

Differentiated Homeworks

for GCSE OCR Religious Studies

Component 1: Christianity

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Teacher's Introduction

This resource contains a complete set of homeworks which cover the theory content of the new (9–1) GCSE OCR Component 01: Christianity specification. Each homework contains a variety of questions and activities presented in specification order and enables students to learn all of the content in preparation for their exam.

The resource is fully differentiated with homeworks available at two levels:

Lower ability: ●

Higher ability: ■

This resource aims to consolidate and reinforce the learning of theory content and provide an opportunity for students to learn, revise and practise key content.

The teacher is able to decide which homework (lower or higher ability) is most appropriate for a given topic. This will allow students to cover the same content but with lower-ability support and guidance through the carefully structured activities.

In order to save time for the teachers when marking, answers have been provided for questions where required to provide their own examples, or a range of possible answers is appropriate for marking.

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Key Beliefs

1. The Nature of God

- 1) Fill in the gaps in the text below using the keywords.

Words to use:

Benevolent	Omniscient	One
Eternal	Omnipotent	Theists

Christians are **A)** _____ - which means that they believe in **God**.

Christians believe that God is **B)** _____, which means he **loves** everyone. Christians believe **Jesus** to die on the cross for their sins.

They also believe that he is **C)** _____, which means that he is **all-powerful**. They believe **create** the world from nothing, as told in the story of **Genesis** in the **Bible**. They also believe that God is **D)** _____, which means that **he knows everything**.

Christians believe that because God is **E)** _____ he will treat everyone fairly.

They also believe God is **F)** _____, which means that he always has been and always will be.

- 2) Find a Bible, read the Bible verses given below and write down what you think the words Christians use to describe God. Each verse might show more than one word.

Bible Verse	Words to describe God
Matthew 25:31–46	Example: this passage shows that God is merciful .
John 3:16–18	
Exodus 20:1–12	
Matthew 6:9–15	
Luke 15:11–32	
Isaiah 55:8–9	
Colossians 1:17	

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- 3) Read the Lord's Prayer, written in the scroll below, then fill in the labels given revealed in the prayer. Choose the features from the options given below.

a)

*'Our Father who art in Heaven,
hallowed be thy name,
thy kingdom come, thy will be done
on earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread,
and forgive us our debts as we forgive
debtors.
Lead us not into temptation, but deliver
from evil.
Yours is the kingdom, the power and the
glory, forever and ever,
Amen'*

b)

c)

d)

Personal	Powerful	
Forgiving	Transcendent	

- 4) Give and explain three different ways in which beliefs about the nature of God are revealed in the Lord's Prayer. In your answer, consider different denominations.

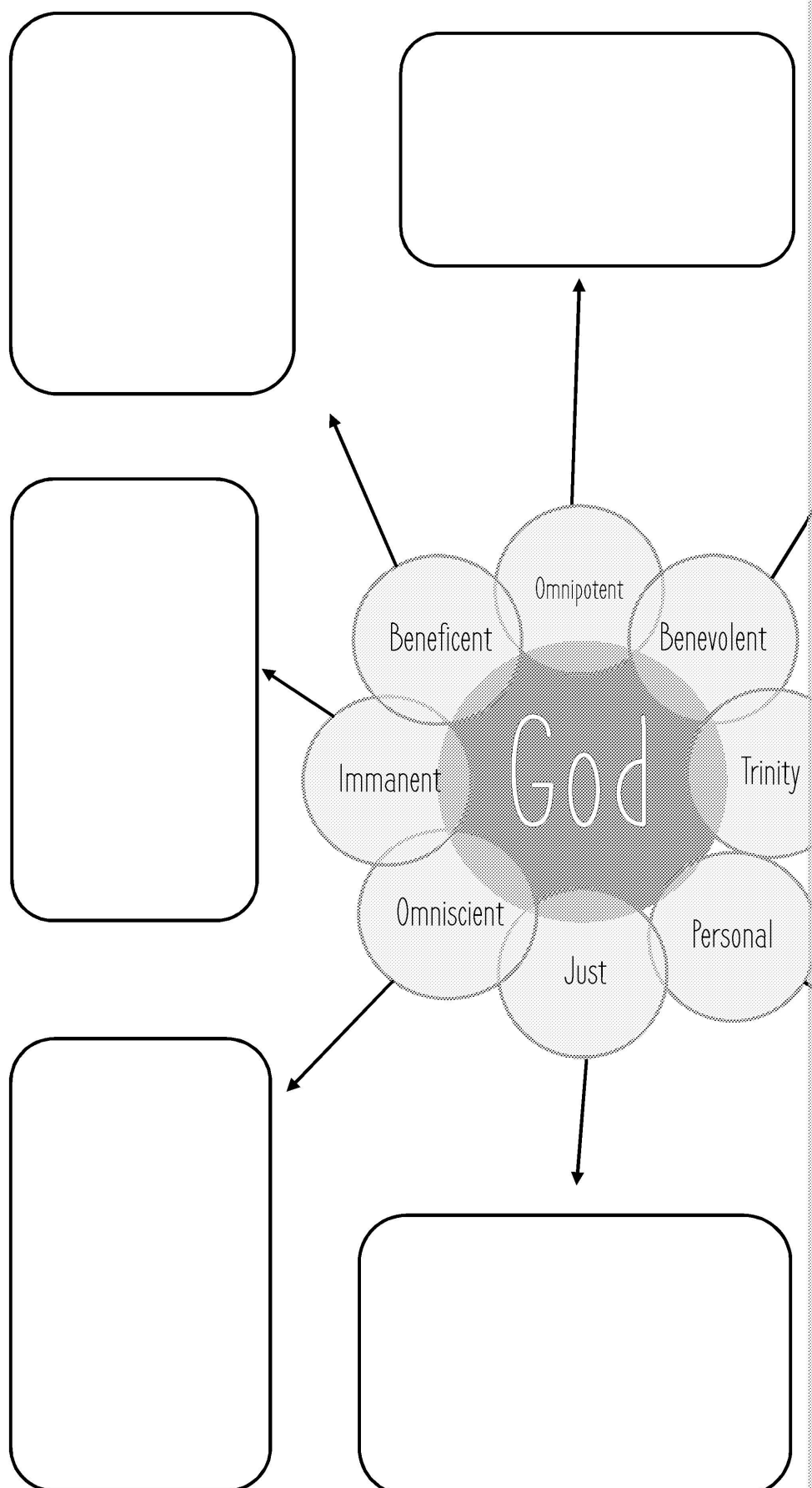
- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

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1. The Nature of God

1) Use your knowledge about Christian ideas of God to define the terms in the



- 2) For each of the following Christian ideas about God, find a Bible verse and explain it. The first one has been done for you.

Idea about God	Bible Verse
a) Loving	John 3:16 – this discusses how God’s love for the world led to the person of Jesus.
b) Just	
c) Omnipotent	
d) Omniscient	
e) Forgiving	
f) Three-in-one	
g) Judge	
h) Immanent	
i) Transcendent	

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3) For each of the ideas about God referenced in question 2, explain how each impact a Christian today.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)
- f)
- g)
- h)
- i)

4) How does the Lord's Prayer reveal Christian beliefs about the nature of God? includes the keywords provided in the box.

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- 5) Choose one belief about the nature of God in Christianity. In the speech bubble below, write how you think Ellen – two Christians from different denominations – might consider your choice.

A large, empty speech bubble with a rounded rectangular shape and a small tail pointing towards the person's head. It is intended for the student to write their response.A large, empty speech bubble with a rounded rectangular shape and a small tail pointing towards the right. It is intended for the student to write their response.

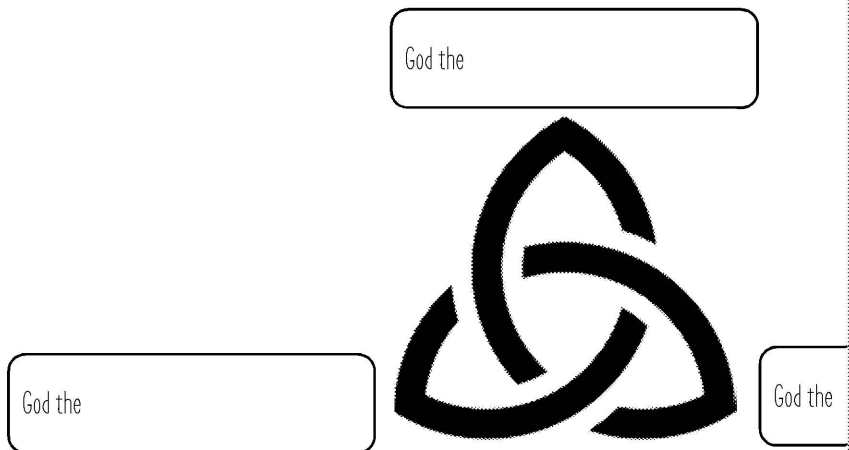
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2. The Trinity

- 1) a) In the boxes provided below, add the names of the three persons.
- b) Write down the name of the concept the diagram is showing.



- 2) How many gods do Christians believe there are?
- 3) Choose a colour for each member of the Trinity. Use your chosen colours to the right, and then use the appropriate colours to underline the parts of the each part of the Trinity.

'I believe in God the Father, Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth:

And in Jesus Christ, his only begotten Son, our Lord:

Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary:

Suffered under Pontius Pilate; was crucified, dead and buried: He descended into hell: The third day he rose again from the dead:

He ascended into heaven, and sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty:

From thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead:

I believe in the Holy Ghost:

I believe in the holy Catholic Church: the communion of saints:

The forgiveness of sins:

The resurrection of the body:

And the life everlasting. Amen.

The Nicene Creed

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- 4) a) Fill in the source of the Bible verse below.

For you did not receive a spirit of slavery to fall back into fear, but you have received the Spirit of adoption. When we cry, 'Abba! Father!'

- b) Give the significance of the word 'Abba' used here.

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- 5) Give an example of a group of Christians who do not believe in the Trinity.

.....

- 6) Explain why this group does not believe in the Trinity. Write a short paragraph.

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- 7) Give an example of a Bible verse that this group might use to support their choice.

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- 8) How might ideas of the Trinity influence modern Christians? Write a short paragraph.

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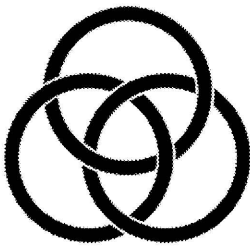
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9) Explain how each of the following images shows Christian concepts of the Trinity

10) Write the Bible verses indicated in the scrolls below, which all refer to the identity of Jesus

a)  Matthew

b)  John

c)  Philippians

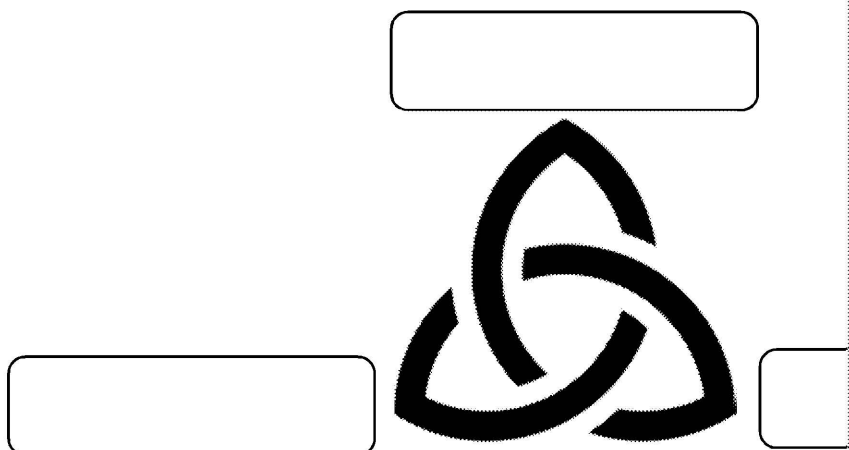
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2. The Trinity

- 1) a) In the boxes provided below, add the names of the three persons.
b) Write down the name of the concept the diagram is showing.



- 2) How many gods do Christians believe there are?
- 3) Write a short paragraph explaining how the ideas of the Trinity are shown in the diagram to support your answer.

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- 4) a) Fill in the source of the Bible verse below.



For you did not receive a spirit of slavery to fall back into fear, but a spirit of adoption. When we cry, 'Abba! Father!'

- b) What particular word in the passage means 'daddy'?

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c) Explain the significance of this idea.

