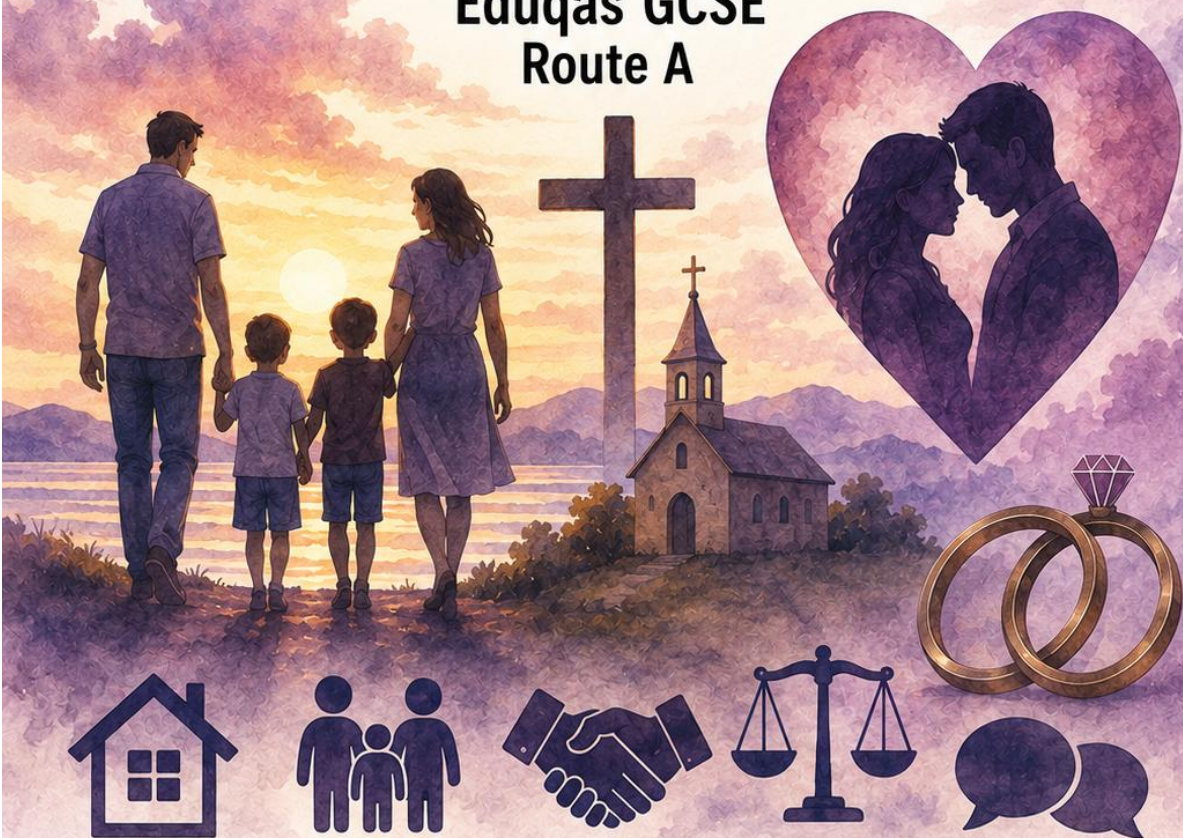


KS4 HOME LEARNING BOOKLET

YEAR 10 TERM 1

ISSUES OF RELATIONSHIPS

**Eduqas GCSE
Route A**



NAME: _____

CLASS: _____

TEACHER: _____



Task	Focus	Completed
1	Families, upbringing & gender roles	☐
2	Marriage & inter-faith marriage	☐
3	Divorce & remarriage	☐
4	Cohabitation & adultery	☐
5	Sexual relationships & contraception	☐
6	Same-sex relationships & synoptic evaluation	☐



TASK 1 — Families, Religious Upbringing & Gender Roles

Suggested time: 30–45 minutes

Activity 1 — Knowledge Recall (8 minutes)

Without using the knowledge organiser, write what you can remember for each item. Then check and correct your work in a different colour.

