



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Summer Term
(Half Term 5 & 6)
Modern Britain
Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

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

Tassomai - 2 Daily Goals per week

Sparx - 4 tasks of Sparx per week

Option A (EBACC)
French
Geography
History

Open B
Art
Business Studies
Catering
Computer Science
History
Health & Social Care
Music
Sport
IT

Open C
Business Studies
Childcare
Catering
Drama
Geography
Health & Social Care
Triple Science
Sport

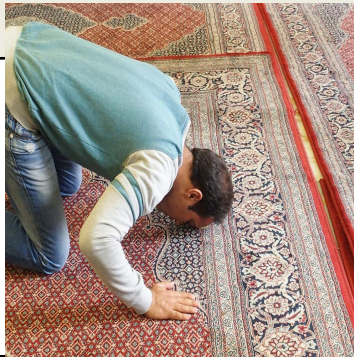
Week 27 or Week 1 (Either does not matter as long as you are clear) / Separate to half terms or not again does not matter.

Half Term 5 (6 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 27 17th April 2023	Cornell Notes on: The 5 Pillars and 10 Obligatory Acts	Question: Identify the similarities between the 5 Pillars and the 10 Obligatory Acts [4]
Week 28 24th April 2023	Revision Cards on: Salah - Prayers 1 and 2	Question: Evaluate this statement :- Friday prayers are more important than the daily prayers' [12]
Week 29 1st May 2023	Cornell Notes on: Sawm and Zakat	Question: Explain two contrasting Muslim beliefs about giving alms [4]
Week 30 8th May 2023	Revision Cards on: Pilgrimage	Question: Explain two reasons why a Muslim would go on a Hajj [5] add a quote.
Week 31 15th May 2023	Cornell Notes on: Jihad - Greater and Lesser	Question: Explain two ways in which a belief in greater jihad influences Muslims today [4]
Week 32 22nd May 2023	Revision Cards on: Festivals in Islam	Question: Explain two ways in which Muslims celebrate the festival of Id-ul-Fitr [5] add a quote.


Half Term 6 (7 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 33 5th June 2023	Cornell Notes on: Festivals and Ashura	Question: What does the festival of Ashura commemorate? [2]
Week 34 12th June 2023	Revision Cards on: worship and Prayer	Question: Explain two contrasting ways that Christians worship [4]
Week 35 19th June 2023	Cornell Notes on: Baptism and Eucharist	Question: Explain the difference between an infant baptism and a believers' baptism [4]
Week 36 26th June 2023	Mock Exams	Mock Exams
Week 37 3rd July 2023	Mock Exams	Mock Exams
Week 38 10th July 2023	Revision Cards on: Christian pilgrimage and Festivals	Question: Explain two contrasting examples of Christian pilgrimage [4]
Week 39 17th July 2023	Cornell Notes on: The Church in the local community	Question: Explain two ways that food banks put Christian teachings into action. [5]

Knowledge Organiser - Year 10 Modern Britain Islam practices

Week	Key themes/Facts	Key terms /Spellings	Additional information
27 5 Pillars & 10 Obligatory Acts	The five pillars - the five most important duties for all Muslims. They are central to the Muslim practices and they see the 5 Pillars the same as the pillars that support a building.	Shahadah - declaration of faith . Said out loud before they pray. Ten Obligatory Acts - important duties for Shi'a Muslims which include the Five Pillars.	To understand how Muslims show dedication to the Islam religion. These practices show how a Muslim is faithful to the Qur'an. They continue to follow the rules of the Qur'an and will use these practices to stay faithful to their faith. They are brought up in the faith right from an early age. They will pray with their family and follow the traditions of the family.
Week	Key themes/Facts	Key terms/Spellings	Additional information
27 Prayers	Salah - the daily prayers. The times of prayers are held just before sunrise, just after midday day, afternoon, just after sunset and night. Muslims pray facing Mecca the place of pilgrimage for them.	Wudu - ritual washing before prayer. Muslims follow a ritual washing so they are spiritually clean before they pray. Jummah prayer - weekly communal prayer. Held on a friday for Muslims to visit weekly.	Muslims pray 5 times a day. It is important for them to do this as it shows they are following the rules of the Qur'an which are the teachings a Muslim will live their life by.
			