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5) Give an example of a group of Christians who do not believe in the Trinity.

.....

6) Explain why this group does not believe in the Trinity. Write a short paragraph.

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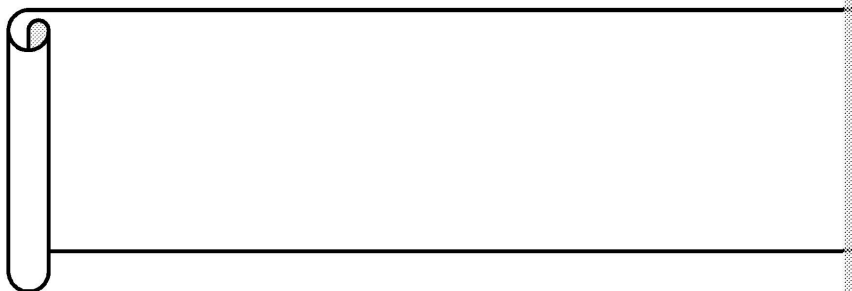
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7) a) Give an example of a Bible verse that this group might use to support the Trinity.

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b) Explain how your chosen Bible verse might support this idea. Write a short paragraph.

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8) How might ideas of the Trinity influence modern Christians? Write a short paragraph.

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9) Draw a representation of the Trinity in each box below. Then, describe how your drawing expresses the idea of the Trinity.

10) Explain the concepts about the Trinity being put forward in each of the Bible passages below.

a) Matthew 5:48

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b) John 14:16–17

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c) Philippians 2:5–8

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3. Creation

- 1) Read the Bible verse below. Write in the box provided which Bible verse this is.

In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Now the earth was empty, darkness was over the surface of the deep, and the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters.

And God said, 'Let there be light', and there was light.

- 2) How long does the Bible say God took to create the world? Tick the correct box.

A fortnight	<input type="checkbox"/>	Seven days	<input type="checkbox"/>	Two weeks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Four years	<input type="checkbox"/>	Seven ages	<input type="checkbox"/>	Seven days	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 3) What do Christians believe the story of creation shows about God?

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.....

- 4) What is the role God gave Adam in creation? Give two details.

1)

.....

2)

.....

- 5) Give and explain one way this impacts Christian living.

.....

.....

- 6) Read the beliefs given in the table below. In the spaces provided, write down your own view of creation or a metaphorical view of creation.

View
'The world was created in six days as the account of Genesis says – God is so powerful that he only needed six days to create this great, beautiful earth'
'Science has shown that there has been centuries – if not millennia – of development of the world to create the place we call home today. These stages of development happen in about the same order as the story of creation – I think it is more likely God created the earth in ages than in days.'

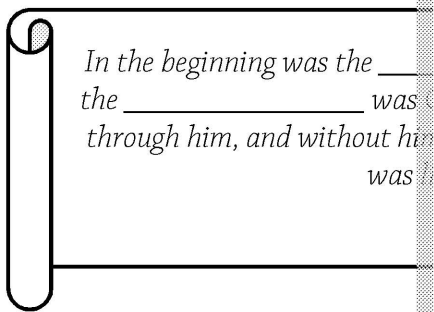
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View	Interpretation
'I believe that the story of Genesis is about how God created the world, but	c)
'I believe that the Bible is the literal word of God, and therefore the account of Genesis has to be taken literally.'	d)
'I believe that the world is too complicated to have come about by chance – it has to be designed, and God created it as it says in Genesis.'	e)
'I fully believe in the Bible, and the scientific theories, such as evolution, I think is left to the scientists.'	f)
'The weight of evidence in the world would suggest a time period longer than six days – perhaps billions of years in order in ages rather than days.'	g)

- 7) a) Read the Bible verse given below. Use the verse to answer the questions below.



- b) Who do Christians believe this passage is referring to?

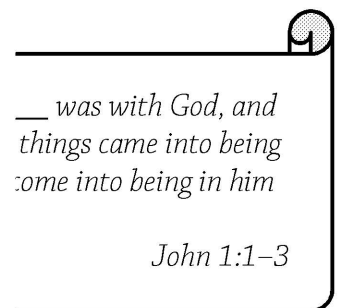
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- c) Give two details about the importance of this passage.

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- 8) Read the sentences below and write in the table whether you agree or disagree with each statement.

Christians believe that God created the world out of nothing.
Christians believe that the story of creation and salvation is found in the Bible.
All Christians are creationists.
Christians believe that Jesus was present at creation.
Christians believe that Jesus is the idea of God made flesh.
God gave Adam and Eve dominion over creation.
God considered creation to be good.



John 1:1-3

ge.

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3. Creation

- 1) Find a Bible verse which shows ideas of creation and write it on the scroll below



- 2) a) What do Christians believe God created the world from?

.....

- b) What do Christians believe this showed about God?

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- 3) In the table below, bullet-point at least three different details about the different

Literal	

- 4) Give two details about how beliefs about creation influence Christian practice

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5) Give one detail about what John 1:1–4 tells Christians about creation.

6) How does this tie into ideas of the Trinity?

7) In the space below, there is a series of statements. In the box at the end of each statement, write whether you think it is true or false. If it is false, write the correct version of the statement in the space provided.

Christians believe that God created the world out of nothing.	
All Christians believe that the story of creation and science are incompatible.	
All Christians are creationists.	
Christians believe that Jesus was present at creation because of a verse in the Gospel of John.	
Christians believe that Jesus is the idea of God made flesh.	
God gave Adam and Eve dominion over creation.	
God considered creation to be good.	

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4. Problem of Evil and Suffering

- 1) What is meant by the problem of evil? Write a short paragraph using the words to support your answers.

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- 2) Complete the Bible verse below (from Genesis 3:1–13) by filling in the blanks.

Now the **A)** _____ was more crafty than any other wild animal made. He said to the woman, 'Did God say, 'You shall not eat from any **B)** _____ garden?' The woman said to the serpent, 'We may eat of the fruit of the tree, but the LORD God said, 'You shall not eat of the **C)** _____ of the tree that is in the middle of the garden; nor shall you touch it, or you shall die.'" ⁴ But the serpent said to the woman, 'You do not know that when you eat of it your eyes will be opened, and you will be like God, knowing good and evil.' So when the woman saw that the tree was good for eating, and a delight to the eyes, and that the tree was to be desired to make one wise, she took of its fruit and ate, and she also gave some to her husband, who was with her, and he ate. Then the eyes were opened, and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig leaves together to make coverings for themselves.

They heard the sound of the **E)** _____ walking in the garden in the evening breeze, and the man and his wife **F)** _____ themselves. But the LORD God called to the man, and said, 'Where are you?'

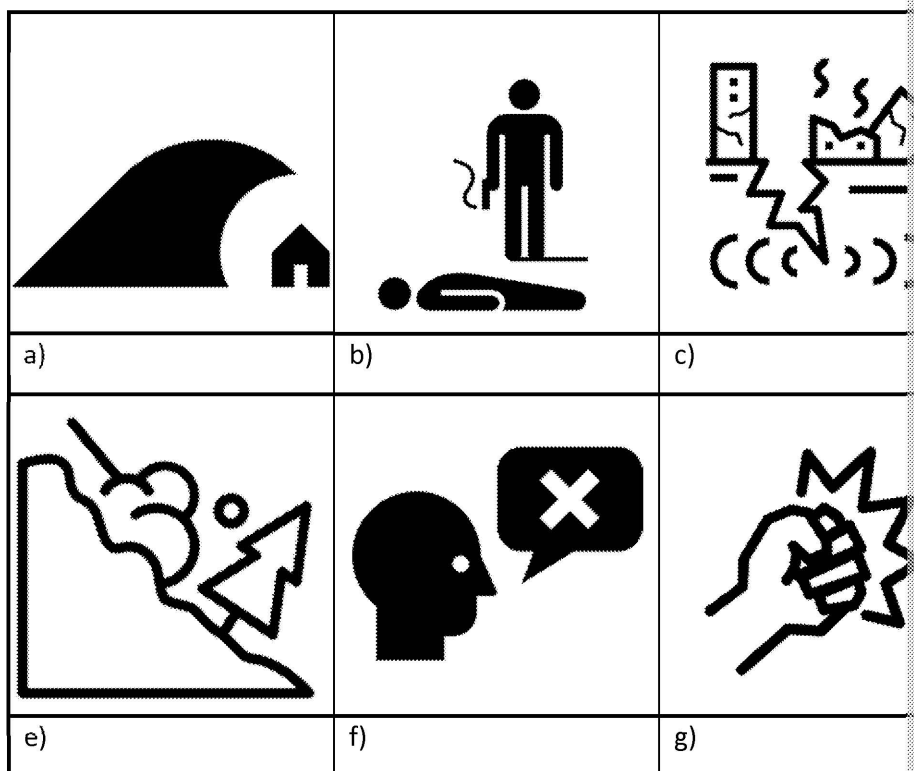
He said, 'I heard the sound of you in the **G)** _____, and I hid myself.' He said, 'Who told you that you were naked? You were in the garden, the tree of which I commanded you not to eat?' The man said, 'The woman who was with me, she gave me fruit from the tree, and I ate.' Then the LORD God said to the woman, 'What have you done?' The woman said, 'The serpent tricked me, and I **H)** _____'

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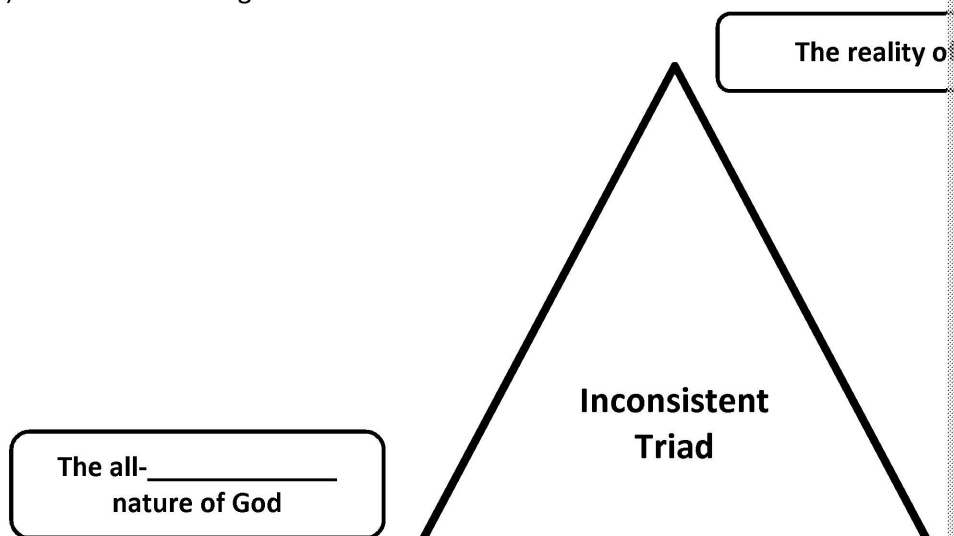
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- 3) What is the specific term for this story in the Bible?
.....
- 4) What kind of sin is considered to be a direct result of this story?
.....
- 5) Look at the images below, and write down the type of evil which is depicted



- 6) Fill in the missing word in each of the boxes on the Inconsistent Triad below



- 7) What is the term for a response to the Inconsistent Triad?
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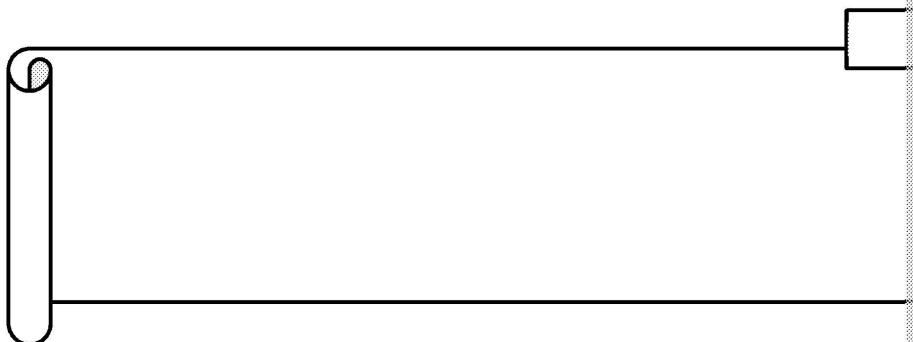
8) a) What is free will?

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b) Which form of evil is free will commonly associated with?