Key term / idea	Recall from memory, then correct in another colour
Nuclear family	
Extended family	
Reconstituted family	
Single-parent family	
Roles	
Responsibilities	
Gender equality	



Explain TWO ways a religious upbringing might influence a child. Use examples from Christianity and/or Buddhism. Then compare a traditional view of gender roles with a modern view.

METACOGNITION CHECK

- Which three terms could you define without looking?
- Which religious teaching or example was hardest to remember?
- What will you do next time to retrieve that knowledge more accurately?



TASK 1 — Exam Practice & Reflection

For a 5-mark response: make clear, developed points. Use accurate religious detail rather than simply listing ideas.

EXAM PRACTICE — b-style (5 marks)

Describe two ways in which a religious upbringing may influence family life.

Final self-check (3 minutes)

Before you finish, underline your strongest religious reason, circle one key term, and put a star beside the sentence you would improve if you had another five minutes.

One specific improvement I will make in my next GCSE response:



TASK 2 — Marriage & Inter-faith Marriage

Suggested time: 30–45 minutes

Activity 1 — Knowledge Recall (8 minutes)

Without using the knowledge organiser, write what you can remember for each item. Then check and correct your work in a different colour.

Key term / idea	Recall from memory, then correct in another colour
Commitment	
Christian purposes of marriage	
Wedding vows	
Catholic marriage	
Buddhist marriage	
Inter-faith marriage	



Create a comparison of Christian and Buddhist attitudes to marriage. Include purpose, commitment and teachings. Then explain TWO possible issues an inter-faith couple may face.

METACOGNITION CHECK

- Did I explain why a belief matters, or only state it?
- Where did I use a teaching accurately?
- Which comparison could I develop further?



TASK 2 — Exam Practice & Reflection

For an 8-mark response: develop explanations from TWO religious perspectives/traditions and connect beliefs or teachings to the issue.

EXAM PRACTICE — c-style (8 marks)

Explain, from two different religious or religious traditions, attitudes towards marriage.

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This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Final self-check (3 minutes)

Before you finish, underline your strongest religious reason, circle one key term, and put a star beside the sentence you would improve if you had another five minutes.

One specific improvement I will make in my next GCSE response:



TASK 3 — Divorce & Remarriage

Suggested time: 30–45 minutes

Activity 1 — Knowledge Recall (8 minutes)

Without using the knowledge organiser, write what you can remember for each item. Then check and correct your work in a different colour.

Key term / idea	Recall from memory, then correct in another colour
Divorce	
Separation	
Annulment	
Catholic response to divorce	
Church of England response	
Buddhist response	
Dukkha	
Metta	



Complete a three-way comparison: Catholic, Church of England and Buddhist responses to divorce. For each, identify the view, a reason and a relevant teaching/idea.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

- Which viewpoint can I explain most confidently? Why?
- Have I confused annulment with divorce anywhere?
- What evidence would make my weakest explanation stronger?



TASK 3 — Exam Practice & Reflection

Use chains of reasoning: belief → teaching → attitude → consequence. Avoid giving two undeveloped lists.

EXAM PRACTICE — c-style (8 marks)

Explain, from two different religious or religious traditions, attitudes towards divorce.

[illegible]

Final self-check (3 minutes)

Before you finish, underline your strongest religious reason, circle one key term, and put a star beside the sentence you would improve if you had another five minutes.

One specific improvement I will make in my next GCSE response:



TASK 4 — Cohabitation & Adultery

Suggested time: 30–45 minutes

Activity 1 — Knowledge Recall (8 minutes)

Without using the knowledge organiser, write what you can remember for each item. Then check and correct your work in a different colour.

Key term / idea	Recall from memory, then correct in another colour
Cohabitation	
Adultery	
Fidelity	
Conservative Christian view of cohabitation	
Liberal Christian view	
Buddhist view	
Ten Commandments	



Explain why conservative Christians, liberal Christians and Buddhists may reach different conclusions about cohabitation. Then explain why both Christianity and Buddhism reject adultery.

