

Subject: Religious Studies (Religious Studies 7062)

Examining Board: AQA (aqa.org.uk)

Current hyperlink for direct access for syllabus, past papers etc.

<http://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/religious-studies/as-and-a-level/religious-studies-7062>

Assessment Structure: Year 12-13

Component	Structure	Weighting
Component 1: Philosophy of religion and ethics Paper 1 3 hour written exam	This exam covers Philosophy of religion and ethics. Section A: Philosophy of religion – two compulsory two-part questions, each worth 10 marks and 15 marks. Section B: Ethics and religion – two compulsory two-part questions, each worth 10 marks and 15 marks	50%
Component 2: Study of religion Paper 2 3 hour written exam	This exam covers the study of religion (Christianity) Section A: Study of religion – two compulsory two-part questions, each worth 10 marks and 15 marks. In each two-part question, the first part tests AO1 and the second part tests AO2. Section B: The dialogue between philosophy of religion and religion – one unstructured synoptic question from a choice of two (25 marks). Section C: The dialogue between ethical studies and religion – one unstructured synoptic question from a choice of two (25 marks).	50%

Even though you haven't been able to finish your Year 11 course this year, you can still practice and develop Religious Studies skills at home. You can read, watch and listen to interesting ideas and think about the opinions expressed. How far do they match your own views? What might someone say if they had a very different opinion?

Keep up your **writing skills** by putting your ideas down on paper – try, if you can, to handwrite, just to keep up the practice of handwriting so that your writing isn't completely illegible by the time you go back to school

Reading good quality writing is the best way of improving your own writing. As you read a good writer, you will gain a better understanding of the meanings of new words and the ways in which carefully chosen words and punctuation can add real emphasis to someone's argument. Different writers express themselves in different ways, and by reading them you will develop your own 'voice'. Reading also helps with more basic skills such as spelling, because if you see a word written down often enough, you will know when it 'looks right' when you write the same word yourself.

Thinking skills can be developed if you try to take a questioning attitude to the things you watch, hear and read. Do you agree with what's being said? If you watch a film where people have different attitudes towards something, which do you agree with most, or least, and why?

We look forward to learning with you in September

Summer Assignment - 3 Tasks

Philosophy Task 1 - (5 hours in total) Deadline for Completion: End of June

TASK 1a: Create a glossary of the following terms: inductive, synthetic, a priori, a posteriori, deductive, analytic, omnipotent, omnibenevolent, omniscient and eternal

TASK 1b: Research different note taking techniques. It is important to try new and different ways of note taking for the new level of learning you will be undertaking, (these links might help). Remember the 'process' of learning is a really important and often overlooked!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pZgMpjjgCRA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ryTYn12g--0>

<https://www.skills4studycampus.com/Main/Info/Modules> (reading and note taking module)

TASK 1c: Watch the following YouTube videos and make notes using an 'active' notes using a technique you have researched.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1A_CAkYt3GY&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNgK6MZucdYldNkMybYIHKR

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NKEhdsnKKHs&index=2&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNgK6MZucdYldNkMybYIHKR>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FmTsS5xFA6k&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNgK6MZucdYldNkMybYIHKR&index=9>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TgisehuGOyY&index=10&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNgK6MZucdYldNkMybYIHKR>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7e9v_fsZB6A&index=11&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNgK6MZucdYldNkMybYIHKR

Ethics TASK 2: (5 hours in total) Deadline for Completion: End of July

Write mini Biographies on the following Philosophers focus on their ethical theories and what was happening in the world at the time they were doing their thinking;

TASK 2.a Aristotle (Virtue Theory)

TASK 2. b St Thomas Aquinas (Natural Moral Law)

TASK 2.c Joseph Fletcher (Situation Ethics)

TASK 2.d Mary Wollstonecraft (Vindication of right of women)

Christianity TASK 3: (5 hours in total) Deadline for Completion: End of August

PLEASE SUBMIT

Research the following Christian denominations (groups) Baptist and Roman Catholics and make notes on their key practices, structure and how they make decisions; include Baptism and Holy Communion. What are the notable differences?

OPTIONAL SUPPORT AND FURTHER READING, WATCHING & LEARNING

There is absolutely NO expectation that you look at or use the rest of these materials, however if you are bored or interested then please explore at will:

Reading activities

Reading anything of good quality, even if it's a novel or a book about an entirely different topic, is always helpful for improving your skills, because you are practising your comprehension skills as well as practising understanding different ways in which writers express their ideas. Your own writing will improve, the more you read.

These are just some ideas – you don't have to choose any of these if you'd rather read something else, and there are so many good books in the world that this list could go on for ever but it's a start:

The Brothers Karamazov – Fyodor Dostoevsky: a huge and important 'classic' book, which takes time and effort and is well worth both. Raises issues of God, evil, rivalry, loyalty ...

To Kill a Mockingbird – Harper Lee – another classic and should be on everyone's 'must read' list

The Puzzle of... - Peter Vardy – this series of non-fiction books is about issues in religion and philosophy, very readable and you don't have to be an expert to enjoy them. You can dip in and out of different chapters rather than having to start at the beginning and work through to the end.

Candide – Voltaire – another 'classic', this one takes a philosophical view of people's approaches to evil and natural disaster. It's a great book but the topics might be too difficult for you to cope with in the current circumstances, so try it if you want to but save it for more stable times if you don't.

And some online resources:

Panpsycast– https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCu9OGRsIMJpqJbL7D4mgE_A

The school of Life -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VDiyQub6vpw&list=PLwxNMb28XmpeypJMhfNbJ4RAFkRtmAN3P>

Have a browse of these – they can address specific questions or people depending on what interests you. Time to fall down the philosophy rabbit hole ☺

The Philosophy Man - thephilosophyman.com

this website gives you lots of different ideas to think about. Some are for younger children but you could try the 'brainsqueezers'. These are good if you don't have too much time, or if you're finding it difficult to settle to anything more concentrated.

Philosophers Magazine – philosophersmag.com

Try the games on this website, and read the commentaries that go with them. Lots to think about!

Peped – peped.org

This website has a lot of good resources that you might use once you start you're a level course; you could dip in and start exploring some of the ideas you will meet next year.

<http://www.reonline.org.uk/>

Some things to watch and think about:

All kinds of films and series have philosophical and religious ideas in them, so follow your own interests! You could try these, or choose something else, but try and use them as a stimulus for thinking and writing, rather than just sitting in front of them:

The Good Place

The Matrix

Unorthodox

Twelve Angry Men

TED talks – these are usually wonderful, with plenty to stimulate your questioning and reasoning skills.

Some favourites:

Elizabeth Loftus – how reliable is your memory?

Dan Gilbert – why we make bad decisions

Richard Dawkins – militant atheism

Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie – We should all be feminists

Damon Horowitz – Philosophy in prison

There are loads of talks on here, so use the search engine to find topics that interest you. Practise note-taking; write notes as you listen, just as you would if you were listening to a real-life lecture, and practise the skill of jotting down key points at speed. Ask yourself questions when you get to the end: what were the speaker's key messages? Do you agree with the speaker? What might someone who disagreed say, and what might their reasons be?

The **BBC** has some great podcasts available:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p01f0vzr>

(They are quite long and heavyweight, don't worry if this activity isn't for you)

Practice your note-making skills by pausing and writing a summary of what you've heard so far. Think about whether you agree with what the philosopher is saying.

Listen to whatever takes your interest.