Week	Key themes /Facts	Key terms/Spellings	Additional information
28 Sawm	Sawn - Fasting for a Muslim - This is a period of 40 days. Muslims have a festival with family and friends to celebrate the breaking of the fast.	Qur'an - Muslim holy book. This is the book which details how a Muslim lives. Ramadan - 9th month of the Muslim calendar, Muslims fast from dusk to sunset.	Muslims fast during the daylight hours for the whole month, going without food or drink. They get up every day before sunrise in order to eat and drink enough to keep them going until sunset. Then the fast is broken and Muslims are allowed to eat and drink.
Week	Key themes/Facts	Key terms/Spellings	Additional information
29 Zakah	Zakah - give a charitable donation of 2.5% savings each year to the poor. Paying Zakah gives Muslims a good attitude towards money.	Sadaqah - Good actions or payments carried out for charitable reasons. Usury -	To consider how donating to Charity can improve people's lives. By giving Zakah, Muslims are acknowledging that everything they own comes from God and belongs to him, and that they should use their wealth to remember God and give to those in need.

Knowledge Organiser - Year 10 Modern Britain Islam practices

Week	Key themes/Facts	Key Terms/Spellings	Additional information
30 Pilgrimage	Hajj - Understand how the events of Hajj enable Muslims to feel closer to God. Hajj is the fifth pillar of Islam. The pilgrimage they make should be done at least once in their lifetime. Hajj is taken in Saudi Arabia at a place called Mecca.	Ka'bah - Ancient stone building in Mecca where Muhammad was visited by the Angel Jibril and recited the Qur'an. Pilgrimage - A religious journey to be made where it can be spiritual and seen as following the faith.	Pilgrimage for a Muslim who should do this at least once in their lifetime. Some communities will provide financial support for a poor Muslim to make the journey because it is a religious obligation and not a holiday. During a period from 8th to 12th of Dhul - Hijjah, 3 million Muslims take part in the pilgrimage.
Week	Key themes/Facts	Key terms/Spellings	Additional information
31 Jihad- Lesser and Greater	Jihad is an important concept for Muslims. It refers to struggling against evil, either as an individual or as the collective fellowship of Islam. Jihad requires Muslims to strive to improve themselves and the societies in which they live in a way that God would approve of.	Lesser Jihad - to struggle or to strive for something. A struggle against evil, this may be an inward, personal struggle or an outward collective struggle. Greater Jihad - struggle with oneself. The personal inward struggle of all Muslims to live in the line with the teachings of their faith. They must observe the 5 pillars of Islam.	The origins of jihad go back as far as Muhammad, as the concept appears many times in the Qur'an and the Hadith (the sayings of Muhammad). Some people see that Muslims are terrorists as they see the name Jihad. This is not true. Jihad is a struggle against evil and Muslims believe in this very important concept.
Week	Key themes/Facts	Key terms/Spellings	Additional information
32 Festivals and Celebrations	Muslim Festivals -To understand how Muslims celebrate aspects of Islam. These festivals celebrate the end of Ramadan and also the Muslim festival that celebrates the prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son for God.. Cards and presents are given and community celebrations are often organised.	Eid-ul-fitr - Festival of fast breaking, celebration at the end of Ramadan. Although Eid-ul-Fitr is not been as a national holiday in Britain, in certain areas many Muslims are granted the day off to attend morning prayers and enjoy the festival. Eid-ul-Adha is celebrated at the end of the Hajj. Commemorate - to remember and show respect for someone or something.	These days start with prayers but the night before women will decorate their hands and feet with henna. . In the morning the men go to the mosque to attend a special prayer. In London several thousand Shi'a Muslims go to Marble Arch for a procession of mourning and to listen to speeches. 