[illegible]

- Which part of my answer shows comparison rather than description?
- Have I used the terms dukkha, karma or Right Intention accurately?
- What counterargument could challenge my strongest point?



TASK 4 — Exam Practice & Reflection



TASK 4 — Exam Practice & Reflection

For evaluation, focus on the exact statement. Build arguments FOR and AGAINST, support them with religious reasoning, then reach a justified conclusion.

EXAM PRACTICE — d-style planning (15 marks)

“Marriage is essential for a committed relationship.” Plan a response that considers more than one point of view and uses religious beliefs/teachings.

[illegible]



Final self-check (3 minutes)

Before you finish, underline your strongest religious reason, circle one key term, and put a star beside the sentence you would improve if you had another five minutes.

One specific improvement I will make in my next GCSE response:



TASK 5 — Sexual Relationships & Contraception

Suggested time: 30–45 minutes

Activity 1 — Knowledge Recall (8 minutes)

Without using the knowledge organiser, write what you can remember for each item. Then check and correct your work in a different colour.

Key term / idea	Recall from memory, then correct in another colour
Promiscuity	
Fidelity	
Procreation	
Natural contraception	
Artificial contraception	
Natural Law	
Catholic response	
Protestant response	
Buddhist response	



Compare conservative Christian, liberal Christian and Buddhist attitudes to sexual relationships. Then explain why Catholic, Protestant and Buddhist attitudes to contraception can differ.

METACOGNITION CHECK

- Which religious view did I explain rather than merely describe?
- Did I connect Natural Law to procreation?
- Which point needs a more precise religious reason?



TASK 5 — Exam Practice & Reflection

Select two traditions carefully. Develop each explanation with a reason and a teaching/ethical principle.

EXAM PRACTICE — c-style (8 marks)

Explain, from two different religious or religious traditions, their views on contraception.

This image shows a single page from a notebook or ledger. It features ten evenly spaced horizontal grey lines running across the width of the page. The background is white, and there are no margins, text, or other markings present.

Final self-check (3 minutes)

Before you finish, underline your strongest religious reason, circle one key term, and put a star beside the sentence you would improve if you had another five minutes.

One specific improvement I will make in my next GCSE response:



TASK 6 — Same-sex Relationships & Synoptic Evaluation

Suggested time: 30–45 minutes

Activity 1 — Knowledge Recall (8 minutes)

Without using the knowledge organiser, write what you can remember for each item. Then check and correct your work in a different colour.

Key term / idea	Recall from memory, then correct in another colour
1967 decriminalisation	
Civil Partnership Act 2004	
Marriage Act 2013	
Conservative Christian view	
Catholic view	
Quaker view	
Buddhist diversity	



Construct a spectrum of views on same-sex relationships from most restrictive to most accepting. For each position, write the religious reason or teaching that supports it. Then identify one area of diversity within Christianity or Buddhism.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

- Can I distinguish a religious belief from a legal fact?
- Have I shown diversity within a religion?
- Which argument would be most persuasive in an evaluation, and why?





Task 6 - Exam Practice and Reflection

Write a sustained evaluation: developed arguments on both sides, accurate religious evidence, direct analysis of the statement and a reasoned conclusion.

EXAM PRACTICE — d-style (15 marks)

“Religious teachings about sexual relationships are no longer relevant today.” Discuss this statement. Show that you have considered more than one point of view and refer to religious beliefs and teachings.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



Final self-check (3 minutes)

Before you finish, underline your strongest religious reason, circle one key term, and put a star beside the sentence you would improve if you had another five minutes.

One specific improvement I will make in my next GCSE response:



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER — ISSUES OF RELATIONSHIPS

Use this section to check and correct your retrieval after attempting each task from memory.

