1.4 The Trinity: Test Pack

AQA 8062 · about 20 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Which one of the following events in the Gospels is most often used by Christians to show the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit all present together?

- ☐ A: The Last Supper
- ☐ B: The Sermon on the Mount
- ☐ C: The baptism of Jesus
- ☐ D: The feeding of the five thousand

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

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2 This question checks key vocabulary used in Christian teaching about the Trinity.

(a) State what is meant by the Trinity. **(1)**

(b) State what is meant by a creed. **(1)**

(c) Name the creed, first agreed in the fourth century, which sets out Christian belief in the Trinity. **(1)**

(d) State what is meant by the Filioque clause. **(1)**

(e) Give one word for the belief that Father, Son and Holy Spirit are equally, fully God. **(1)**

(Total for Question 2 is 5 marks)

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3 Give two ways the Holy Spirit is described in the Nicene Creed.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

4 Explain two ways a belief in the Trinity might affect how Christians think about the Church and its members.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

5 Explain two contrasting Christian views on how the Holy Spirit is most clearly seen at work today. Refer to a source of wisdom and authority in your answer.

(Total for Question 5 is 5 marks)

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Mark scheme · 1.4 The Trinity: Test Pack

Question 1

selecting option C, the baptism of Jesus, where the Son is baptised, the Spirit descends like a dove and the Father's voice is heard, cao **B1**

Answer: C

Question 2

(a) the Christian belief that God is three persons (Father, Son and Holy Spirit) in one being, oe **B1**

(a) Answer: The belief that God is three persons, Father, Son and Holy Spirit, in one being.

(b) a formal, official statement of Christian belief, oe **B1**

(b) Answer: A formal, official statement of Christian belief.

(c) the Nicene Creed, oe **B1**

(c) Answer: The Nicene Creed.

(d) the Western addition to the Nicene Creed stating the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father 'and the Son', oe **B1**

(d) Answer: The Western addition to the Nicene Creed stating the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son.

(e) the Godhead / consubstantiality, oe **B1**

(e) Answer: The Godhead (or 'consubstantiality': being of one being/substance).

Question 3

one description from: the Lord; the giver of life; who proceeds from the Father (and the Son); who with the Father and the Son is worshipped and glorified; who has spoken through the prophets, oe **B1**

a second, different description from the same list, oe **B1**

Answer: Any two: the Lord; the giver of life; proceeds from the Father (and the Son); worshipped and glorified with the Father and the Son; has spoken through the prophets.

Question 4

point 1: some Christians see the Trinity as a model of perfect loving relationship, three persons in complete unity, so they try to make the Church a community of love and unity, oe **B1**

development: e.g. members of a congregation may support one another in practical ways, such as visiting the sick or sharing meals, and seek to settle disagreements peacefully, as Paul's teaching in Ephesians 4:4-6 links the Church's unity to one Spirit, one Lord and one God, oe **B1**

point 2: belief that the three persons are equal but distinct can lead Christians to value each member of the Church as different but equally important, oe **B1**

development: e.g. a church may encourage members with different talents, such as music, teaching or hospitality, to serve together, believing that different gifts come from the same God and are all needed, oe **B1**

Answer: E.g. the Trinity as a model of loving unity for the Church community; equal but distinct persons as a pattern for valuing each member's different gifts.

Question 5

view 1: Pentecostal and charismatic Christians emphasise visible gifts of the Spirit in worship, such as speaking in tongues, prophecy and healing, oe **B1**

development: they draw on 1 Corinthians 12:7-10, which lists gifts given by the Spirit including healing, prophecy and speaking in different kinds of tongues, and expect the Spirit to work in dramatic ways in services, oe **B1**

view 2: other Christians, such as many traditional Anglican, Catholic and Reformed Christians, emphasise the Spirit working in quieter, ordinary ways, through the sacraments, the Bible and a changed character, and some Protestants (called cessationists) teach that dramatic gifts such as tongues belonged mainly to the early Church, oe **B1**

development: they point to Galatians 5:22-23, which lists the fruit of the Spirit, including love, joy, peace, goodness and gentleness, seen in the way a person lives, oe **B1**

reference to a source of wisdom and authority made accurately, oe **B1**

Answer: Contrast: visible gifts such as tongues and healing continuing today (1 Corinthians 12:7-10) vs the Spirit's work seen in quieter, ordinary ways, such as the sacraments and the fruit of the Spirit (Galatians 5:22-23).

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