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9) In the space below, write the Bible verse indicated at the top of the scroll:



10) How might a Christian use this Bible verse to explain the problem of evil? Write your answer in the space below.

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4. Problem of Evil and Suffering

1) What is the problem of evil? Write a short paragraph.

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2) Where in the Bible can the concept of 'the Fall' be found?

.....

3) Summarise the events of the Fall in six bullet points.

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4) a) Which form of sin was put forward in this account?

.....

b) How does this link to the problem of evil? Explain in two sentences.

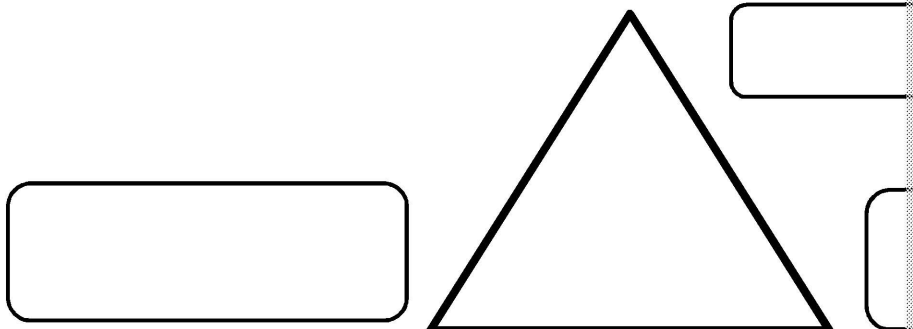
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5) Fill in the boxes on the Inconsistent Triad below.



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6) What is a theodicy?

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7) In the table below, bullet-point the main ideas of each of the given theodicies.

Irenaean Theodicy	Augustinian Theodicy

8) Give four examples of natural evil.

1)

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2)

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3)

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4)

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9) Give four examples of moral evil.

1)

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2)

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3)

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4)

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- 10) Which form of evil – natural or moral – might a Christian find harder to explain? Write a short paragraph.

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- 11) How does the Book of Job in the Bible impact Christian understandings of suffering?

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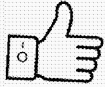

- 12) Give a verse from the Book of Job which might support your answer to question 11.

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5. Jesus Christ

- 1) Fill out the below social media page for Jesus Christ. When doing this, make indicated on the worksheet. A few details have been added to get you started



Faithbook

Name:

Nationality:

Birthday:

Role:

Importance:

Place of Birth:

Family: Mary, mother of Jesus

Top Friends:

Catchphrases:

'Love thy _____'

'_____ the other cheek'

'Our _____ who art in heaven'

Like and Interests:

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- 2) There are many different titles represented in the table below. Tick the correct ones.

Son of Man		The Word	
The Breaker of Chains		Incarnation	
Saviour		Lord	
Father of Mankind		Son of God	
The Last Prophet		The I AM	
The Best Human		Best Carpenter in Nazareth	
Teacher of Morals		King of Judea	
Prince of Peace		Creator of All	

- 3) For two of the titles you picked above, explain the significance of each.

a) Title:

Significance:

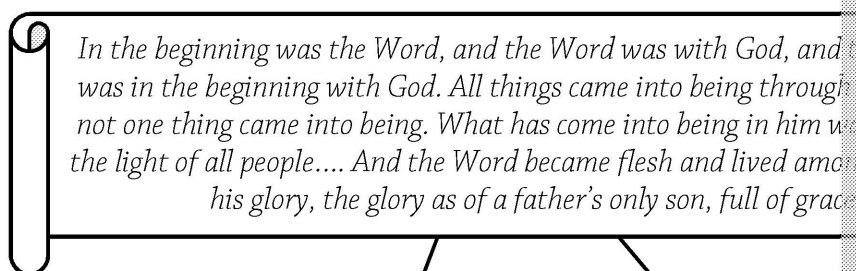
.....

b) Title:

Significance:

.....

- 4) The below Bible verse from John 1:1–4,14 communicates two key linked ideas about Jesus Christ.



a) Jesus as fully...

b) Jesus as fully...

- 5) What is meant by saying Jesus is 'fully man'?

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6) What is meant by saying Jesus is 'fully God'?

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7) Read the descriptions below and use the words below them to fill in the blanks. Give at least three details about the importance of the ideas of Jesus to each of these people.

Peter was a first-century Jew. He was one of Jesus' disciples. In the speech below, give at least three details about the importance of the ideas of Jesus as Messiah, Son of God and Saviour to him.



As a first-century Jew, my understanding of Jesus as the **A)** _____
 have a long history of expecting this person to come and save humanity.
B) _____ in our **C)** _____. I believe that he died for our sins,
 that I went to my death for his cause. My understanding of Jesus and his
 significance is largely informed by the Jewish Scriptures and my **D)** _____ of Jesus.

Prophesied	Scripture	Experience
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Shekinah is a modern Christian living in twenty-first-century Birmingham. Give at least three details about the importance of the ideas of Jesus as Messiah, Son of God and Saviour to her.

I also believe he was the Son of **E)** _____, which means that
 he was the **F)** _____ of God on earth. He died for our sins,
 which we remember by attending church, reading the Bible and
 helping **G)** _____. My understanding of Jesus and his
 significance is largely informed by the **H)** _____, teachings of
 the Church and traditions passed down in the 2,000 years since his life.

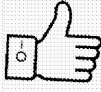
Incarnation	Bible	Others
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5. Jesus Christ

- 1) Fill out the below social media page for Jesus Christ. When doing this, make indicated on the worksheet.



Faithbook

Name:

Nationality:

Birthday:

Role:

Importance:

Place of Birth:

Family:

Top Friends:

Catchphrases:

Like and Interests:

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2) Give four titles of Jesus below.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

3) For two of the titles you picked above, explain the significance of two.

a) Title:.....

Significance:

.....

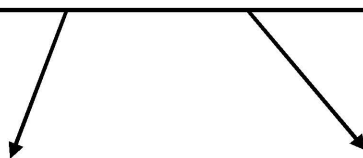
b) Title:.....

Significance:

.....

4) a) The below Bible verse from John 1:1–4,14 communicates a two key links to Jesus Christ.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was in the beginning with God. All things came into being through him, without one thing coming into being. What has come into being in him was full of the light of all people.... And the Word became flesh and lived among us, full of his glory, the glory as of a father's only son, full of grace and truth.



i)

ii) Jesus as full of

b) For each of your answers above, explain its significance.

i)

ii)

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- 5) Read the descriptions below and use your knowledge to fill in the speech bubble about Jesus to each of these people.

John was a first-century Jew. He was one of Jesus' apostles. In the speech bubble, give at least three details about the importance of the ideas of Jesus as Messiah, Son of God to him.



Shekinah is a modern Christian living in twenty-first-century Birmingham. In the speech bubble, give at least three details about the importance of the ideas of Jesus as Messiah, Son of God to her.

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6. Incarnation, Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension

- 1) What is meant by the word 'incarnation'? Write a small paragraph.

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- 2) Read the Bible verses given below. In each of the rows, provide the indicated

Bible Verse	What is Happening?	Significance
a) Luke 1:26–35		
b) Mark 15:21–41		
c) Matthew 28:1–10		
d) Acts 1:9–11		

- 3) For each of the verses above, write the way in which it demonstrates Christ's

a)

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b)

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c)

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d)

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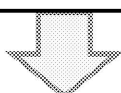
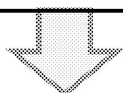
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4) Fill in the table below with the terms for events from the final week of Jesus

a)

		
i)	ii)	iii)



b) Describe the significance of each event.

i)	ii)	iii)
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- 5) Fill in the blanks using the words below to demonstrate how the ideas about the Eucharist are reflected in the practice of Communion.

Communion is a significant practice within Christianity. It is a *A)* _____, which means that it is a *B)* _____. The root of this ritual is in the Last *C)* _____, which is the final meal Jesus ate with his disciples. The *E)* _____ in Communion represents his blood, and the bread represents his *G)* _____ on the cross. It is considered a ritual where Christians receive the *H)* _____ of Christ, and it reminds them of the salvation he offers.

Crucifixion	Grace	Wine
Supper	Body	Arrest

- 6) Why do Christians believe that the crucifixion was necessary?

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- 7) Use the table below to plan an answer to the following question. Use the bullet points to plan your answer. Explain the influence of Jesus' resurrection on Christianity.

Step 1: Define the resurrection	•
Step 2: Answer the question	• • •
Step 3: Conclusion	•

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6. Incarnation, Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension

- 1) What is meant by the word 'incarnation'? Write a short paragraph.

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- 2) Give a Bible verse for each of the events in Jesus' life below.

Bible Verse	
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	

- 3) For each of the verses above, write the way in which it demonstrates Christ's

a)

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b)

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c)

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d)

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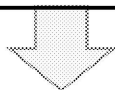
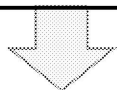
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4) Fill in the table below with the terms for events from the final week of Jesus

a)

		
i)	ii)	iii)



b) Describe the significance of each event.

i)	ii)	iii)
<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>

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5) Use the following terms to explain how Jesus' life is reflected in the practice of Christianity.

Crucifixion	Grace	Wine
Supper	Body	Arrest

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6) Use the table below to answer the following question. Use the structure provided to explain the influence of Jesus' resurrection on Christianity.

Step 1: Define the resurrection	
Step 2: Answer the question	
Step 3: Conclusion	

7. Salvation and Sin

1) What is meant by 'sin'?

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.....

2) Give three examples of sin.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

3) Below are three images linked to the story of Genesis 3. In the boxes to the each image and the idea of original sin.



a)



b)



c)



d)

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- 4) What is meant by 'salvation'? Write a short paragraph.

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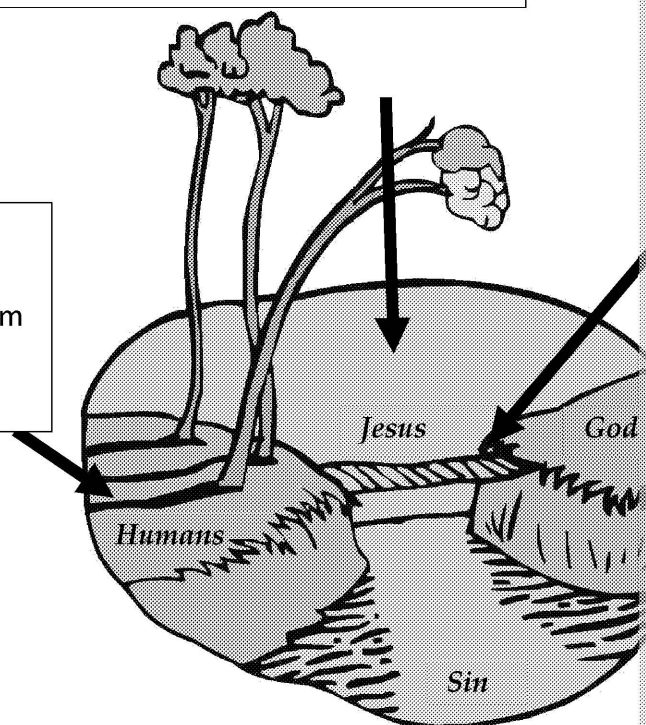
- 5) Fill in the blanks on the labels of the diagram using the words provided below.

Christians believe that the death of **C)** _____ healed this divide, bridging the gap between humans and God through the offer of **D)** _____.

Christians believe that humans are

A) _____ from God because of our

B) _____ .




Jesus	Sin	Cross	Salvation
-------	-----	-------	-----------

- 6) Which of the following is not considered to be an idea about where salvation

Grace		Spirit		Words
-------	--	--------	--	-------

- 7) Find and write out a Bible verse which supports the idea of one type of salvation



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8) Which form of salvation do you think the majority of Christians would support?

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9) Write a short paragraph to justify your answer to question 6.

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10) Each of the following sentences is either true or false. In the box next to each statement and a cross for a false one.

Christians believe that you need to do good things in order to achieve salvation	
Christians believe that Jesus atoned for the sins of mankind	
Christians believe that Jesus alone is the way to salvation	
Christians believe that Jesus offers salvation to a select group of first-century Jews	
Christians believe that works can function as an alternative route to salvation	
The more works you do, the more salvation you achieve	

11) For each of the 'false' boxes above, provide the corrected statement:

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7. Salvation and Sin

- 1) What is meant by 'sin'? Write a short paragraph and give an example to support your answer.
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-
-

- 2) Explain how Genesis 3 influences ideas of sin. Include the words below in your response.