Knowledge Organiser - Year 10 Modern Britain Islam practices & Revision Christian Practices			
week	Key themes/Facts	Key Terms/Spellings	Additional information
33 Ashura	<p>Muslim Festivals -To understand how Muslims celebrate aspects of Islam. These festivals celebrate the end of Ramadan and also the the Muslim festival that celebrates the prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son for God.. Cards and presents are given and community celebrations are often organised. For Shi'a Muslims there is a great deal to learn from this festival; firstly Hussein should never be forgotten and that they should stand up for justice to better society. For Sunni Muslims, Ashura is a day when many fast voluntarily. It is a day of atonement – sins are forgiven if repented.</p>	<p>Eid-ul-fitr - Festival of fast breaking, celebration at the end of Ramadan. Although Id-ul=Fitr is not been as a national holiday in Britain, in certain areas many Muslims are granted the day off to attend morning prayers and enjoy the festival.</p> <p>Commemorate - to remember and show respect for someone or something.</p> <p>Muslims also remember how Nuh (Noah) left the Ark and how Musa (Moses) and the Israelites were saved from the Egyptians.</p>	<p>These days start with prayers but the night before women will decorate their hands and feet with henna. . In the morning the men go to the mosque to attend a special prayer. In London several thousand Shi'a muslims go to Marble Arch for a procession of mourning and to listen to speeches.</p>
Week	Key themes/Facts	Key themes/Facts	Additional information
34 Christianity Practices Revision Paper 1 Worship/ Prayer	<p><u>Worship</u> Liturgical – Follows a set routine e.g. RC Non-liturgical - Does not follow a set routine Informal – Can be anywhere following any pattern/Charismatic Private – worshipping alone Prayer – Communicating with God Why is worship important?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It brings a sense of togetherness as a community • It makes a person feel closer to God • It is peaceful – allowing for prayer and meditation • It is an external expression of their faith. 	<p><u>Prayer</u> Nature and purpose of prayer</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To get closer to God and communicate with him 2. To praise God and thank him for what he has done 3. To ask for God's help 4. To say sorry to God and ask for forgiveness <p><u>Set Prayers:</u>Prayers that are in a prayer book that are said at certain times, for example during a church service. <u>The Lord's Prayer:</u> The most famous prayer. Known by most Christians <u>Informal Prayer:</u> Any prayer done personally and privately.</p>	<p>Quotes:- <i>Our Father in heaven, hallowed by your name, your Kingdom come, your will be done, on earth as in heaven. Give us today our daily bread. The Lord's Prayer - a set prayer said in church services like a liturgical worship.</i></p>
Week	Key themes/Facts	Key themes/Facts	Additional information
35 Sacraments/ Baptism /Eucharist/ Holy Communion	<p><u>Baptism.</u> This Sacrament is rite of passage. A physical act, that Christians believe, has a permanent effect on the soul. Infant Baptism: A baby is taken to a church, where a priest or vicar will bless that child with holy water, making the sign of the cross upon them. Parents and Godparents are present, and a candle is lit. This welcomes the child into their Christian family, and cleanses the child of the Original Sin of Adam and Eve. Adult /Believers An adult, normally over 13, is asked questions about their faith. They are fully immersed (under water) to wash away their sins (not just original sin), and so they can start a new one in the church.</p>	<p><u>Eucharist/Communion</u> - This is a Church service that recreates Jesus' last supper with his disciples. Members of the church come forward to receive bread and wine. The bread representing the body of Christ and the wine the blood. The celebrates Jesus' sacrifice through his death and resurrection It is considered a sacrament, and outward sign of inner grace.It remembers The Last Supper.It brings the Christian Community together.Catholics believe in transubstantiation. This means they believe the bread and wine literally become flesh and blood.Most other Christians see the bread and wine as symbolic.</p>	<p>Quotes:- <i>"For whenever you eat this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord's death until he comes"</i> 1 corinthians 11:26</p>

