



RS.CP2 The Sacraments: Baptism and the Eucharist

AQA 8062 · Calculators not allowed · about 42 minutes

Total Marks

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Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 This question checks key vocabulary used in Christian teaching about the sacraments.

(a) State what is meant by a sacrament. (1)

(b) State what is meant by baptism. (1)

(c) State what is meant by the Eucharist. (1)

(d) State what a font is used for. (1)

(e) State what is meant by the Real Presence, in the context of the Eucharist. (1)

(Total for Question 1 is 5 marks)

2 Explain two reasons why some Christians choose to have their children baptised as infants.
Refer to Christian belief and teaching in your answer.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

- 3** Explain two reasons why some Christians practise believers' baptism instead of infant baptism. Refer to Christian belief and teaching in your answer.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

- 4** Explain two contrasting Christian beliefs about what happens to the bread and wine during Holy Communion. Refer to a source of wisdom and authority in your answer.

(Total for Question 4 is 5 marks)

- 5** Give three features of a typical believers' baptism service.

(Total for Question 5 is 3 marks)

- 6** Explain the importance of the Eucharist/Holy Communion for Christians today.

(Total for Question 6 is 6 marks)

7 Explain two ways baptism is important for Christians today.

(Total for Question 7 is 4 marks)

8 State two symbols used in a Christian baptism service, and for each, briefly explain what it represents.

(Total for Question 8 is 4 marks)

9 Give three reasons why the Eucharist/Holy Communion is considered central to Christian worship.

(Total for Question 9 is 3 marks)

Mark scheme · RS.CP2 The Sacraments: Baptism and the Eucharist

Question 1

- (a) **B1** an outward sign of an inward/spiritual grace, oe
- (a) **Answer: An outward sign of an inward, spiritual grace.**
- (b) **B1** the ceremony/sacrament of initiation into the Christian Church, usually using water, oe
- (b) **Answer: The ceremony of initiation into the Christian Church, usually using water.**
- (c) **B1** the sacrament in which Christians share bread and wine in memory of Jesus's Last Supper, oe
- (c) **Answer: The sacrament in which Christians share bread and wine in memory of the Last Supper.**
- (d) **B1** it holds the water used during a baptism service, oe
- (d) **Answer: It holds the water used during baptism.**
- (e) **B1** the belief that Jesus is genuinely present, spiritually or physically, in the bread and wine of Communion, oe
- (e) **Answer: The belief that Jesus is genuinely present in the bread and wine of Communion.**

Question 2

- **B1** point 1: infant baptism is believed to wash away original sin and welcome the child into God's family, oe
- **B1** development: godparents make promises to help raise the child in the Christian faith until the child is old enough to affirm these promises for themselves, oe
- **B1** point 2: it follows a long tradition in some churches (e.g. Roman Catholic, Anglican, Orthodox) of baptising infants as soon as possible, oe
- **B1** development: this reflects the belief that God's grace is offered from the very start of life, not something a baby needs to earn or fully understand first, oe
- **Answer: E.g. washing away original sin and welcoming into God's family (godparents' promises); reflects belief that God's grace is offered from the start of life.**

Question 3

- **B1** point 1: believers' baptism is only carried out once a person is old enough to understand and personally choose to declare their faith, oe
- **B1** development: this follows the example of Jesus, who was baptised as an adult by John the Baptist (Matthew 3:13-17), oe
- **B1** point 2: some Christians believe baptism should be a public testimony of a person's own faith, not a decision made on their behalf, oe
- **B1** development: believers' baptism is often carried out by full immersion in water, symbolising dying to an old life of sin and rising to a new life in Christ, oe
- **Answer: E.g. baptism as a personal, understood choice, following Jesus's own adult baptism (Matthew 3:13-17); baptism as public testimony of faith, often by full immersion.**

Question 4

- **B1** belief 1: the Roman Catholic Church teaches transubstantiation, that the bread and wine genuinely become the body and blood of Christ while keeping the appearance of bread and wine, oe
- **B1** development: this is based on Jesus's own words at the Last Supper, 'this is my body... this is my blood' (Luke 22:19-20), understood literally, oe
- **B1** belief 2: many other Christians believe the bread and wine remain symbolic, and that Holy Communion is a memorial act of remembrance rather than a literal change, oe
- **B1** development: this view is based on Jesus's instruction to 'do this in remembrance of me' (Luke 22:19), understood as a command to remember rather than to transform, oe
- **B1** reference to a source of wisdom and authority made accurately, oe
- **Answer: Contrast: transubstantiation (Catholic, literal change) vs a symbolic, memorial understanding (many other Christians), both grounded in Luke 22:19-20.**

Question 5

- **B1** the candidate is fully immersed in water, oe
- **B1** the candidate makes a personal, public declaration of their faith, oe
- **B1** the congregation witnesses and often welcomes the candidate into the church family, oe
- **Answer: Any three: full immersion; personal public declaration of faith; congregation witnesses/welcomes the candidate.**

Question 6

- **Level 3** (5-6): A detailed, well-organised answer that explains several reasons for the Eucharist's importance, supported by accurate reference to Christian teaching and/or scripture, with clear links made between the reasons given.
- **Level 2** (3-4): An answer that explains some reasons for the Eucharist's importance, with some relevant supporting detail, though links between points may be limited.
- **Level 1** (1-2): One or two isolated relevant points are made about the Eucharist, with little supporting detail or explanation.
- **Level 0** (0): No relevant content.
- **Indicative content:**
 - Obedience to Jesus's own instruction at the Last Supper to do this in remembrance of me (Luke 22:19).
 - A sense of community and unity, as believers share the bread and wine together as one church family.
 - For Christians who believe in the Real Presence, it is a means of receiving God's grace and drawing close to Christ.
 - It reminds Christians of Jesus's sacrifice on the cross and the forgiveness of sins this is believed to bring.
 - For many Christians it is practised regularly, sometimes weekly, making it a central and frequent part of worship.
 - It can strengthen a believer's faith and commitment by regularly renewing their relationship with God.

Question 7

- **B1** point 1: baptism formally welcomes a person into the Christian Church, oe
- **B1** development: it marks the start of a person's Christian life and their membership of the wider church family/community, oe
- **B1** point 2: baptism symbolises the washing away of sin and the start of a new life, oe
- **B1** development: this can bring a sense of forgiveness and a fresh start, and for believers' baptism, a public marker of personal commitment to Christ, oe
- **Answer: E.g. formal welcome into the Church; symbolises washing away sin and starting a new life.**

Question 8

- **B1** symbol 1: water, oe
- **B1** meaning 1: represents washing away sin/cleansing and new life, oe
- **B1** symbol 2: a white garment, oe
- **B1** meaning 2: represents purity and putting on a new life in Christ, oe
- **Answer: E.g. water (washing away sin, new life); white garment (purity, new life in Christ).**

Question 9

- **B1** it was directly commanded by Jesus at the Last Supper, oe
- **B1** it is practised regularly, often weekly, by many churches, oe
- **B1** it unites believers with Christ and with each other as a community, oe
- **Answer: Any three: commanded by Jesus; practised regularly; unites believers with Christ and each other.**