Disobedience	Eden	Fruit
Original Sin	Sin	Eve

- 3) Define the following terms:

Salvation	
Salvation through works	
Salvation through Grace	
Salvation through Spirit	

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- 4) Find and write out a Bible verse which supports the idea of each type of salvation.

- a) Salvation through grace



- b) Salvation through works



- 5) How do ideas of sin and original sin link to the idea of salvation? Write a short paragraph.

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- 6) Look at the picture below. Explain how this represents Christian ideas about

A series of horizontal dotted lines for handwriting practice.



7) What is meant by the word 'atonement'?

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8) How does atonement link to salvation in Christian thought?

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8. Eschatology

- 1) Complete the following statements:

Eschatology is the study of beliefs about the _____. This is a prominent part of Christian teaching.

It refers to a period which Christians believe follows _____ - that people continue living after the end of the world.

Christians believe that _____ offers eternal life through forgiveness of sins.

- 2) Give three details about Christian ideas of heaven.

1)

.....

2)

.....

3)

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- 3) Give three details about Christian ideas of hell.

1)

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2)

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3)

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- 4) What is the difference between a literal and a metaphorical interpretation of the Bible?

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- 5) This is Kathryn, and her friend Jordan. Kathryn is a Catholic, while Jordan is a Muslim. What is purgatory, and how might each of these two individuals view it?

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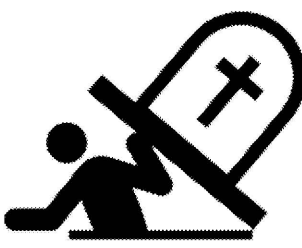

6) What is meant by resurrection?

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7) In the space below each image, write which form of resurrection is represented.

	
a)	b)

8) There are five statements given below, each of which contains an error. Underline the error and write the correct statement in the space provided below, correct the error.

A) Christian beliefs about the Day of Judgement come from the parable of the fig tree.

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B) All Christians believe in a bodily resurrection.

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C) Christians believe that Moses will return to judge the living and the dead.

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D) All Christians believe in a literal heaven and hell.

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E) All Christians believe in purgatory.

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- 9) a) In the table below, write down the actions of each group according to M words in the box below to support your answer.
- b) Underneath, write in the box which realm of the afterlife each group is

Sheep	
<i>Destined for...</i>	<i>Destined for...</i>

Kept food for themselves	Visited prisoners
Cared for the needy	Ignored strangers
Welcomed the stranger	Fed the hungry

- 10) Match up the belief with the viewpoint.

Liberal Protestant

Catholic

Conservative Protestant

Hell is a literal place full of suffering:

Purgatory is a real place

Heaven is just a state of union with God.

There are two judgements - general

Heaven is a literal, physical place

Hell is a metaphorical place which is

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8. Eschatology

- 1) Use the words below to explain key details about the importance of Christianity

Jesus	Death	Realm
Eschatology	Central	Heaven

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- 2) What are two different interpretations of heaven and hell? Describe each one

a) **Heaven**

- i)
-
-
- ii)
-
-

b) **Hell**

- i)
-
-
- ii)
-
-

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- 3) This is Kathryn, and her friend Jordan. Kathryn is a Catholic, while Jordan is a Muslim. Discuss the realm of the afterlife on which they will disagree. Give two details.

Realm of the afterlife: _____

1)

.....

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2)

.....

.....

- 4) Define resurrection and explain how this is manifested within Christianity.



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- 5) In the space below each image, write which form of resurrection is represented.

	
i)	ii)

- 6) Read the parable of the sheep and goats. List the actions (or inactions) of each group in the space indicated which realm of the afterlife they are destined for.

Sheep	
<i>Destined for...</i>	<i>Destined for...</i>

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Practices

9. Worship

- 1) What is meant by 'worship'? Write a short paragraph.

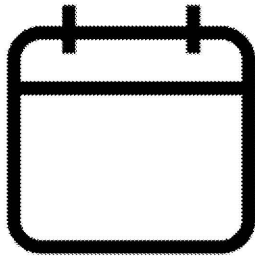
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- 2) On which day of the week are worship services usually held? Answer on the



- 3) Match each example to the type of worship it represents.

Liturgical worship

Non-liturgical
worship

Admini

Singing

Reading th

Singing s

Reading of the Bible a

Saying the Lord's

Individ

- 4) Give the two different forms of liturgical worship.

1)

2)

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- 5) In the table below, add appropriate headings to indicate which group practises liturgical worship and which group practises non-liturgical worship.

a)	b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Orthodox Church The Catholic Church The Church of England 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quakers Baptist Churches Presbyterian Churches

- 6) Match each feature of a worship service to the corresponding denomination.

Catholic

The believers will sit in silence to share or pray.

Anglican

In this denomination, the service is led by a priest.





Orthodox

The details of the service are set out in a book which is used to sing the hymns.

Quaker

Members of the congregation hold hands, which symbolises their unity and oneness.

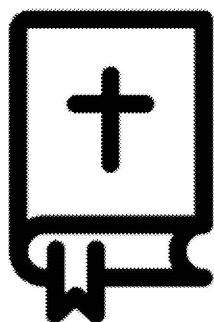
- 7) Below are various images associated with different kinds of worship. In the box, write down which kind of worship each image is representing.

		
i)	ii)	iii)
		
iv)	v)	vi)

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- 8) Look at the table below. Tick the options which you think might be a reason for a form of worship.






Christians read the Bible		
Comfort	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strength
Piety	<input type="checkbox"/>	Healing
Wisdom	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sadness
Guidance	<input type="checkbox"/>	Failure
Confusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	Joy
Truth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Remembrance

- 9) Give three reasons why Christians worship.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

- 10) Fill in the Bible verses relating to worship given below.

- a) 
- b) 
- c) 

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9. Worship

- 1) What is meant by 'worship'? Write a short paragraph.

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- 2) In the columns below, give the characteristics of different types of worship.

Charismatic	Private	Informal Traditional Worship

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- 3) What are the two forms of liturgical worship service?
- 1)
- 2)
- 4) Give and describe two different ways in which Christians use the Bible in worship.
- i)
-
-
-
- ii)
-
-
-
- 5) Use your knowledge to define the following terms relating to the structure of worship service.

Term	Definition
The Peace	
The Liturgy of the Sacrament	
Eucharistic Prayer	
The Liturgy of the Word	
The Nicene Creed	

- 6) Give one distinctive way in which a Catholic worship service is structured.
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7) Give one distinctive way in which a Methodist worship service is structured.

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8) Give one distinctive way in which a Quaker worship service is structured.

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9) Why are these differences significant? Write a short paragraph.

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10) Explain how a non-liturgical worship service might function. Write a short paragraph provided in the box.

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10. Sacraments

- 1) Define the sacraments given below.

Baptism	
Communion	
Reconciliation	
Confirmation	
Healing	
Ordination	
Marriage	

- 2) Write a small paragraph about why sacraments are significant to Christians. support your answer:

Grace	Death	
Love	Jesus	

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- 3) Give an example of one Christian denomination which rejects sacraments.

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- 4) Name a denomination which does not practise sacraments.

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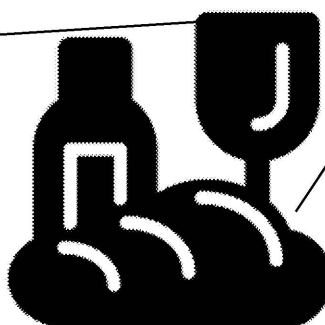
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5) a) Which sacrament does the image below represent?

b) Use the boxes to label the elements.

i)



6) Give the term for each form of Eucharist described in the table below.

A)	This is the belief that the body and blood of Christ are made present by the minister.
B)	This is the belief that when the bread and blood of Christ are consumed, they physically change, they become the body and blood of Christ.
C)	This is the belief that the body and blood of Christ are made present by the minister, but they do not physically change. This is done during the Last Supper.

7) a) What is infant baptism?

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b) What is believer's baptism?

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8) Give a Bible verse which describes the symbolism of baptism.

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9) Read the descriptions of the individuals below and fill in the gaps to describe

- a) Rae and Allan have recently had their first child – a son, Stewart. They have christened him as an infant, and are looking forward to celebrating this event.



'We are so excited to have our new infant son, Stewart. As Christians, we believe it is the best way in our faith to have him baptised. We will use Bible verses such as **B** _____, **C** _____, so we practise exclusive baptism. During the service, we will read the Bible along with Stewart's **F** _____. We will raise him in the **G** _____ faith, and it is our duty as his parents.

- b) Miriyam is a young Christian who has recently made the decision to become a Christian. She is looking forward to celebrating this commitment to her faith at her church.

As **A** _____ Christians, we practise only **B** _____ baptism. I will wear a **C** _____ outfit, which I believe symbolises the new life I am given in Christ. I will give my **D** _____, which is my story of how I became a Christian. Then the minister will ask me whether I **E** _____ Jesus as my saviour. I will answer yes, and then he will fully submerge me in the **F** _____, which symbolises the **G** _____ and resurrection of Jesus.

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10. Sacraments

- 1) List and define the sacraments within Christianity.

Sacrament	Definition

- 2) Which of the following is the blood of Jesus represented by in the Eucharist?

a) Water	b) Wine	c) Bread
----------	---------	----------

- 3) Which of the following is the body of Jesus represented by in Eucharist?

a) Water	b) Wine	c) Bread
----------	---------	----------

- 4) a) Give a Bible verse which addresses Eucharist.

- b) Give a Bible verse which addresses Baptism.

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- 5) Write a paragraph about why sacraments are significant to Christians.

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- 6) Give an example of one Christian denomination which rejects sacraments.

.....

- 7) Describe the key views below regarding Eucharist.

A) Transubstantiation	
B) Transignification	
C) Memorial	

- 8) What is the difference between believer's baptism and infant baptism?

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- 9) Read the descriptions of the individuals below and fill in the speech bubbles regarding baptism. Suggestions for what you could include in the speech bubbles are: personal choices, denominational differences, and the significance of the different practices.

- a) Rae and Allan have recently had their first child – a son, Stewart. They have been christened as an infant, and are looking forward to celebrating this event in their church.



- b) Miriyam is a young Christian who has recently made the decision to undergo baptism. She is looking forward to celebrating this commitment to her faith in the context of her church.

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11. Prayer

- 1) What is meant by 'prayer'? Write a short paragraph.

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- 2) What benefit might a Christian gain from prayer?
Give three examples.

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- 3) Look at the two prayers below. Indicate whether each prayer is a set prayer.

*Our Father, who art in heaven,
hallowed be thy name;
thy kingdom come;
thy will be done;
on earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread.
And forgive us our trespasses,
as we forgive those who trespass against us.
And lead us not into temptation;
but deliver us from evil.
Amen.*

a)

*Heavenly Father,
the coming of the
Our world is full of
turmoil and suffering
those in need.
Give us grace to
when things seem dark.*

b)

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- 4) Explain the difference between a set prayer and an informal prayer.

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- 5) Give the two Bible verses from which the Lord's Prayer comes.

- 6) Which elements of Christian prayer are demonstrated in the Lord's Prayer? (An example is given for you.)

The Lord's Prayer demonstrates the idea of Christians being able to address God.

1)

.....

2)

.....

- 7) a) Draw an example of a prayer aid.

- b) Fill in the fact file below to describe your chosen prayer aid.

Prayer aid:

Denomination which uses it:

How it is used:

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- 8) Sarah is talking to her friend about how important prayer is to her. In the space provided, write down three sentences about how important you think prayer might be to Sarah as a Christian.

- 9) Define each of the following terms relating to prayer. In the final column, write down one thing a Christian might include this in prayer.

Term	Definition	
Adoration		
Confession		
Thanksgiving		
Supplication		
Grace		
Intercession		
Praying in the spirit		
Chanting prayers		
Meditation prayers		

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11. Prayer

- 1) What is meant by 'prayer'? Write a short paragraph.

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- 2) What benefit might a Christian gain from prayer? Give and explain at least two.

