2.1 Forms of Worship and Their Significance: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8062 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Which of the following best distinguishes public worship from private worship?

- ☐ A: Public worship is always liturgical and private worship is never liturgical
- ☐ B: Public worship happens only inside a church building, while private worship happens only at home
- ☐ C: Public worship uses set prayers, while private worship never uses a set prayer
- ☐ D: Public worship takes place together with other believers, while private worship is carried out alone

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

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2 Give two features of the Book of Common Prayer, used in some liturgical Anglican worship.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

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3 Explain two ways a Christian's use of the Lord's Prayer in worship might affect how they see their relationship with God.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

4 Explain two contrasting Christian views about whether set, fixed prayers or spontaneous, informal prayer is more significant in worship. Refer to a source of wisdom and authority in your answer.

(Total for Question 4 is 5 marks)

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Mark scheme · 2.1 Forms of Worship and Their Significance: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

selecting option D, communal worship as against worship carried out alone, cao **B1**

Answer: D

Question 2

it is a set, written text containing fixed prayers and forms of service, first produced for the Church of England, oe **B1**

using it means a congregation follows the same, unchanging order of service, giving worship a sense of tradition and continuity, oe **B1**

Answer: E.g. a set, written text of fixed prayers and services, first produced for the Church of England; following it gives worship a sense of shared tradition and continuity.

Question 3

one valid effect on the relationship with God, e.g. 'Our Father' encourages a sense of closeness; daily bread encourages dependence; 'thy will be done' encourages trust, oe **B1**

develops the chosen effect, e.g. seeing God as a loving parent encourages confident prayer; credit relevant development of any valid effect, oe **B1**

a second, distinct valid effect, e.g. asking for forgiveness encourages recognition of dependence on God's mercy and responsibility to forgive others, oe **B1**

develops the second chosen effect, e.g. the believer seeks reconciliation with others as part of living faithfully before God; credit relevant development of any valid effect, oe **B1**

Answer: Any two explained effects, e.g. 'Our Father' encourages closeness and trust in prayer; daily bread encourages dependence on God's provision; 'thy will be done' encourages submission and trust; forgiveness encourages reliance on God's mercy and forgiving others.

Question 4

view 1: some Christians, especially in liturgical traditions such as Anglicanism, believe set prayers such as the Lord's Prayer are especially significant because they use words taught directly by Jesus and shared unchanged across the whole church, oe **B1**

development: this view draws on the Lord's Prayer itself (Matthew 6:9-13), which many Christians see as the model Jesus gave his followers for how to pray, oe **B1**

view 2: other Christians, especially in Pentecostal, charismatic or Quaker traditions, believe spontaneous prayer, spoken freely as it arises, is more significant because it is more personal and led directly by the Holy Spirit rather than by a fixed script, oe **B1**

development: Paul's teaching to 'pray in the Spirit on all occasions' (Ephesians 6:18) is used by some Christians to support prayer that responds freely to the moment rather than following a set text, oe **B1**

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

Answer: Contrast: set prayers valued for using Jesus's own words (Matthew 6:9-13, the Lord's Prayer) vs spontaneous, Spirit-led prayer (Ephesians 6:18).

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