
Week 10	Key terms -		Additional information
Aims of punishment	Retribution - to get your own back. Society is getting its on back on the offender, In the old testament the quote <i>'life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth'</i> means that criminals should receive back the same injuries and harm that they caused.		Christians and Muslims have some different ideas on how to deal with crimes that have been committed on society. Christians believe in reformation and reforming the character back into society. Muslims believe in retribution because actions against Shari'ah law are actions against God
	Deterrence - to put people off committing crimes. The idea is to use the punishment an offender receives as an example and warning to others. If the punishment is harsh then it is hoped that people would not commit a crime. In addition harsh punishment may deter the offender from repeating their crime.		
	Reformation - to change someone's behaviour for the better. Offenders may be given treatment such as counselling and made to carry out community service to help them to understand their their behaviour was wrong and harmful to society.		Quote: 'We prescribed for them a life for a life, an eye for an eye' Qur'an 5:45
Week 11	Key Themes		Key Term
Attitudes to suffering	Whatever the cause of suffering, Christians believe they have a duty to help those who are suffering and recognise that good can come from suffering. Christians try to follow the teachings of Jesus who helped many whom he saw suffering and so told his followers to do the same.		Suffering can be caused by natural events, illness, Tsunami, Earthquakes. Both Christians and Muslims know that they must not ignore it.
	Muslims believe that God allows suffering to happen, but often for reasons unknown to people. Suffering may be a test from God but he will never allow a person to suffer more than they can endure. Muslims have a belief that they have a duty to help those who are suffering and recognise that good can come from suffering.		Suffering - the state of undergoing pain, distress or hardship.

Year 10 Term 1 Knowledge Organiser Crime and Punishment

Week 12	Key terms	Additional information
Treatment of Criminals	Prison - a secure building where offenders are kept for a period of time. Prisoners have no real choice about how to spend their time - everything is controlled for them. They are locked in cells and fed at certain times of the day and allowed a period of exercise with other prisoners at certain times of the day.	Christians and Muslims vary their beliefs and attitudes to the way criminals are treated. Christians believe in community service which allows offenders to make up for what they have done wrong. Shari'ah law makes little use of community service because it is not seen as a sufficient deterrent to protect society from future criminal behaviour. Muslims also believe that prison is a place for holding the offender whilst awaiting punishment, unlike normal prison in the UK where you are sent down for a crime that you have been found guilty in committing in a UK court. Corporal punishment is still carried out in some Muslim countries and is done in public.
	Corporal Punishment - punishment of an offender by causing them pain, now illegal in the UK. This is illegal in the UK. Some Muslim countries still use it.	
	Community Service - punishing offenders by making them do unpaid work in the community. This is used for minor offences and allows the offender to pay back to the community. Muslims do not tend to use this treatment for criminals.	
Week 13	Key themes -	Additional information
Attitudes to forgiveness	Forgiveness - showing mercy and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong. Christians and Muslims do not think forgiveness is a replacement for punishment.	Remember forgiveness is a core belief in Christianity. Muslims can take compensation as a way of forgiving the offender.
	Muslim attitude to forgiveness - There are two types of forgiveness for Islam - Forgiveness from God - Only God can truly forgive and will only forgive those he knows are truly sorry and intend to follow the faith properly in the future. This is in line with compassionate and merciful nature of God. Forgiveness from Humans - people should forgive each other in order to allow goodness to be established over evil. The offender should seek the forgiveness of the victim before expecting God to forgive.	The Lord's Prayer plays a role in the forgiveness for Christians. Jesus forgave those who crucified him after having been found guilty and sentenced to death. Jesus also told his followers that there is no upper limit to the use of forgiveness. Quote: <i>"Forgive us our sins as we forgive those who sin against us" The Lord's Prayer</i>
	Christian attitude to forgiveness - is that the Christian interpretation of forgiveness for those who commit crimes is that they should be forgiven as far as possible but the offender should be punished to ensure that justice is done. If the aim of the punishment is to reform, the punishment should benefit the offender. God expects Christians to show forgiveness to others no matter what they may have done. In turn they believe that God will forgive them for any sins they may commit. This is emphasised in the Lord's Prayer.	Quotes: <i>"Father forgive them, for they do not know what they are doing" Luke 23:34</i> <i>"Pardon each other's faults and God will grant you honour" Hadith</i>
Week 14 & 15	Key Themes	Key Terms
Death Penalty & /attitudes	The death penalty was abolished in the UK in 1965 initially as a temporary experiment and then permanently abolished in 1969. The European Community has since made it illegal in all member countries. Some people have tried to reinstate it in the UK but failed to do so.	Death Penalty - capital punishment; a form of punishment in which a prisoner is put to death for crimes committed. Sanctity of life - all life is holy as it is created and loved by God.
	Christians view are mixed if the death penalty should be brought back. A few say that if it was brought back it would be taking a life that God made sacred. The sanctity of life is holy. In some Muslim countries the death penalty is used as a deterrent for offences such as murder and rape. A Muslim may look to their faith to forgive the perpetrator.	<i>Quote- "Life for a life, eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth" Exodus 21:23 - 24</i>

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.