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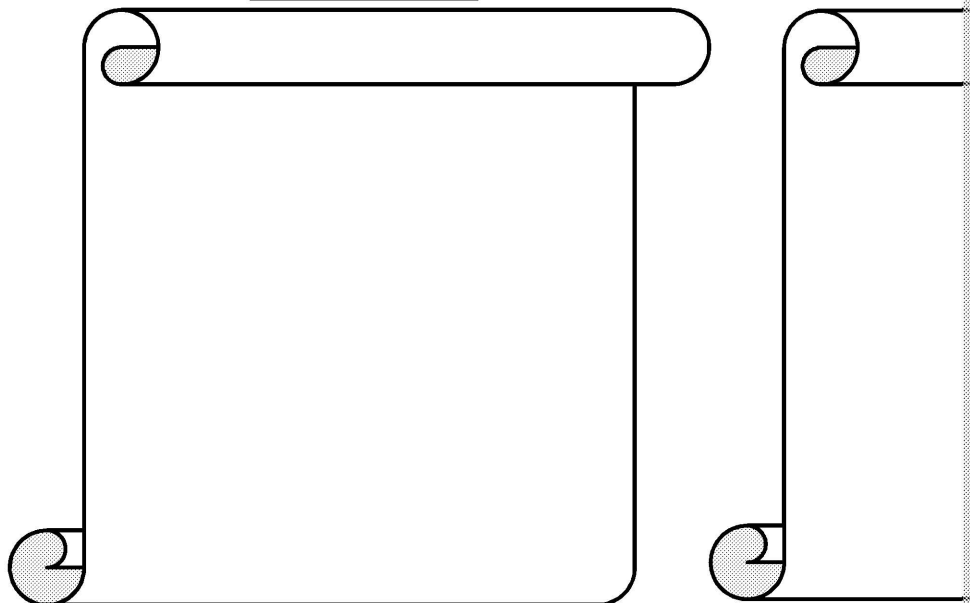
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- 3) On the scrolls below, write...

a) A set prayer



- c) In what context is each type of prayer commonly practised?

- i) Set prayer
- ii) Informal prayer

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d) What is the difference between set prayer and informal prayer?

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4) a) Give an example of a prayer aid.

.....

b) How might prayer aids be used?

.....

.....


.....

c) Fill in the blanks to complete the list of reasons why Christians might pray using prayer boxes below.

- To express love for God
- To experience **A** _____ with God
- To express gratefulness to God
- As a form of religious **B** _____
- To fulfil biblical **C** _____ to worship
- To express **D** _____ belief as a group

Offering	Commandment
Communal	Connection

5) a) Read the Bible verse below. Write in the box below the scroll which prayer aid is best described by the scroll.



'Pray then in this way: Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name. Your kingdom come, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And do not bring us to the time of trial, but rescue us from the evil one.'

b) Which kind of prayer is this an example of? Tick the correct box.

Informal prayer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Set prayer	<input type="checkbox"/>
-----------------	--------------------------	------------	--------------------------

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c) Which aspects of Christian prayer are demonstrated in this Bible verse?

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6) Define each of the following terms relating to prayer. In the final column, write a Christian prayer which might include this in prayer.

Term	Definition	
Adoration		
Confession		
Thanksgiving		
Supplication		
Grace		
Intercession		
Praying in the spirit		
Chanting prayers		
Meditation prayers		

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12. Pilgrimage and Festivals

- 1) What is a pilgrimage? Write a short paragraph.

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- 2) Which of the following options are reasons a Christian might go on pilgrimage?

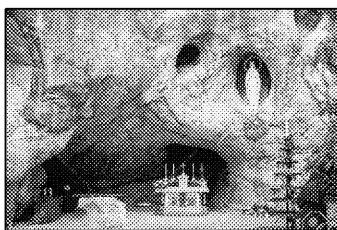
Hoping to be healed	
Wanting to see southern France	
Seeking a deeper relationship with God	
Wanting to develop Christian relationships	
Wanting to appear holy	
Wanting to see holy places	
Wanting a tan	
Wanting a holiday	

- 3) You are a travel agent who specialises in planning Christian pilgrimages. Complete the brochure below to support your business.

A)

Lourdes

History of Lourdes



'Lourdes is a miraculous pilgrimage destination in

A) _____ – a site not to be missed by the dedicated B) _____ Christian!'

Lourdes is the site visited by _____ The
millions of Catholic pilgrims _____ F)
each year. It is the site where _____ dec
Saint Bernadette experienced _____ wh
eighteen C) _____ of _____ of
D) _____ at _____
She was instructed to dig away _____
the dirt blockage in the natural _____
spring – which has since been _____
the source of miraculous _____
E) _____.



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B)

Iona

History of Iona



Iona is a monastery on a

A) _____ Island
dedicated to the
B) _____
movement.

The C) _____ at
Iona is a pilgrimage site
originally built by an Irish
monk in the sixth century. It
was rebuilt in the 1940s and
has since formed a basis for
inter-D) _____
relationships for Christians. It
has members all over the
E) _____.

- 4) For each of these two destinations, give three different ways in which it might be used.

Lourdes	
Iona	

- 5) What is a religious festival?

.....

.....

- 6) Match up the religious festival to what it marks.

Lent
Easter
Christmas
Advent

The birth of Christ
The passion of Christ
The temptation of Christ
Preparation for the birth of Christ

- 7) Pick two traditional Christmas celebrations within Christianity and describe them.

1)

.....

2)

.....

- 8) Give the two different dates on which denominations of the church observe Christmas.

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12. Pilgrimage and Festivals

- 1) What is a pilgrimage? Write a short paragraph.

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.....

.....

- 2) Give three reasons why a Christian might choose to go on a pilgrimage.

1)

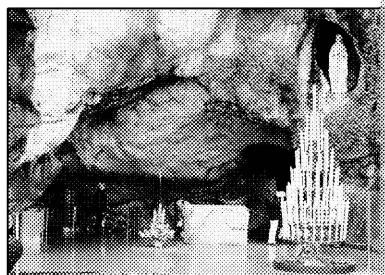
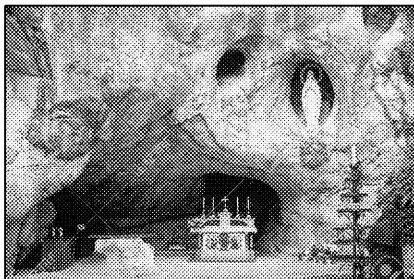
2)

3)

- 3) You are a travel agent who specialises in planning Christian pilgrimages. Fill in the brochure below to support your business.

A)

Lourdes



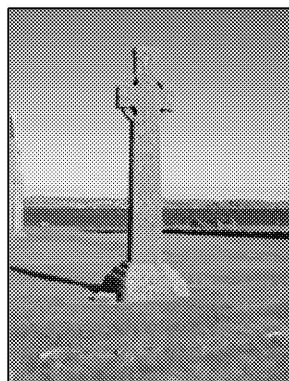
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B)

Iona



- 4) For each of these two destinations, give three different ways in which it might be significant to a Christian.

Lourdes	
Iona	

- 5) Describe the significance of the festival of Christmas.

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- 6) Describe the significance of the festival of Easter.

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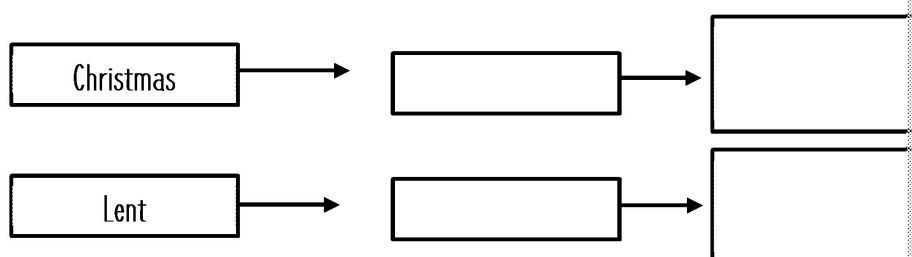
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- 7) Give and describe the importance of the month-long period before each of the



- 8) What is the main difference between the practice of Christmas in the Eastern and Western Church?

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13. Local Church

- 1) Define the two meanings of the term 'local church'.

1

2

- 2) Give four motivations Christians might have for being involved with their community.




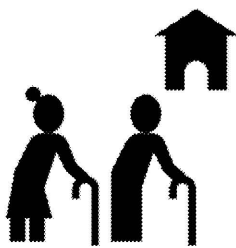
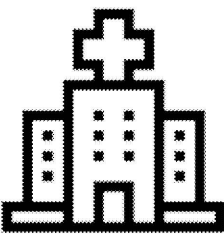

1)

2)

3)

4)

- 3) Look at the images in the table below. What activity of the local church does each image represent?

		
a)	b)	c)
		
d)	e)	f)

- 4) Choose two examples from the table above. Explain how each might help in the community.

a)

.....

b)

.....

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5) Give another example of a group which might be served by a local church.

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6) How might a local church serve Christians in its area?

1.

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2.

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3.

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7) What has the traditional role of the local church been historically?

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8) How might a local church use a coffee morning as an opportunity to evangelise?

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9) Explain the role of the local church in the rites of passage represented in the

a)

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b)

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c)

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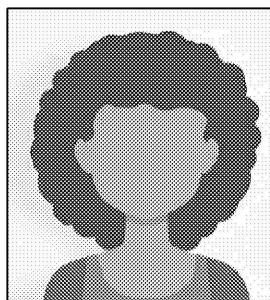
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|-------------------|--|
| The hungry poor | |
| Young mothers | |
| The elderly | |
| The ill | |
| Grieving families | |
| Engaged couples | |



- 4) Your name is Patricia and you are a member of your local church. You have been baptised and the church serves you as a Christian. In the speech bubble below, write down how the church serves you as a Christian.



- 5) How has the role of the local church changed from how it was traditionally understood?

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- 6) Give three examples of rites of passage facilitated by a local church.

- i)
- ii)
- iii)

- 7) Taking the examples you used in question 6, describe the role each rite of passage plays in the life of the church.

- i)
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- ii)
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- iii)
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14. Mission

- 1) What is meant by 'mission'?

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- 2) Why do you think Christians consider mission to be important? Give three reasons.

1.

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2.

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3.

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- 3) Read the Bible verse below.



'We know love by this, that he laid down his life for us—and we ought to lay down our lives for the brothers and sisters who love the world. If anyone does not love his brother who has the world's goods and sees a brother in need, how can the love of God abide in him? ...let us love, not in word or speech, but in truth and action.'

- i) What kind of mission is this verse instructing?

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- ii) What motivation does this verse suggest Christians should have for mission?

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- 4) What is evangelism?

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- 5) How has evangelism impacted the global Church?

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6) Which of the following is a local form of Christian mission?

a) CAFOD		b) Street Pastors		c)
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7) Which of the following is a global form of Christian mission?

a) Church Army		b) Open Doors		c)
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8) How does 'Fresh Expressions' demonstrate local mission?

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9) Why do Christians consider local mission to be important?

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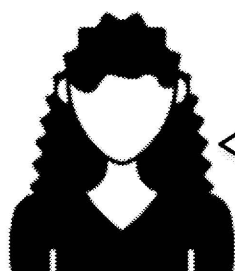
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10) Naomi is part of a youth group who have recently been discussing mission. She thinks local mission or international mission is more important. In the speech bubble write reasons she might prioritise each kind of mission.



Local mission	

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14. Mission

- 1) What is meant by the word 'mission'?

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- 2) What are the two main forms of mission? Write these in the boxes below.

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- 3) Give an example of each kind of mission identified in question 2.

- i.
- ii.

- 4) Why do you think Christians consider mission to be important? Write a short

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- 5) What is evangelism?

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- 6) How has evangelism impacted the global Church?

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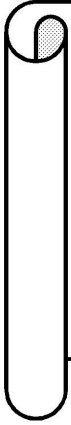
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- 7) Find a Bible verse which instructs Christians to go do mission work.



- 8) Explain how this verse might impact, motivate and inform Christian mission.

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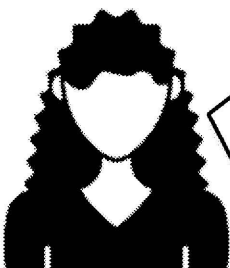
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- 9) Naomi is part of a youth group who have recently been discussing mission. Is local mission or international mission is more important. In the speech bubble paragraph as if you were Naomi, weighing up the advantages to each kind of mission.



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15. Worldwide Church

- 1) What is meant by the phrase 'worldwide church'?

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- 2) How might the worldwide church provide aid?

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- 3) What is meant by 'reconciliation'?

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- 4) Why is reconciliation in the worldwide church necessary?

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- 5) Define the word 'ecumenism'.

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- 6) What is the World Council of Churches an example of?

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7) How do Christians worldwide experience persecution? Give one example.

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8) What does the Bible verse below teach Christians about how they should react to persecution?