week	Key themes/Facts	Key Terms/Spellings	Additional information
33 Ashura	Muslim Festivals -To understand how Muslims celebrate aspects of Islam. These festivals celebrate the end of Ramadan and also the the Muslim festival that celebrates the prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son for God.. Cards and presents are given and community celebrations are often organised. For Shi'a Muslims there is a great deal to learn from this festival; firstly Hussein should never be forgotten and that they should stand up for justice to better society. For Sunni Muslims, Ashura is a day when many fast voluntarily. It is a day of atonement – sins are forgiven if repented.	Eid-ul-fitr - Festival of fast breaking, celebration at the end of Ramadan. Although Id-ul=Fitr is not been as a national holiday in Britain, in certain areas many Muslims are granted the day off to attend morning prayers and enjoy the festival. Commemorate - to remember and show respect for someone or something. Muslims also remember how Nuh (Noah) left the Ark and how Musa (Moses) and the Israelites were saved from the Egyptians.	These days start with prayers but the night before women will decorate their hands and feet with henna. . In the morning the men go to the mosque to attend a special prayer. In London several thousand Shi'a muslims go to Marble Arch for a procession of mourning and to listen to speeches.
Week	Key themes/Facts	Key themes/Facts	Additional information
34 Christianity Practices Revision Paper 1 Worship/ Prayer	<u>Worship</u> Liturgical – <i>Follows a set routine e.g. RC</i> Non-liturgical - <i>Does not follow a set routine</i> Informal – Can be anywhere following any pattern/Charismatic Private – worshipping alone Prayer – Communicating with God Why is worship important? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It brings a sense of togetherness as a community • It makes a person feel closer to God • It is peaceful – allowing for prayer and meditation • It is an external expression of their faith. 	<u>Prayer</u> Nature and purpose of prayer <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To get closer to God and communicate with him 2. To praise God and thank him for what he has done 3. To ask for God's help 4. To say sorry to God and ask for forgiveness <u>Set Prayers:</u> Prayers that are in a prayer book that are said at certain times, for example during a church service. <u>The Lord's Prayer:</u> The most famous prayer. Known by most Christians <u>Informal Prayer:</u> Any prayer done personally and privately.	Quotes:- <i>Our Father in heaven, hallowed by your name, your Kingdom come, your will be done, on earth as in heaven. Give us today our daily bread. The Lord's Prayer - a set prayer said in church services like a liturgical worship.</i>
Week	Key themes/Facts	Key themes/Facts	Additional information
35 Sacraments/ Baptism /Eucharist/ Holy Communion	<u>Baptism.</u> This Sacrament is rite of passage. A physical act, that Christians believe, has a permanent effect on the soul. Infant Baptism: A baby is taken to a church, where a priest or vicar will bless that child with holy water, making the sign of the cross upon them. Parents and Godparents are present, and a candle is lit. This welcomes the child into their Christian family, and cleanses the child of the Original Sin of Adam and Eve. Adult /Believers An adult, normally over 13, is asked questions about their faith. They are fully immersed (under water) to wash away their sins (not just original sin), and so they can start a new one in the church.	<u>Eucharist/Communion</u> - This is a Church service that recreates Jesus' last supper with his disciples. Members of the church come forward to receive bread and wine. The bread representing the body of Christ and the wine the blood. The celebrates Jesus' sacrifice through his death and resurrection It is considered a sacrament, and outward sign of inner grace.It remembers The Last Supper. It brings the Christian Community together.Catholics believe in transubstantiation. This means they believe the bread and wine literally become flesh and blood.Most other Christians see the bread and wine as symbolic.	Quotes:- <i>"For whenever you eat this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord's death until he comes" 1 corinthians 11:26</i>

