



RS.CP1 Forms of Worship and Their Significance

AQA 8062 · Calculators not allowed · about 55 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 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 1 is 5 marks)

2 Give three features of liturgical worship.

(Total for Question 2 is 3 marks)

- 3** Explain two reasons why some Christians prefer non-liturgical worship. Refer to Christian belief and teaching in your answer.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

- 4** Explain two contrasting Christian beliefs about the importance of private worship compared with public worship. Refer to a source of wisdom and authority in your answer.

(Total for Question 4 is 5 marks)

5 This question is about Christian worship and its significance today. It is the AQA-style 24-mark, five-part question: parts (a) to (d) are worth 12 marks; part (e) is the 12-mark evaluation.

- (a)** State what is meant by public worship. (1)
- (b)** Give two examples of liturgical actions or symbols used in Christian public worship. (2)
- (c)** Explain two ways non-liturgical worship can be significant for Christians today. Refer to scripture in your answer. (4)
- (d)** Explain two contrasting Christian views on whether liturgical or non-liturgical worship is more significant today. Refer to a source of wisdom and authority in your answer. (5)
- (e)** Evaluate this statement: 'Christians today do not need to attend church to worship God properly.' In your answer you should: refer to Christian teaching, refer to different points of view, reach a justified conclusion. (12)

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(Total for Question 5 is 24 marks)

- 6** Explain two ways a belief in the importance of worship might affect the daily life of a Christian believer today.

(Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)

- 7** Give three examples of things a Christian might do as an act of private worship.

(Total for Question 7 is 3 marks)

Mark scheme · RS.CP1 Forms of Worship and Their Significance

Question 1

- (a) **B1** the feelings of adoration or awe shown to God, e.g. through prayer or singing hymns, oe
- (a) **Answer: The feelings of adoration or awe shown to God, e.g. through prayer or singing hymns.**
- (b) **B1** worship that follows a set, structured order of service, often set out in a book, oe
- (b) **Answer: Worship that follows a set, structured order of service.**
- (c) **B1** worship that does not follow a fixed structure, allowing more spontaneity, oe
- (c) **Answer: Worship that does not follow a fixed structure, allowing more spontaneity.**
- (d) **B1** worship a person carries out alone, e.g. personal prayer or Bible reading, oe
- (d) **Answer: Worship a person carries out alone, e.g. personal prayer or Bible reading.**
- (e) **B1** e.g. Baptist / Pentecostal / Quaker (the Religious Society of Friends), oe
- (e) **Answer: E.g. Baptist (or Pentecostal, or Quaker).**

Question 2

- **B1** it follows a fixed, written order of service, oe
- **B1** it often includes set responses said by the congregation, oe
- **B1** it can include set prayers, e.g. from the Book of Common Prayer, oe
- **Answer: Any three: fixed, written order of service; set responses said by the congregation; set prayers, e.g. from the Book of Common Prayer.**

Question 3

- **B1** point 1: some Christians believe worship should be led by the Holy Spirit rather than by fixed forms, allowing spontaneous prayer and praise, oe
- **B1** development: this reflects 2 Corinthians 3:17, 'where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is freedom', understood by some as support for freer worship, oe
- **B1** point 2: informal worship can feel more personal and relevant to everyday life, making it easier for some believers to engage, oe
- **B1** development: contemporary music and informal language are often used to appeal to a wide range of worshippers, including young people, oe
- **Answer: E.g. worship led freely by the Holy Spirit (2 Corinthians 3:17); informal worship feeling more personal and accessible.**

Question 4

- **B1** belief 1: some Christians emphasise private worship, believing a personal relationship with God is nurtured through individual prayer and reflection, oe
- **B1** development: this follows Jesus's own example, who 'often withdrew to lonely places and prayed' (Luke 5:16), oe
- **B1** belief 2: other Christians emphasise public, corporate worship, believing Christians are called to worship together as a community, oe
- **B1** development: based on Hebrews 10:25, which instructs Christians against 'giving up meeting together, as some are in the habit of doing', oe
- **B1** reference to a source of wisdom and authority made accurately, oe
- **Answer: Contrast: private worship valued as personal (Luke 5:16) vs public/corporate worship valued as commanded (Hebrews 10:25).**

