



RS.CP10 Worship in Britain Today: Diversity, Trends and Denominational Practice

AQA 8062 · Calculators not allowed · about 50 minutes

Total Marks

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Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

- 1** This multiple-choice question checks recognition of a distinctive feature of Quaker worship meetings in Britain today.

- ☐ A: Use of icons and incense throughout the service
- ☐ B: Expectant silence with the possibility of spoken ministry from anyone present
- ☐ C: A fixed Eucharistic liturgy led by a priest
- ☐ D: Speaking in tongues led by a designated worship leader

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

- 2** Give two practices commonly found in an Orthodox Divine Liturgy in Britain today, naming the denomination context.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

- 3** Explain two reasons why Pentecostal or charismatic worship services in Britain often include contemporary music and spontaneous prayer.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

- 4 Explain two features of a typical Anglican Eucharistic service in a parish church in Britain, and refer to a source of wisdom or authority in your answer.

(Total for Question 4 is 5 marks)

- 5 Give three features of an informal Quaker meeting for worship in Britain today, naming the Quaker context.

(Total for Question 5 is 3 marks)

- 6 Explain two reasons why some Orthodox Christians value the use of icons and incense in worship in Britain today.

(Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)

- 7 Explain two ways in which Methodist worship in Britain often differs from Pentecostal worship, and refer to a Christian source or teaching in your answer.

(Total for Question 7 is 5 marks)

- 8** Give two ways ecumenism has affected Christian worship in Britain today, naming the ecumenical context.

(Total for Question 8 is 2 marks)

- 9** Explain two challenges that arise when different Christian denominations try to worship together in Britain today.

(Total for Question 9 is 4 marks)

- 10** Give three reasons why contemporary bands and modern worship songs have grown in many British churches across traditions.

(Total for Question 10 is 3 marks)

- 11** State two ways individual private worship is practised by British Christians and briefly explain the purpose of each practice, naming the context.

(Total for Question 11 is 2 marks)

12 Explain the importance of worship style diversity for the Christian church in Britain today.

(Total for Question 12 is 6 marks)

13 Evaluate the view that all Christian worship should be the same. In your answer you should give reasoned arguments to support this statement, give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view, refer to religious arguments and reach a justified conclusion.

(Total for Question 13 is 12 marks)

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Question 1

- **B1** selecting B, expectant silence with the possibility of spoken ministry from anyone present
- **Answer: B**

Question 2

- **B1** use of icons and veneration of icons during the Divine Liturgy, oe
- **B1** use of incense and chanting in the Orthodox Divine Liturgy, oe
- **Answer: Any two: use of icons; use of incense and chanting.**

Question 3

- **B1** point 1: contemporary music helps congregations relate worship to modern culture and encourages active participation, oe
- **B1** development: this can attract younger people and create an emotional, communal atmosphere that supports expressive worship, oe
- **B1** point 2: spontaneous prayer reflects a belief in the ongoing activity of the Holy Spirit and direct guidance during worship, oe
- **B1** development: believers expect charismatic gifts such as prophecy or speaking in tongues to be used as the Spirit leads, supporting immediate response to God, oe
- **Answer: E.g. contemporary music aids active, accessible worship and draws younger people; spontaneous prayer shows belief in the Spirit guiding worship and allows charismatic gifts to be used.**

Question 4

- **B1** feature 1: use of a set liturgy such as the Book of Common Prayer or Common Worship, oe
- **B1** development: the set words regulate the structure of the service and reflect Anglican theology of sacrament and worship, oe
- **B1** feature 2: celebration of the Eucharist with consecration of bread and wine by a priest, oe
- **B1** development: this is understood by many Anglicans as a sacramental act drawing on Jesus's words at the Last Supper, Luke 22:19-20, oe
- **B1** a clear reference to a source of wisdom or authority made accurately, e.g. Luke 22:19-20 or the Book of Common Prayer, oe
- **Answer: E.g. use of set liturgy such as the Book of Common Prayer; Eucharist celebrated with consecration of bread and wine, linked to Luke 22:19-20.**

Question 5

- **B1** expectant silence where attendees listen for the Spirit, oe
- **B1** any attendee may speak if moved to do so, often sharing short ministry or reflection, oe
- **B1** no set liturgy or clergy-led sacrament in the meeting itself, oe
- **Answer: Expectant silence; anyone may speak when moved; no set liturgy or clergy-led sacrament.**

Question 6

- **B1** point 1: icons are seen as windows to heaven that aid prayer and focus on the person of Christ or the saints, oe
- **B1** development: icons connect the worshipper with the incarnate Christ and the communion of saints, reinforcing Orthodox theology of incarnation, oe
- **B1** point 2: incense symbolises prayer rising to God and creates a sense of mystery and reverence in the liturgy, oe
- **B1** development: the sensory element helps worshippers enter into the sacred and reflects the holiness of the liturgical space, oe
- **Answer: Icons help focus prayer and connect worshippers with Christ and the saints; incense symbolises prayers rising to God and creates reverence and mystery.**

