2.1 Forms of Worship and Their Significance: Test Pack

AQA 8062 · about 20 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Which of these is an example of liturgical Christian worship?

- ☐ A: A spontaneous prayer meeting with no fixed order of service
- ☐ B: A set service that follows the Book of Common Prayer
- ☐ C: Private, silent meditation carried out alone at home
- ☐ D: Speaking in tongues during a Spirit-led worship meeting

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

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

(a) State what is meant by worship. **(1)**

(b) State what is meant by liturgical worship. **(1)**

(c) State what is meant by non-liturgical worship. **(1)**

(d) State what is meant by private worship. **(1)**

(e) Give one example of a British Christian denomination in which informal, non-liturgical worship is common. **(1)**

(Total for Question 2 is 5 marks)

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3 Give two ways the Lord's Prayer is used in Christian worship.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

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4 Explain two ways using the Book of Common Prayer in worship might affect a Christian's daily religious practice.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

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5 Explain two contrasting Christian views about the main purpose of Christian worship. Refer to a source of wisdom and authority in your answer.

(Total for Question 5 is 5 marks)

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Mark scheme · 2.1 Forms of Worship and Their Significance: Test Pack

Question 1

selecting option B, a set service using a fixed, written order, cao **B1**

Answer: B

Question 2

(a) the feelings of adoration or awe shown to God, e.g. through prayer or singing hymns, oe **B1**

(a) Answer: The feelings of adoration or awe shown to God, e.g. through prayer or singing hymns.

(b) worship that follows a set, structured order of service, often set out in a book, oe **B1**

(b) Answer: Worship that follows a set, structured order of service.

(c) worship that does not follow a fixed structure, allowing more spontaneity, oe **B1**

(c) Answer: Worship that does not follow a fixed structure, allowing more spontaneity.

(d) worship a person carries out alone, e.g. personal prayer or Bible reading, oe **B1**

(d) Answer: Worship a person carries out alone, e.g. personal prayer or Bible reading.

(e) e.g. Baptist / Pentecostal / Quaker (the Religious Society of Friends), oe **B1**

(e) Answer: E.g. Baptist (or Pentecostal, or Quaker).

Question 3

it is used as a set, fixed prayer within formal, liturgical services, oe **B1**

it is also used freely and informally by individual Christians in private prayer, showing it is not confined to one style of worship, oe **B1**

Answer: E.g. used as a set prayer in liturgical services; used informally in private, individual prayer.

Question 4

point 1: the fixed, repeated wording can help a Christian memorise key prayers and beliefs over time, so that they can draw on them even outside a formal service, oe **B1**

development: for example, someone who has heard the same confession or blessing every week might find its words come to mind naturally during a difficult moment in daily life, oe **B1**

point 2: following a shared, unchanging text can give a Christian a sense of continuity with generations of believers who have used the same words before them, oe **B1**

development: this might strengthen a sense of belonging to a wider religious tradition and community, beyond just the congregation physically present, oe **B1**

Answer: E.g. fixed wording aids memorisation, drawn on in daily life; a shared, unchanging text gives a sense of continuity with past believers.

Question 5

view 1: some Christians emphasise that the main purpose of worship is to give praise, honour and thanks to God for who God is, with the focus on God rather than on the worshippers themselves, oe **B1**

development: this view can be supported by Psalm 95:6, which calls believers to 'come, let us bow down in worship, let us kneel before the LORD our Maker', putting God as the proper object of worship, oe **B1**

view 2: other Christians place more emphasis on worship as an act that builds fellowship and community among believers, strengthening the church as a body of people supporting one another, oe **B1**

development: this view can be supported by Hebrews 10:25, which instructs Christians not to give up 'meeting together', but to keep encouraging one another, oe **B1**

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

Answer: Contrast: worship as praise and honour to God (Psalm 95:6) vs worship as building fellowship and community (Hebrews 10:25).

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