1. Families

Key knowledge	What you need to know
Types of family	Nuclear, extended, reconstituted, single parent.
Roles	Positions or functions of a person in society.
Responsibilities	Actions/duties you are expected to carry out.
Traditional view	Man works/provides; woman raises children and looks after the house.
Modern view	Men and women share roles; women may work and men may stay at home if right for them.

2. Families and Religion

Key knowledge	What you need to know
Religious upbringing	Children attend places of worship; parents follow religious rules; duty to teach children about faith.
Christian teaching	'Honour your mother and father'; train a child in the way they should go.
Buddhism	Festivals, meditation, Five Precepts, Eightfold Path; some may become monks/nuns.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER — ISSUES OF RELATIONSHIPS

3. Gender Roles in Religion

Key knowledge	What you need to know
Gender equality	People of all genders enjoying the same rights.
Traditional Protestants	Source organiser presents women as supporting husbands and not leading services.
Catholic Church	All made in image of God; women involved in church life but cannot be priests.
Church of England	Women can be vicars and bishops; equality teaching.
Theravada Buddhism	Source organiser presents restrictions on female nuns.
Zen Buddhism	Allows female nuns; Buddha had female disciples; all can reach enlightenment.

4. Marriage

Key knowledge	What you need to know
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Commitment

Christian purpose

Ceremony

Catholics

Buddhism

A sense of dedication and obligation to someone or something.

God-given; basis to raise children; lifelong commitment.

Welcome, vows, rings, prayers, legal register.

Marriage is a sacrament and cannot be broken.

No obligation to marry; Sigalovada Sutta gives advice on treatment within marriage.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER — ISSUES OF RELATIONSHIPS

5. Divorce

Key knowledge	What you need to know
Divorce	To legally end a marriage.
Separation	Deciding to live separately.
Annulment	A legal way of dissolving the marriage in the Catholic Church.
Catholic response	No divorce because marriage is a sacrament; annulment may be possible in specified circumstances.
Church of England	Recognises some marriages fail; remarriage may depend on the vicar.
Buddhist response	Divorce acceptable because there is no religious obligation to marry; may end dukkha/show metta.

6–9. Inter-faith Marriage, Cohabitation, Adultery & Sex

Key knowledge	What you need to know
Inter-faith marriage	Marriage between two people from different faiths; possible issues include children, festivals, family acceptance, moral views and diet.
Cohabitation	Living together in a sexual relationship without being married.
Adultery	Choosing to have sex with someone you are not married to.
Christian adultery view	Wrong; breaks vows and the commandment against adultery; may destroy family.
Buddhist adultery view	Wrong because it causes dukkha/bad karma and conflicts with Right Intention/non-harm.
Promiscuity	Having a number of casual relationships.
Fidelity	Two people being sexually faithful to each other.
Procreation	To reproduce.



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER — ISSUES OF RELATIONSHIPS

10–11. Religious Responses to Sex & Contraception

Key knowledge	What you need to know
Conservative Christians	Pre-marital sex/promiscuity wrong; sex should be within marriage and is a gift from God.
Liberal Christians	Sex in a loving committed relationship acceptable; promiscuity and adultery wrong.
Buddhists	Sex should be controlled, not excessive and not cause dukkha; monks/nuns celibate.
Contraception	Methods used to prevent pregnancy.
Catholic response	No artificial contraception; Natural Law and procreation.
Protestant response	Artificial contraception may be allowed with agreement/free choice; sex is also about love.
Buddhist response	Can be acceptable with Right Intention; source organiser notes opposition to the coil because life begins at conception.

12. Same-sex Relationships

Key knowledge	What you need to know
UK law	1967 decriminalisation; Civil Partnership Act 2004; Marriage Act 2013 legalised same-sex marriage.
Conservative Christian	Source organiser presents homosexuality as sinful.
Catholic view	Same-sex marriage rejected; linked to Natural Law/procreation.
Quakers	Fully accepting; may marry same-sex couples; equality linked to being made in God's image.
Buddhists	No single official view in the organiser; views vary around sexual misconduct, procreation and dukkha.