Question 7

- **B1** difference 1: Methodist worship frequently uses a structured liturgy and hymns emphasising preaching and personal holiness, oe
- **B1** development: Methodist tradition follows John Wesley's emphasis on scripture and holiness, often with congregational hymn singing, oe
- **B1** difference 2: Pentecostal worship emphasises spontaneous expressions such as speaking in tongues and prophecy, with contemporary band-led music, oe
- **B1** development: Pentecostal emphasis is on experience of the Holy Spirit and charismatic gifts, which contrasts with Methodist emphasis on orderly worship, oe
- **B1** reference to a Christian source or teaching, e.g. John Wesley's sermons or Acts 2 describing the coming of the Spirit, oe
- **Answer: E.g. Methodists use structured liturgy and hymns with Wesleyan emphasis on scripture and holiness; Pentecostal worship is spontaneous with charismatic gifts and contemporary music, linked to Acts 2 or Wesleyan sources.**

Question 8

- **B1** greater sharing of worship resources and joint services between denominations, e.g. local ecumenical partnerships, oe
- **B1** increased mutual recognition of baptisms and occasional shared eucharists or prayer events, oe
- **Answer: Any two: joint services and sharing resources through ecumenical partnerships; mutual recognition of baptism and some shared worship events.**

Question 9

- **B1** challenge 1: disagreements over who can preside at Communion and whether different traditions can share a sacrament, oe
- **B1** development: this can lead to restricted participation or carefully negotiated services, showing theological and practical limits to unity, oe
- **B1** challenge 2: differences in style and expectation, such as quiet liturgy versus lively charismatic worship, may make some participants uncomfortable, oe
- **B1** development: practical tensions over music, language and order can hinder full participation and require compromise, oe
- **Answer: E.g. disputes over presiding at Communion and sacramental sharing; incompatible worship styles, requiring careful compromise.**

Question 10

- **B1** they help worship feel relevant to younger generations and modern culture, oe
- **B1** they allow congregational participation with accessible melodies and language, oe
- **B1** they can be used across denominations in ecumenical settings, reflecting shared worship trends, oe
- **Answer: Any three: relevance to youth; accessible participation; cross-denominational use reflecting shared trends.**

Question 11

- **B1** private prayer at home, purpose: to maintain personal relationship with God and seek guidance, oe
- **B1** private Bible reading or devotional study, purpose: to reflect on scripture and grow in understanding of faith, oe
- **Answer: Private prayer at home to maintain relationship with God; private Bible reading for reflection and spiritual growth.**

Question 12

- **Level 3** (5-6): A detailed, well-structured answer that explains multiple reasons why diversity of worship style is important, considers different denominational perspectives, and links reasons to the effects on church life and mission.
- **Level 2** (3-4): An answer that explains some reasons why worship diversity matters, with limited development or fewer denominational perspectives.
- **Level 1** (1-2): One or two simple points about worship diversity with minimal explanation or development.
- **Level 0** (0): No relevant content.
- **Indicative content:**
 - Diversity allows different cultural and theological expressions to flourish, helping the church reach various social groups and ages.
 - Different styles meet different spiritual needs, for example contemplative worship serves those seeking silence and reflection, while charismatic worship suits those seeking emotional expression and spiritual gifts.
 - Diversity supports ecumenical cooperation where shared elements can be emphasised while respecting differences, aiding mission and community presence.
 - A range of worship styles can prevent one tradition dominating national church life and allows theological convictions about sacraments and authority to be maintained.
 - Practical effects include greater engagement, pastoral care tailored to congregations, and challenges such as resource allocation and training for leaders.

Question 13

- **Level 1** (1-3): Basic, limited response with simple assertions for or against the view, little use of religious argument or evidence, and no clear reasoned conclusion.
- **Level 2** (4-6): A clear attempt to argue both for and against the view, some use of religious arguments or denominational examples, and a partial conclusion which may be descriptive rather than fully justified.
- **Level 3** (7-9): A well-argued response that develops reasoned arguments on both sides, uses relevant Christian viewpoints and examples, and reaches a supported conclusion.
- **Level 4** (10-12): A thorough, balanced evaluation with sustained reasoning, wide use of Christian theological and practical arguments, clear reference to denominational differences and ecumenism, and a fully justified, well-argued conclusion.
- **Indicative content:**
 - Arguments supporting the view: a single form of worship could promote visible unity, reduce confusion for newcomers, and emphasise shared core beliefs such as the lordship of Christ and the centrality of scripture and sacraments.
 - Religious argument for uniformity: emphasis on the church as one body in passages such as John 17 on unity could be used to support common worship practices that express unity.
 - Arguments against the view: Christian traditions hold differing theological convictions about sacraments, authority and the role of the Spirit, so diversity protects conscience and theological integrity, for example Anglican, Orthodox and Pentecostal differences.
 - Practical argument against uniformity: different cultural contexts and pastoral needs require varied worship styles to reach people effectively, as seen in contemporary music attracting youth and quiet liturgy serving contemplative seekers.
 - Reference to ecumenism: while some shared services and mutual recognition can be achieved, ecumenical practice often involves compromise rather than total uniformity, showing a balance between unity and diversity.
 - A justified conclusion might weigh the importance of visible unity against respect for doctrinal convictions and pastoral effectiveness, arguing for mutual respect and shared essentials rather than identical worship forms.