'Blessed are those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. When others revile you and persecute you and utter all kinds of evil against you because of me, do not be glad, for your reward is great in heaven, for so they persecuted the prophets who were sent to me.'

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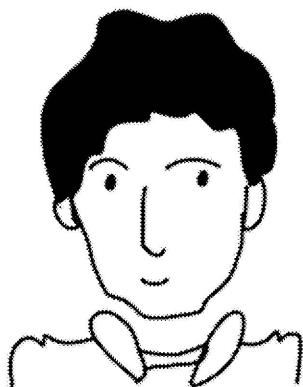
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- 9) Your school is visited by three representatives from three different Christian groups. Fill in each of the speech bubbles with the missing information about the churches.



CAFOD

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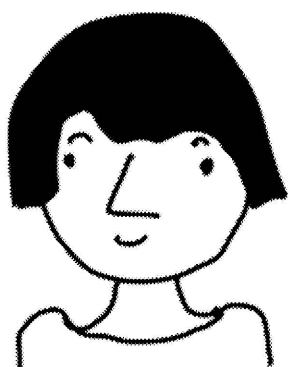
Denomination:

What we do:

Who we are:

Denomination:

What we do:



Christian Aid

Who we are:

Denomination:

What we do:

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15. Worldwide Church

- 1) What is meant by the phrase 'worldwide church'?

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- 2) What is the term for different groups of Christians?

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- 3) What is meant by 'reconciliation'?

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- 4) Give an example of a historical reason why reconciliation is necessary.

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- 5) Define the word 'ecumenism'.

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- 6) Give an example of an organisation that works towards ecumenism.

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7) Give an example of persecution of Christians.

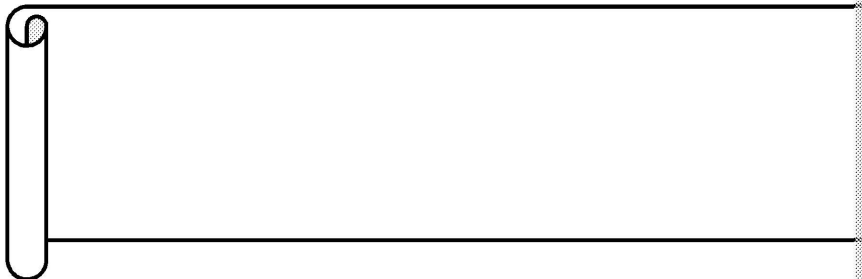
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8) a) Find a Bible verse about persecution.



b) Explain what this verse teaches Christians about their response to pers

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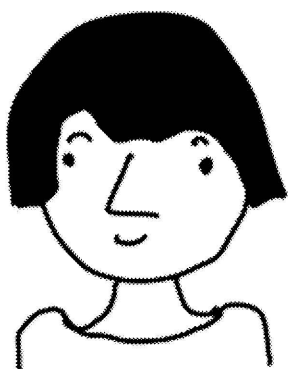
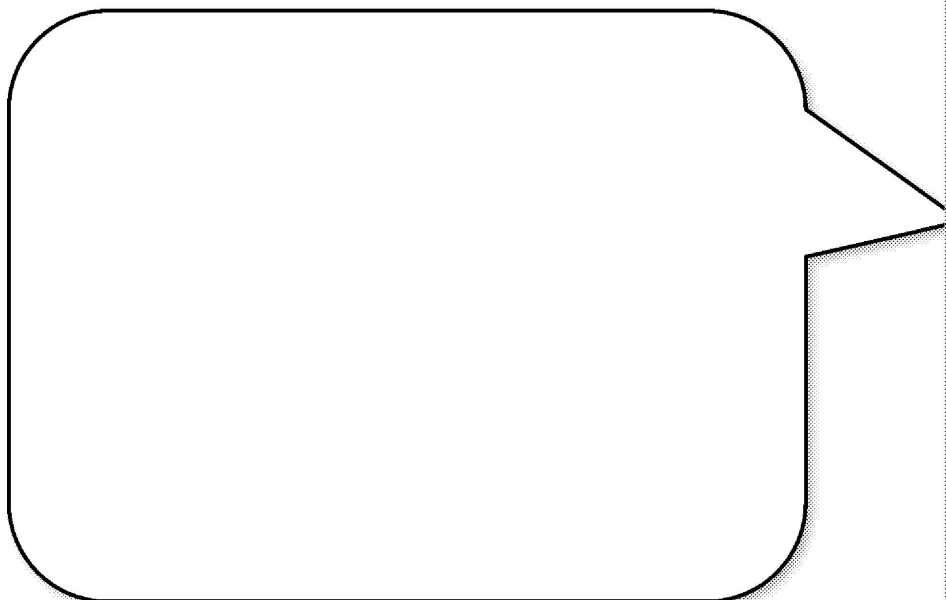
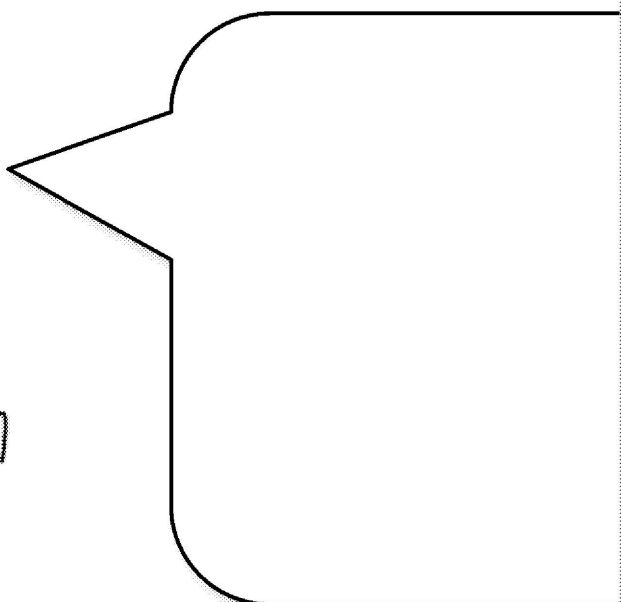
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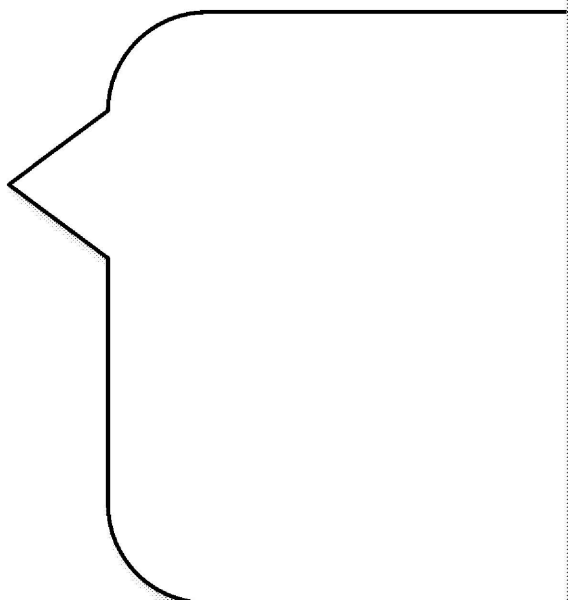
- 9) Your school is visited by three representatives from three different Christian charities. Fill in each of the speech bubbles with information about the charities, including their motivations and actions.



CAFOD



Christian Aid



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Answers

1 The Nature of God ●

- 1) a) Theists
b) Benevolent
c) Omnipotent
d) Omniscient
e) Just
f) Evil

2)

Bible Verse	Words to describe God
Matthew 25:31–46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just • Loving • Personal
John 3:16–18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benevolent • Trinity • Personal
Exodus 20:1–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judge • One • Just • Powerful
Matthew 6:9–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loving • One • Personal • Powerful
Luke 15:11–32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loving • Personal
Isaiah 55:8–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transcendent
Colossians 1:17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immanent

- 3) a) Personal
b) Forgiving
c) Eternal
d) Powerful
e) Good
f) Transcendent

- 4) Students could here give any relevant and correct answers. These could include
- The personal nature of God might impact Christians in their lives due to the fact that they have a relationship with him. Therefore, they are able to have a relationship with him. This will impact the way they make their choices on a daily basis.
 - The powerful nature of God might impact Christians insofar as this might provide them with comfort during times of trouble – for example, a Christian who is suffering with a terminal illness might find comfort in the powerful nature of God and believing that he is in control.
 - The holy nature of God can hugely impact the way Christians live their lives. Different denominations of Christians, such as the Brethren, who live completely separate from the world in the pursuit of the holiness of God.
 - The forgiving nature of God might influence Christians in the feeling of living with guilt. If individuals may have really struggled with guilt for past actions which they regret, then their belief in the forgiving nature of God can impact the way a Christian lives their life.
 - The good nature of God might impact Christians insofar as believing that there is a good God who gave it to humanity. Therefore, Christians would consider this a blessing.

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1 The Nature of God ■

1)

Quality of God	Definition
Omnipotent	This is the belief that God is all-powerful. Students may include the belief that this was shown by his creation of the world from nothing.
Benevolent	This is the belief that God is all-loving. Students may include the belief that this is shown through God's sending of his Son (Jesus).
Trinity	This is the belief that God is three-in-one. Students may include the belief that God is manifested in God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.
Just	This is the belief that God is fair and will treat all people equally. Students may include the belief that God gives punishment in accordance with moral behaviour. Students may also include the belief that God has given humanity rules to live by (the Ten Commandments).
Omniscient	This is the belief that God is all-knowing. Students could include the Christian belief that God knows every single person on the earth and what is on their head.
Immanent	This is the belief that God is everywhere – he is in all things.
Beneficent	This is the belief that God is good. Students could include the belief that God is good through his provision of salvation.
Personal	This is the belief that God is personal – that he knows and loves individuals. Students may include the idea that God is a father-like figure.

2)

Idea about God	Bible Verse
a) Loving	• John 3:16 – The idea that God loves the world to such an extent that he is willing to send his only son, Jesus, in form of the Word, to save the world.
b) Just	• Exodus 20 – The idea that God has given humanity a set of rules to live by; his judgements are fair and just.
c) Omnipotent	• Genesis 1:1-3 – The idea that God is so great he created the world out of absolutely nothing, showing his power.
d) Omniscient	• Job 21:22 – The idea that God's knowledge is complete and he knows the knowledge of everyone else.
e) Forgiving	• Luke 15:11-32 – The parable of the lost son posits that God is forgiving and welcoming a sinful child back with joy and forgiveness.
f) Three-in-one	• John 1:1-4 – This introduces Jesus as the Word, who was with God at creation – this underlines the idea of God as a Trinity.
g) Judge	• Exodus 20 – Posits God as giving a set of rules to live by to judge humanity. Matthew 25:31-38 – Tells the story of the end of the world and how people will be judged by their actions and their treatment of the poor.
h) Immanent	• Colossians 1:17 – This poses the idea that God is completely and utterly immanent – and incapable of being separated from everything.
i) Transcendent	• Isaiah 55:8-9 – Posits God as wholly beyond the physical and mentally higher than mankind.

3) Students could give any of the following ideas about the impact of these ideas for depending on the verses given; relevant explanation should be accepted.

- The loving nature of God will impact Christians in their relationship with God and that it is their duty to show this love to others; therefore, this might lead to them treating others well, e.g. charity work.
- The just nature of God will impact Christians in their belief in that they, as humans, should pursue the end of justice to attempt to establish the world as a just place.
- The omnipotent nature of God might impact Christians insofar as this might give them assurance during times of trouble; for example, a Christian who is suffering might find comfort in the powerful nature of God and believing that he is in control.
- The omniscient nature of God will impact modern Christians in many ways. It might lead them to ensure that they are not hypocritical, as they know that God knows the intentions of their hearts.
- The forgiving nature of God might influence Christians in the feeling of living with guilt. If individuals may have really struggled with guilt for past actions which they regret, their belief in the forgiving nature of God can impact the way a Christian lives their life.

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- f) The three-in-one nature of God will impact modern Christians in their worship shown in their prayers, worship and practice in reference to the three persons.
- g) The belief in the idea that one day everyone will be judged for their actions will attempt to ensure that they follow the moral rules laid out in the Bible.
- h) The belief that God is everywhere will impact Christians in their relationship with his presence and feel supported by this, or feel that they must remember God's rules laid out in the Bible.
- i) The idea of transcendence might impact Christians in their reverence of God's laws and rules which govern the physical world.

- 4) Students should write a paragraph containing the following ideas and including the following worksheet. Any relevant and correct content should be accepted.