Week	Key themes/Facts		Additional information
36 Islam Practices Paper 1 Revision Shahadah/ Prayer	<p>Shahadah - Declaration of faith “There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his messenger.” This shows the acceptance of Allah & Muhammad. Role of Shahadah today: - Said before death - Whispered into the ears of a newborn - Recited aloud in front of witnesses to become a Muslim</p>	<p>Prayer Performing ritual prayers in the proper way 5 times a day. Men are expected to attend the mosque to pray. Prayer can happen anywhere that is clean. Muslims recite verses from the Qur’an when performing Salah. 5 prayers were instructed by Allah, so whoever does them will be admitted into paradise.</p>	<p>Quotes:- “Prostrate and draw near to Allah.” (Qur’an) The direction of prayer in a mosque is always facing east to Mecca. Praying in the same direction means that all Muslims are focusing on one place associated with God. There are different times of prayer between the Sunni and the Shi’a muslims. Muslims also complete the ritual washing called ‘Wudu’ before prayers.</p>
Week	Key themes/Facts		Additional information
37 Jihad/Sawm	<p>Jihad is an important concept for Muslims. It refers to struggling against evil, either as an individual or as the collective fellowship of Islam. Greater jihad is a personal, inward struggle of all Muslims to live in line with the teachings of their faith. Lesser jihad is seen as the outward struggle to defend Islam from threat. In the early days of the faith, this was important when Muslims were being persecuted and they needed to protect their freedom to practise their faith.</p>	<p>Sawm - Fasting Abstaining from food, drink, sex, smoking and bath thoughts/deeds during daylight hours, in the month of Ramadan. Exempt: The elderly, children, pregnant women, those travelling and those who are physically and mentally unwell do NOT have to take part. Benefits: Muslims feel closer to Allah and develop ideas of self-control and discipline.</p>	<p>Quotes:- “This is My path, leading straight, so follow it, and do not follow other ways.” (Qur’an) “Fight in the cause of Allah those who fight you.” (Qur’an) “O ye who believe! Fasting is prescribed for you.” (Qur’an) Ramadan is the most important month in the Islamic calendar. It is when the angel Jibril started to reveal the Qur’an to Muhammad. Muslims refrain from eating and drinking during day light hours.</p>
Week	Key themes/Facts		Additional information
38/39 Hajj/Zakat	<p>Pilgrimage It is the duty of every Muslim to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in their lifetime. Hajj is intended to allow Muslims to get closer to Allah. It reminds them that all Muslims are equal and are part of the Ummah. Hajj is an annual pilgrimage that starts and ends in the city of Mecca, Saudi Arabia. Hajj remembers the actions of the prophet Ibrahim and his family, who rebuilt the Ka’ba in the centre of the the Grand Mosque, the holiest place in Islam.</p>	<p>Zakat Compulsory giving of 2.5% of one’s income to charitable causes. Benefits: - It helps Muslims grow spiritually and frees them from greed and selfishness. - It helps those who need it most. - Wealth is a gift from Allah so should be shared. - It is a sign of unity and supports the Ummah.</p>	<p>Quotes:- “Pilgrimage to the House is a duty owed to God by people who are able to undertake it.” “Proclaim that people shall observe Hajj pilgrimage.” (Qur’an) “Be steadfast in prayer and giving.” (Qur’an) Khums is 20% of a Muslims savings which half of it goes to religious leaders and half to charity.</p>

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 27: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	/	/	Topic: Islam - The 5 Pillars	Revision guide page: 27
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 27: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Identify the similarities between the 5 Pillars and the 10 Obligatory Acts [4]

Answer:

WEEK 27: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Identify the similarities between the 5 Pillars and the 10 Obligatory Acts [4]

Answer:

WEEK 28: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: Salah - Jummah Prayers - and the importance of them	Revision guide page: 29/30
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 28: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Evaluate this statement:-

“The Friday prayer is more important than the daily prayers”

‘Use an argument for, an argument against (12 marks)’

Answer:

WEEK 28: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Evaluate this statement:-

“The Friday prayer is more important than the daily prayers”

‘Use an argument for, an argument against (12 marks)’

Answer:

WEEK 29: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	/	/	Topic: Sawm and Zakah	Revision guide page: 31/32
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 29: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain two contrasting Muslim beliefs about giving alms [4]

Answer:

WEEK 29: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Give two reasons why Sawm is important to Muslims today [5] remember your quote.

Answer:

Week 30: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: Hajj - Pilgrimage	Revision guide page: 33
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 30: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain two reasons why a Muslim would go on a Hajj [5] remember your quote.

Answer:

WEEK 30: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two reasons why a Muslim would go on a Hajj [5] remember your quote.

Answer:

WEEK 31: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	/	/	Topic: Jihad - personal and physical	Revision guide page: 34
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 31: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain two ways in which a belief in greater jihad influences Muslims today [4]

Answer:

WEEK 31: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: 'Greater Jihad is more important than lesser jihad' Evaluate this statement with reasoned arguments and a justified conclusion

Answer:

WEEK 32: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	/	/	Topic: Festivals in Islam	Revision guide page: 35
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Bitesize links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 32: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain two ways in which Muslims celebrate the festival of Id-ul-Fitr [5] add a quote.