What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.

Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

WEEK 2: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	/	/	Topic: Human Sexuality	Revision guide page: 74
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Give two Muslim beliefs about homosexuality. (2 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Give two Muslim beliefs about homosexuality. (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain two religious beliefs about the nature of families (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two religious beliefs about the nature of families (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 4: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: Sexual Relationships	Revision guide page: 75
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links Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain two religious views on heterosexual relationships (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two religious views on heterosexual relationships (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain two contrasting beliefs about contraception (5 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two contrasting beliefs about contraception (5 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 6: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	/	/	Topic: Marriage & Divorce	Revision guide page:77 & 78
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Give two contrasting beliefs about the nature of marriage and give a quote to support your answer (5 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Give two contrasting beliefs about the nature of marriage and give a quote to support your answer (5 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Evaluate this statement:- 'Men and Women do not have equal rights' (12 marks)
2 PepeQ's and then your opinion.

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Evaluate this statement:- 'Men and Women do not have equal rights' (12 marks)
Answer:

WEEK 8: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	/	/	Topic: Good v Evil	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Give two religious reasons why social justice is important (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Give two religious reasons why social justice is important (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 9: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Give two different reasons why people commit crimes (2 marks) Expand by explaining your reasons.

Answer: _____

[illegible]

WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Give two different reasons why people commit crimes (2 marks) Expand by explaining your reasons.

Answer: _____

[illegible]

WEEK 10: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	/	/	Topic: Different types of crime	Revision guide page: 124
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links Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 10: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Give two religious views about the crime of murder (4 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Give two religious views about the crime of murder (4 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: Aims of Punishment	Revision page: 125
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[illegible]

WEEK 11: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Give two religious views on the aims of punishment (4 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Give two religious views on the aims of punishment (4 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 12: Cornell Notes on (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: Attitudes to suffering	Revision page: 126
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[illegible]

WEEK 12: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Give two religious views about the attitudes to suffering (5 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 12: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Give two religious views about the attitudes to suffering (5 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 13: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Give two reasons why many religious people support the use of prison as a punishment (4 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 13: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Give two reasons why many religious people support the use of prison as a punishment (4 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 14: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	/	/	Topic: Forgiveness	Revision guide page: 126
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 14: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain two similar beliefs in modern Britain about the importance of forgiveness (4 marks)

Answer: _____

[illegible]

WEEK 14: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two similar beliefs in modern Britain about the importance of forgiveness (4 marks)

Answer: _____

WEEK 15: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Evaluate this statement:- ‘The idea that sanctity of life shows the death penalty is wrong’
12 marks.

[illegible]

Question: Evaluate this statement:- 'The idea of sanctity of life shows the death penalty is wrong'
12 marks

[illegible]

Week 3

Revision Card on Nature of Families <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify 4 types of families2. What is a blended family?3. What does polygamy mean?4. How do Christian parents raise their children?5. Why does Islam agree with polygamy?6. Why do Muslims oppose same - sex marriage?	Answers
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Week 5

Revision Card on Contraception & family planning <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify the 3 types of contraception2. Write a quote which supports natural procreation3. What is family planning used for?4. Christian view on contraception5. Muslim view on contraception6. What is the purpose of sex?	Answers
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Week 7

Revision Card on Gender Roles & Equality <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What does gender equality mean?2. Which act protects against gender discrimination?3. What is sexual stereotyping?4. Give an example of gender discrimination?5. What is the Muslim belief on gender equality?6. What is the Christian belief on gender equality?	Answers
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Week 9

Revision Card on Reasons for Crime <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify 7 reasons for crimes2. Why is poverty a reason for crime?3. What is the Christian view on addiction?4. Muslim view on Mental illness?5. What is Shari'ah Law?6. Why is upbringing a reason for crime?	Answers
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Week 13

Revision Card on Treatment of Criminals <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify 3 treatments2. What is corporal punishment?3. What is community service?4. How do Muslims use prisons?5. Which religion does not support corporal punishment?6. Give a Christian and Muslim view on corporal punishment.	Answers
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Week 15

Revision Card on the Death Penalty <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is the death penalty?2. What does the sanctity of life mean?3. When was the death penalty abolished in the UK?4. What is the principle of utility?5. Identify a country which still supports the death penalty?6. Who has the right and authority to take life?	Answers
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Aspire (ACHIEVE) Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire Achieve Thrive