*The Lord's Prayer is an important prayer for Christians as it is the prayer given to us by Jesus for how to pray. It addresses God as 'Our Father' which is demonstrative of a personal God. The phrase 'debts as we forgive our debtors' demonstrates the **forgiving** nature of God. The phrase 'lead us not into evil, underlining the idea that God is **good**. The prayer also references the coming of the Kingdom of God manifesting on earth as in heaven – showing how God is **transcendent** beyond the physical world. The prayer ends with 'Yours is the kingdom, the power and the glory for ever and ever' showing God is all-**powerful** as well as completely **eternal**; living forever.*

- 5) Answers will differ depending on which nature the student has picked as well as which nature has been picked.

An example answer is as below:

Eli: As a liberal Protestant, the idea that God is personal is hugely significant. God is not just a distant being with a long beard and loads of power, he is a loving and active part of my everyday life and relationship. I pray every day and enjoy the relationship I have with God, who knows me anyway – I am able to interact with God without an intermediary'.

Ellen: As a Catholic, the idea of a personal God is really important, but it is also important to not detract from the transcendence and power of God. We should still revere God and not be able to interact with God through worship and through confessions to the priest in the Mass.

2 The Trinity ●

- 1) a) Students should fill in the boxes to demonstrate that the Trinity is made up of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit. These can be written in any order.
b) Trinity

- 2) One

- 3) Students should use any colour of their choosing to underline or indicate the importance of each person. They should underline the following:

God: 'I believe in God the Father'; 'and sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty'.

Jesus: 'And in Jesus Christ, his only begotten Son'; 'He descended into hell: The dead are raised, and he will come to judge the quick and the dead'

Holy Spirit: 'Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost'; 'I believe in the Holy Ghost who quickeneth our souls'

- 4) a) Romans 8:15
b) The word 'Abba' is an Aramaic term meaning 'papa/Daddy' – it communicates a sense of intimacy.

- 5) Students could give any correct example of a denomination of **Christians who do not believe in the Trinity**, for example, **Unitarians or Christadelphians**.

- 6) Such Christians do not believe in the Trinity as they believe that the doctrine of the Trinity is a form of polytheism or monotheism of Christianity and commits the sin of idolatry.

- 7) Exodus 20:3
Accept other relevant verse.

- 8) Answer will vary depending on the student – however, an example answer is given below:
The idea of the Trinity will influence modern Christians in a number of ways. They might express their belief in the Holy Spirit as a method of spiritual support. They might express their belief in the Trinity through rituals, such as Communion or baptism. Their belief in the Trinity may also be shown through their belief in Jesus's sacrifice and having a personal relationship with God the Father.

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- 9) a) The three-leaf clover is a representation of the Trinity showing how one entity (the shamrock) can have three distinct 'branches' or 'parts'.
 - b) The Borromean rings represent the Trinity as they represent the three distinct entities which are inextricably linked.
 - c) The triskelion is a symbol sometimes used to represent the Trinity – it shows how the three are unified by a central point, showing how God can manifest in three different ways, the central being of God.
- 10) a) Matthew 5:48 – *Be perfect, therefore, as your heavenly Father is perfect.*
 - b) John 14:16–17 – *And I will ask the Father, and he will give you another Advocate, the Spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive, because it neither sees him nor knows him because he abides with you, and he will be in you.*
 - c) Philippians 2:5–8 – *Let the same mind be in you that was[a] in Christ Jesus, who, being in the form of God, did not regard equality with God as something to be exploited, but emptied himself, taking the form of a slave, being born in human likeness. And being found in human form, he humbled himself to the point of death – even death on a cross.*

2 The Trinity ■

- 1) a) Students should fill in the boxes to demonstrate that the Trinity is made up of three persons: Jesus Christ, God the Holy Spirit. These can be written in any order.
 - b) Trinity
- 2) One
- 3) *The Nicene Creed is a statement of belief in Christianity that summarises the ideas of the Trinity. There are statements of belief in each facet of the Trinity: 'I believe in God the Father'; 'And sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty, who alone is the true and only begotten Son'; 'He descended into hell: The third day he rose again'; 'he shall come again to judge the living and the dead') and the Holy Spirit ('Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost'; 'I believe in the Holy Spirit').*
- 4) a) Romans 8:15
 - b) Abba
 - c) The word 'Abba' is an Aramaic term meaning 'papa/Daddy' – it communicates a sense of intimacy. This was a huge concept introduced by Jesus – introducing the idea of the personal God rather than God as a transcendent power beyond human power and experience, a previously held understanding.
- 5) Unitarians/Christadelphians
- 6) Such Christians do not believe in the Trinity as they believe that the doctrine of the Trinity is a form of monotheism of Christianity and commits the sin of idolatry. They believe that Jesus is the prophet sent by God, and to whom they should pay attention and heed his teachings. The Trinity or a manifestation of God as the oneness of God, cannot be contradicted.
- 7) a) Exodus 20:3 – 'you shall have no other gods before me.'
 - b) This verse is the command that Christians should only worship God. Some Christians believe in the Trinity, being three ideas of God, and, therefore, would consider worship of members of the Trinity and the Holy Spirit – to be idolatry.
- 8) Answer will vary depending on the student – however, an example answer is given: *The idea of the Trinity will influence modern Christians in a number of ways. They might express their belief in the Holy Spirit as a method of spiritual support. They might express their belief in the Trinity through rituals, such as Communion or baptism. Their belief in the Trinity may also be shown through Jesus's sacrifice and having a personal relationship with God the Father.*
- 9) Students could give any examples in drawings of common representations of the Trinity: the Borromean rings, triskelion. Any accurate and well-explained example should be marked as correct.
 - a) The three-leaf clover is a representation of the Trinity showing how one entity (the shamrock) can have three distinct 'branches' or 'parts'.
 - b) The Borromean rings represent the Trinity as they represent the three distinct entities which are inextricably linked.
 - c) The triskelion is a symbol sometimes used to represent the Trinity – it shows how the three are unified by a central point, showing how God can manifest in three different ways, the central being of God.

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- 10) a) Matthew 5:48 – *Be perfect, therefore, as your heavenly Father is perfect.*
This verse communicates both the faultless nature of God and the idea of God being heavenly also communicates the idea of the transcendent nature of God.
- b) John 14:16–17 – *And I will ask the Father, and he will give you another Advocate, the Spirit of truth, whom the world cannot receive, because it neither sees him nor knows him, because he abides with you, and he will be in you.*
This verse communicates the idea that Jesus's role as part of the Trinity offers help between believers and God on the Day of Judgement. It also puts forward the idea that the world and will help believers spiritually.
- c) Philippians 2:5–8 – *Let the same mind be in you that was in Christ Jesus, who, being born in human likeness. And being found in human form, he humbled himself, becoming obedient to the point of death – even death on a cross.*
This verse communicates the idea that Jesus was God in human form who came to save mankind out of love for humans. This calls humans to pursue the likeness of God.

3 Creation ●

- 1) Genesis 1:1–3
- 2) Six days
- 3) God's power
- 4) Students should answer as follows:
- Christians believe that God gave Adam (and Eve) the role of having dominion over creation.
 - This means that they were ruling over creation. This gave them stewardship over the world after creation.
- 5) This could impact Christians in a number of ways – including, but not limited to, the world and aid environmental efforts.
- 6) a) literal
 b) metaphorical
 c) metaphorical
 d) literal
 e) literal
 f) literal
 g) metaphorical
- 7) a) Students should fill in the blanks with the words emboldened below.
*In the beginning was the **Word**, and the **Word** was with God, and the **Word** was made flesh and came into being through him, and without him not one thing came into being. All things came into being through him, and the life was the light of all people.* John 1:1–9
- b) Jesus
- c) Students could include any relevant details, including, but not limited to, the creation, and that Jesus is an important part of the Trinity, as represented in the Bible at the beginning.
- 8) True or false should be indicated as follows:

Christians believe that God created the world out of nothing.
Christians believe that the story of creation and science are incompatible.
All Christians are creationists.
Christians believe that Jesus was present at creation because of a verse in the Bible.
Christians believe that Jesus is the idea of God made flesh.
God gave Adam and Eve dominion over creation.
God considered creation to be good.

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3 Creation ■

- 1) Genesis 1:1-3
In the beginning when God created the heavens and the earth, the earth was a formless void and darkness covered the face of the deep, while a wind from God swept over the face of the waters. Then God said, "Let there be light," and there was light.
- 2) a) Christians believe that God created the world from nothing.
b) Christians believe that this showed that God is all-powerful.

- 3) Tables could include, but are limited to, the following details:

Literal	Metaphorical
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The idea that God created the world in six literal days The idea that everything happened in the order of Genesis The idea that Genesis is a historical fact The idea that Adam was made from clay, and Eve from his rib The idea that scientific accounts of the origin of the world which contradict the Bible are wrong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The idea that Genesis is poetry The idea that God created the world necessarily in the order of Genesis The idea that it took six days The idea that science explains how God made the world with the account of Genesis

- 4) Students could write any of the following details, including, but not limited to: Christians believe that God gave human beings a special role within creation. The position of ruling over creation. This means that human beings have stewardship of the world. As a result, many Christians will make environmental efforts as a part of their faith.
- 5) Students could write any of the following details, including but not limited to:
 - That Jesus is the Word
 - Jesus is God, indicating the idea of the Trinity
 - This also depicts that Jesus was there at the beginning of creation
- 6) This ties into the idea that Jesus is God; as being part of the Trinity he is the incarnate Word.
- 7) The statements should be identified as follows. Corrected sentences are italics, and original sentences are emboldened:

Christians believe that God created the world out of nothing
All Christians believe that the story of creation and science are incompatible
<i>Some Christians believe that the story of creation and science are incompatible, while others believe that they are compatible.</i>
All Christians are creationists.
<i>Some Christians are creationists, but others hold a metaphorical view of creation.</i>
Christians believe that Jesus was present at creation because of a verse in the Gospel of John.
Christians believe that Jesus is the idea of God made flesh.
<i>Christians believe that Jesus is the Word of God made flesh.</i>
God gave Adam and Eve dominion over creation.
God considered creation to be good.

4 Problem of Evil and Suffering ●

- 1) Students' answers should reflect the following details:
The problem of evil is a big issue for belief in God. It is the idea that belief in a benevolent (all-powerful) God is inconsistent with the reality of suffering in the world. This problem of evil challenges beliefs about what God is like, or whether God exists.
- 2) A) snake/serpent, B) fruit, C) fruit, D) good and evil, E) LORD God, F) hid, G) garden
- 3) The Fall
- 4) Original sin

- 5) a) natural; b) moral; c) natural; d) natural; e) natural; f) moral; g) moral; h) moral
- 6) The boxes should be filled in as follows: The reality of **evil**; The all-**loving** nature of God
- 7) A theodicy
- 8) a) Free will is the belief that human beings have the agency to freely make their own choices
b) Moral evil
- 9) **Job 2:3** – *Then the Lord said to Satan, 'Have you considered my servant Job? There is no fault in him, he is blameless and upright, a man who fears God and shuns evil. And he still maintains his integrity against me to ruin him without any reason.'*
- 10) A Christian might use this verse to explain various issues raised by the problem of evil. It might be used to posit the idea that God allows suffering as a test of faith for good people. Furthermore, it supports the theory that Satan (rather than God) is the one who causes suffering.

4 Problem of Evil and Suffering ■

- 1) Students' answers should reflect the following details:
The problem of evil is a big issue for belief in God. It is the idea that belief in a being (all-powerful) God is inconsistent with the reality of suffering in the world.
- 2) Genesis 3
- 3) Students should include the following details; however, any relevant and correct detail is acceptable: *God created the world; God created mankind and everything in the world; God permitted Satan to tempt Adam and Eve away from the Tree of Knowledge of good and evil; the snake convinces Eve and Adam to eat the forbidden fruit which has been forbidden to them; sin enters the world; God finds out, banishes Adam and Eve from Eden and punishes them for sin*
- 4) a) Original sin
b) Original sin can sometimes be blamed for the problem of evil. This is because it is the result of the misuse of free will by Adam and Eve, who have a predisposition to sin.
- 5) The boxes of the Inconsistent Triad should be filled out with the following details: The reality of **evil**; The all-**loving** nature of God; The all-**powerful** nature of God
- 6) Theodicy is a defence of the nature of God in light of the reality of evil.
- 7) Students could include any of the following details:

Irenaean Theodicy	Augustine's Theodicy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God permits both good and evil to exist because it serves a higher and greater purpose It allows humans to learn what is right and wrong This process develops the souls of humans This is known as the soul-making theodicy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This idea is tied to the concept of free will This is the idea that God is perfect; however, he allows evil to exist as a result of free will This created original sin in human beings

- 8) Students could give any forms of natural evil, including but not limited to: tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanic activity, avalanche, famine, drought, storm, hurricane
- 9) Students could give any forms of moral evil, including but not limited to: rape, murder, lying, cheating, slavery
- 10) A Christian would find it more difficult to explain natural evil. Moral evil can be explained by the necessity for free will, whereas natural evil is suffering as the result of the natural world, according to Christian belief, and, therefore, this would be more difficult for a Christian to explain.

