

**Existence of God & Revelation – Revision Quiz.**

1. What is the Trinity?
2. Why do Buddhists not believe in a god?
3. Explain the Cosmological Argument.
4. Which philosopher is famous for developing the cosmological argument?
5. Which What is the ‘Big Bang’?
6. Explain how the Big Bang theory and the creation story in Genesis can be compatible.
7. Explain an atheist’s response to the cosmological argument.
8. How might a theist respond to the argument against the cosmological argument (used in Q7)?
9. Explain, in basic terms, the teleological argument.
10. Name four different philosophers that contributed to the development of the teleological argument.
11. Explain The design arguments of William Paley and also F.R. Tennant.
12. Give two different criticisms of the teleological argument.
13. Give counter arguments to the criticisms given in Q12.
14. What is a miracle?
15. Give examples of two different miracles from the Bible.
16. Give an example of a ‘non-religious’ miracle.
17. Why did Lourdes in France become a pilgrimage site?
18. What do some people believe about the water in Lourdes?
19. How many officially recognised (by the Catholic Church) miracles have taken place in Lourdes?
20. What happened to Marie Bailly in Lourdes?
21. Give two reasons why an atheist might dismiss miracles as evidence of the existence of God.
22. Give two ‘qualities’ of God that are brought into question due to the presence of evil in the world. Explain how evil brings these qualities of God into question.
23. What/who is the ‘personification’ of evil?
24. What is ‘free will’?
25. How does free will answer atheists’ criticisms of the existence of God due to the presence of evil?
26. What is the ‘ultimate reality’ in Christianity?
27. What is the ‘ultimate reality’ in Buddhism?
28. Give two examples of general revelation in Christianity.
29. Give two examples of how a special revelation might happen.
30. How did Saul receive a special revelation?
31. What did Paul do after his conversion?
32. What does it mean to be enlightened?
33. What did Buddha ‘discover’ when he achieved enlightenment?
34. How might an atheist ‘explain away’ Saul/Paul’s vision?



**Existence of God & Revelation - Exam Questions (1).**

**1** Which one of the following best expresses the idea that the divine (God, gods or ultimate reality) is

 all-powerful?

 A) Omnipotent B) Immanent C) Transcendent D) Impersonal [1 mark]

**2** Give two types of general revelation. [2 marks]

**3** Explain two contrasting beliefs about miracles as an argument for the existence of God in

 contemporary British society.

 In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain **and** non-

 religious beliefs. [4 marks]

**4** Explain two religious beliefs about visions. Refer to scripture or sacred writings in your answer.

 [5 marks]

**5** ‘The Teleological (design) argument proves that God exists.’

 Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you:

• should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement

• should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view

• should refer to religious arguments

• may refer to non-religious arguments.

• should reach a justified conclusion [12 marks] SPaG 5 Marks



**Existence of God & Revelation - Exam Questions (2).**

**1** Which one of the following best describes someone who is unsure whether or not God exists?

 A) Polytheist B) Agnostic C) Atheist D) Theist [1 mark]

**2** Give two philosophical arguments for the existence of God. [2 marks]

**3** Explain two contrasting beliefs about revelation as an argument for the existence of God in

 contemporary British society.

 In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain **and** non -

 religious beliefs. [4 marks]

**4** Explain two religious beliefs about forgiveness. Refer to scripture or sacred writings in your

 answer. [5 marks]

**5** ‘The cosmological (first cause) argument fails to prove the existence of God.’

 Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you:

• should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement

• should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view

• should refer to religious arguments

• may refer to non-religious arguments.

• should reach a justified conclusion [12 marks] SPaG 5 Marks