Question 5

- (a) **B1** worship that takes place with others, e.g. as a church congregation, oe
- **(a) Answer: Worship that takes place with others, e.g. as a church congregation.**
- (b) **B1** lighting candles, oe
- (b) **B1** making the sign of the cross (or kneeling, or using incense), oe
- **(b) Answer: E.g. lighting candles, and making the sign of the cross.**
- (c) **B1** point 1: it allows worshippers to respond freely and spontaneously to God, which some believe is guided by the Holy Spirit, oe
- (c) **B1** development: based on John 4:24, 'God is spirit and his worshippers must worship in the Spirit and in truth', understood by some as support for worship not bound by fixed ritual, oe
- (c) **B1** point 2: contemporary, informal styles of worship can help worship feel relevant and accessible, encouraging engagement, oe
- (c) **B1** development: growth in many British non-liturgical/Pentecostal congregations is cited by some Christians as evidence of its ongoing significance today, oe
- **(c) Answer: E.g. free response guided by the Spirit (John 4:24); contemporary, accessible styles of worship encouraging engagement.**
- (d) **B1** belief 1: some Christians believe liturgical worship remains important because it connects believers to the historic tradition of the Church and ensures consistent, reverent worship, oe
- (d) **B1** development: based on 1 Corinthians 14:40, 'everything should be done in a fitting and orderly way', used to support structured worship, oe
- (d) **B1** belief 2: other Christians believe fixed liturgy can become an empty ritual and that worship is more significant when led freely by the Holy Spirit, oe
- (d) **B1** development: based on 2 Corinthians 3:6, 'the letter kills, but the Spirit gives life', understood by some as a caution against over-reliance on set forms, oe
- (d) **B1** reference to a source of wisdom and authority made accurately, oe
- **(d) Answer: Contrast: liturgy valued for order and tradition (1 Corinthians 14:40) vs Spirit-led worship valued over fixed forms (2 Corinthians 3:6).**
- (e) **L4** (10-12): A well-argued, balanced answer that considers more than one point of view in a developed way, using accurate and detailed references to Christian teaching and/or scripture to support each point, and reaches a clear, justified conclusion.
- (e) **L3** (7-9): A clear and reasoned answer that considers more than one point of view, supported by relevant references to Christian teaching and/or scripture, though the justification of the conclusion may be less developed.
- (e) **L2** (4-6): A reasoned answer that considers at least one point of view, with some relevant supporting evidence, but with limited or no consideration of an alternative view.
- (e) **L1** (1-3): One or more relevant points are made, but with little or no supporting evidence and no reasoned conclusion.
- (e) **L0** (0): No relevant content.
- **(e) Indicative content:**
 - Agree: worship can be private and personal, following Jesus's own example of withdrawing alone to pray (Luke 5:16).
 - Agree: Jesus told the Samaritan woman that true worshippers 'must worship in the Spirit and in truth', not tied to one place (John 4:21-24), suggesting worship is not confined to church attendance.
 - Agree: modern Christians can pray, read the Bible and engage in acts of service anywhere, so church attendance is not the only expression of worship.
 - Agree: some churches now offer online or broadcast services, allowing a form of participation in worship without physically attending.
 - Disagree: Hebrews 10:25 explicitly instructs believers not to give up 'meeting together, as some are in the habit of doing'.
 - Disagree: corporate worship provides fellowship, mutual encouragement and accountability that private worship alone cannot offer.
 - Disagree: the sacraments, such as the Eucharist, are received corporately in most Christian traditions and require gathering as a church community.
 - Disagree: Jesus promised his presence 'where two or three gather in my name' (Matthew 18:20), suggesting worshipping together carries a distinct significance.

Question 6

- **B1** point 1: they might attend church regularly, e.g. every Sunday, to take part in both public and private worship, oe
- **B1** development: this can strengthen their faith and sense of belonging within a church community, oe
- **B1** point 2: they might set aside time for private prayer or Bible reading as part of daily life, oe
- **B1** development: this helps a Christian maintain a personal relationship with God even outside of formal services, oe
- **Answer: E.g. regular church attendance strengthening faith and belonging; daily private prayer/Bible reading maintaining a personal relationship with God.**

Question 7

- **B1** praying alone, oe
- **B1** reading the Bible/personal Bible study, oe
- **B1** private meditation or reflection on scripture (or singing hymns alone), oe
- **Answer: Any three: praying alone; reading the Bible; private meditation/reflection on scripture.**