Answer:

WEEK 32: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two ways in which Muslims celebrate the festival of Id-ul-Fitr [5] add a quote.

Answer:

WEEK 33: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: Islam - Festivals/Ashura	Revision guide page: 35
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Bitesize links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 33: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: What does the festival of Ashura commemorate? [2]

Answer:

WEEK 33: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: What does the festival of Ashura commemorate? [2]

Answer:

WEEK 34: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: Worship and Prayer	Revision guide page: 9/10
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Bitesize links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 34: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain two contrasting ways that Christians worship [4]

[illegible]

WEEK 34: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two contrasting ways that Christians worship [4]

[illegible]

WEEK 35: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: Sacraments: Baptism/Eucharist	Revision guide page: 11/12
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Bitesize links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 35: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain the difference between an infant baptism and a believers' baptism [4]

[illegible]

WEEK 35: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain the difference between an infant baptism and a believers' baptism [4]

[illegible]

WEEK 36: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic Islam Practices
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[illegible]

WEEK 36: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)

Date / /	Topic Christianity Practices
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[illegible]

WEEK 37: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: Quotes from Christianity Practices
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[illegible]

WEEK 37: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)

Date / /	Topic: Quotes from Islam Practices
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[illegible]

WEEK 38: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: Pilgrimage for Christians	Revision guide page: 13
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 38: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question : Explain two contrasting examples of Christian pilgrimage [4]

Answer: _____

[illegible]

WEEK 38: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two contrasting examples of Christian pilgrimage [4]

Answer:

[illegible]

WEEK 39: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	/	/	Topic: The Church in the local Comm	Revision guide page: 14
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link Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 39: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain two ways that food banks put Christian teachings into action. [5]

[illegible]

WEEK 39: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two ways that food banks put Christian teachings into action. [5]

Answer: _____

[illegible]

Week 28

Revision card on Modern Britain on the 5 Pillars and 10 Obligatory Acts. <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is the Shahadah?2. Name the 5 pillars of Islam in English3. Name the 5 pillars in Arabic4. What is Zakah?5. What is the significance of the word 'pillars' in Islam?6. Name the two types of jihad7. Which branch of Islam followers identifies with the ten obligatory acts?	Answers
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Week 30

Revision card on Modern Britain based on the 5 pillars in Islam. <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What are the words of the Shahadah?2. What does Salah mean?3. What is Sawm?4. What is Hajj?5. Where can you find Mecca?6. Which of the five pillars of Sunni Islam are also Shi'a obligatory acts?7. Which branch of Islam followers identifies with the five pillars	Answers
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Week 32

Revision card on Jihad and Festivals in Islam <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify the two types of jihad in Islam2. What is the lesser jihad?3. What does the word jihad mean?4. When is Eid-ul-Fitr celebrated?5. Identify two things that Muslims might do to celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr6. What does Fitr mean?7. When is Eid-ul-Adha celebrated?	Answers
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Week 34

Revision Card on worship and prayer in Christianity. <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify 4 types of worship2. Which day is the main day for worship by a Christian?3. One feature of informal worship4. What is a set prayer?5. Identify a set prayer6. What is prayer?7. What is informal worship?	Answers
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Week 36

Revision Card on Baptism and Eucharist in Christianity practices. <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify a sacrament2. Give the differences between an infant and believers baptism3. Give another name for Holy Communion4. Which event is re enacted at the eucharist?5. Who baptised Jesus?6. How many sacraments are there?7. Where does an infant baptism take place	Answers
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Week 38

Revision Card on Pilgrimage and Festivals in Christianity. <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is a pilgrimage?2. Identify a place of pilgrimage3. In which country is Lourdes?4. Which festival comes first in the Christian calendar?5. Why is Easter important to Christians?6. What is the purpose of the Paschal candle?7. Who was born on the 25th December?	Answers
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Aspire (ACHIEVE) Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire Achieve Thrive