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- 11) The Book of Job is often used to justify ideas of suffering in Christianity. For example, it is used to posit the idea that God allows suffering as a test of faith for good people, explaining the issue of why bad things happen to good people. Furthermore, it explains that Satan (rather than God) is the one who causes suffering. It is also commonly used to explain why they should respond in the instance of suffering – not breaking their faith in God.
- 12) Students could give any relevant verse from the Book of Job, including but not limited to: *'said to Satan, 'Have you considered my servant Job? There is no one on earth like him, a man who fears God and shuns evil. And he still maintains his integrity, though you tempt him without any reason.'*

5 Jesus Christ ●

- 1) Answers here should be creative and demonstrate knowledge. While answers do not have to match the example answers given below, they should be correct and relevant to the Christian faith.
- Name: Jesus Christ
 - Nationality: Nazarene
 - Birthday: 25th December
 - Role: Saviour of the World
 - Importance: Son of God
 - Place of Birth: Bethlehem
 - Family: Mary, mother of Jesus; Joseph
 - Top Friends: Disciples (e.g. Simon, John Phillip, Bartholomew)
 - Catchphrases: 'Love thy **neighbour**'; 'Turn the other cheek'; 'Our **Father** who is in heaven'
- 2) The ticked titles of Jesus should be as follows:
Son of Man, Saviour, Prince of Peace, The Word, Incarnation, Lord, Son of God
- 3) Answers will differ depending on what each student answered for question 2; however, the following are examples of correct answers:
- Title: Son of Man
Significance: This is a title used in the gospels only by Jesus to refer to himself, and it stresses the human nature of Jesus, stressing that God became human.
- Title: Incarnation
Significance: This is highly significant as this describes Jesus' role as the Son of God who came to earth as a human.
- 4) Jesus as **fully man** and Jesus as **fully God**.
- 5) Answers should include but are not limited to the following details:
Saying that Jesus is fully man is to acknowledge the humanity of Jesus – that he had a human nature. He ate, drank, experienced pain and suffering, grieved, laughed, cried, etc. His experiences, therefore, he can relate to human beings.
- 6) Answers should include, but are not limited to, the following details:
Saying that Jesus is fully God is to acknowledge the doctrine of the incarnation – that God became human in the form of Jesus. This is demonstrated by his miracles, his knowledge and his miraculous birth.
- 7) A) Messiah
B) Prophesied
C) Scripture
D) Experience
E) God
F) Incarnation
G) Others
H) Bible

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5 Jesus Christ ■

- 1) Answers here should be creative and demonstrate knowledge. While answers do not have to match the example answers given below, they should be correct and relevant to the Christ.
- Name: Jesus Christ
 - Nationality: Nazarene
 - Birthday: 25th December
 - Role: Saviour of the World
 - Importance: Son of God
 - Place of Birth: Bethlehem
 - Family: Mary, mother of Jesus; Joseph
 - Top Friends: Disciples (e.g. Simon, John Phillip, Bartholomew)
 - Catchphrases: 'Love thy neighbour'; 'Turn the other cheek'; 'Our Father who

- 2) Students could give any relevant title of Jesus here, including, but not limited to: Christ, Messiah, Prince of Peace, Immanuel, Incarnation, Light of the World, the Christ, the Word, Lamb of God.

- 3) Answers will differ depending on what each student answered for question 2, however:

Title: Son of Man

Significance: This is a title used in the gospels only by Jesus to refer to himself, and to stress the human nature of Jesus, stressing that God became human.

Title: Incarnation

Significance: This is highly significant as this describes Jesus' role as the Son of God who came to live as God on earth.

- 4) a) i) Jesus as fully man.
ii) Fully God.
b) i) Saying that Jesus is fully man is to acknowledge the humanity of Jesus, despite being God. He ate, drank, experienced pain and suffering, grief and death. His experience was a human one, and, therefore, he can relate to human beings.
ii) Saying that Jesus is fully God is to acknowledge the doctrine of the incarnation, that God came in human form, demonstrated by his miracles, his knowledge and his power.

- 5) In the first box, addressing the specific importance of Jesus to the context of a first-century Jew, students should demonstrate, and anything relevant and correct towards that end would be acceptable. In the experience of Peter, students should include that the idea of Jesus as the prophesied Messiah would have been important to John. The source of knowledge comes from Jesus' teachings and his time as him.

In the second box, addressing the specific importance of Jesus to the context of a first-century Jew, students should demonstrate, and anything relevant and correct towards that end would be acceptable. In the experience of Peter, students should include that the idea of Jesus as the prophesied Messiah would have been important to John. The source of knowledge comes from Jesus' teachings and his time as him. Their understanding of Jesus as the Son of God and Saviour is important, but could also be linked to the Jewish idea of the Messiah.

6 Incarnation, Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension ●

- 1) Answers should include, but are not limited to, the following details:
The term 'incarnation', when used in the context of referring to the person of Jesus, refers to the Christian belief that Jesus was the physical manifestation of God sent to live in the world for the first time.
- 2) Answers should include the correct event as shown below; however, descriptions may vary depending on the student. Any relevant and correct answer should be accepted.

Bible Verse	What is Happening?
a) Luke 1:26-35	Jesus' birth
b) Mark 15:21-41	Jesus' crucifixion
c) Matthew 28:1-10	Jesus' resurrection
d) Acts 1:9-11	Jesus' ascension

- 3) a) This demonstrates the incarnation because Christians believe that Jesus was God rather than being the product of sexual intercourse.

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- b) This demonstrates Christian ideas of the incarnation as it shows how Christ came to earth in the form of Jesus to die on the cross for the sake of mankind.
- c) This demonstrates Christian ideas of the incarnation as it demonstrates that even death could hold him.
- d) This demonstrates that the incarnation is part of three – the Trinity – as Jesus, Father, leaving the Holy Spirit to help Christians.
- 4) Answers should include, but are not limited to, the following details:
- a) i) Crucifixion
ii) Resurrection
iii) Ascension
- b) i) This is significant to Christians as it is symbolic of Jesus paying the price for human sin in his death.
ii) This is significant for Christians because it symbolises that Jesus has been able to do the impossible through him.
iii) This is significant to Christians because this is the point at which Jesus sent his disciples (to go and evangelise) as well as being the point at which he sent the Holy Spirit to help generations of Christians to come.
- 5) A) Sacrament
B) Grace
C) Supper
D) Arrest
E) Wine
F) Body
G) Death
H) Crucifixion
- 6) Answers should include, but are not limited to, the following details:
Christians believe that the crucifixion was necessary because human sin had resulted in death because God is just and sin cannot go unpunished. The Bible states that the wages of sin are death. However, God chose to send Jesus to die in the place of humanity.
- 7) Answers should include but are not limited to the following details:

Step One: Define	Resurrection is returning to life following death.
Step 2: Answer the question	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus is believed to have been resurrected following his crucifixion. Christians believe that he was crucified for the sins of humanity. The wages of sin are death and, therefore, his sins needed to be atoned for, Jesus was crucified. His resurrection, however, is so influential as it is his resurrection which shows that he is offering salvation and forgiveness to all.
Step 3: Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Therefore, the idea of Jesus' resurrection is a central teaching.

6 Incarnation, Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension

- 1) Answers should include, but are not limited to, the following details:
The term 'incarnation', when used in the context of referring to the person of Jesus, means that Jesus was the physical manifestation of God sent to live in the world for a particular purpose.
- 2) Answers should include the correct event as shown below; however, descriptions should be accepted depending on the student. Any relevant and correct answer should be accepted.

Bible Verse	What is Happening?
a) Luke 1:26-35	Jesus' birth
b) Mark 15:21-41	Jesus' crucifixion
c) Matthew 28:1-10	Jesus' resurrection
d) Acts 1:9-11	Jesus' ascension

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- 3) Answers should include, but are not limited to, the following details:
- This demonstrates the incarnation because Christians believe that Jesus was God rather than being the product of sexual intercourse.
 - This demonstrates Christian ideas of the incarnation as it shows how Christ
 - This demonstrates Christian ideas of the incarnation as it demonstrates the even death could hold him.
 - This demonstrates that the incarnation is part of three – the Trinity – as Jesus Father, leaving the Holy Spirit to help Christians.

- 4) Answers should include, but are not limited to, the following details:
- Crucifixion
 - Resurrection
 - Ascension
 - This is significant to Christians as it is symbolic of Jesus paying the price for human sin in his death.
 - This is significant for Christians because it symbolises that Jesus has been made possible through him.
 - This is significant to Christians because this is the point at which Jesus sent his disciples (to go and evangelise) as well as being the point at which he sent the Holy Spirit to imparted to help generations of Christians to come.

- 5) Answers should include, but are not limited to, the following details:
*Communion is a significant practice within Christianity. It is a **sacrament**, which is a way of taking part in God's **grace**. The root of this ritual is in the Last **Supper**, which Jesus ate with his disciples before his **arrest**. The **wine** in Communion represents his blood, which Christians believe represents his **crucifixion** on the cross. It is considered a part in the **death** of Christ, and it reminds them of the salvation he offers.*

- 6) Answers should include, but are not limited to, the following details:

Step One: Define	Resurrection is returning to life following death
Step 2: Answer the question	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus is believed to have been resurrected three days after his death. Christians believe that he was crucified for the sins of humanity, which are death and, therefore, because humanity's sins are forgiven, he was crucified. His resurrection, however, is so influential to Christians because his resurrection which shows that he has beaten death and offers forgiveness to all.
Step 3: Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Therefore, the idea of Jesus' resurrection is central to Christianity.

7 Salvation and Sin ●

- 1) An example answer is as follows, and should include the following details; however, other answers may also be accepted:
 A sin is an action which is against the laws of God and, therefore, considered to be wrong.

- 2) Students could give any three examples of sin, including, but not limited to:

- Lying
- Stealing
- Killing
- Cheating on one's spouse
- Coveting other people's possessions
- Intentionally harming others
- Being selfish
- Being prideful
- Worshipping something other than God
- Taking God's name in vain

- 3) Students should include the following details:
- The image represents Adam and Eve, who were the first two people, and they were the first to allow sin into the world.
 - The image represents the Tree of Knowledge of good and evil – eating the fruit of the tree led to Adam and Eve, and yet they did so anyway.
 - The image represents the snake and the fruit, showing how Eve was tempted.

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- d) The image represents an exit, signifying how Adam and Eve had to leave the committed original sin.
- 4) Salvation means deliverance from something which is bad; for Christians, salvation is the hope of eternal life through the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.
- 5) A) Separated
B) Sin
C) Jesus
D) Salvation
E) Cross
- 6) Students should have ticked the box next to 'Words'.
- 7) Students could include here any relevant Bible verse; for example, Ephesians 2:8–9: *through faith, and this is not your own doing; it is the gift of God— not the result of works*.
- 8) An example answer is as follows; however, other relevant content should also be included. Salvation through grace and spirit are the forms of salvation the vast majority of Christians believe in.
- 9) Answers will vary depending on the student; however, they could include any of the following: *The Bible is emphatic at many points that salvation is only available due to the grace of God. The resurrection of Jesus is posited as being the only way to achieve salvation. Therefore, works would not be possible.*
- 10) Students should put crosses in the boxes as follows:
- | | |
|--|--|
| Christians believe that you need to do good things in order to achieve salvation | |
| Christians believe that Jesus atoned for the sins of mankind | |
| Christians believe Jesus alone is the way to salvation | |
| Salvation is only offered to a select group of first-century Jews | |
| Works are an alternative route to salvation | |
| You can achieve more salvation by doing good works. | |
- 11) Answer should include the following corrections, in any order:
- Christians believe that you do not need to do anything in order to achieve salvation.
 - Christians believe that salvation is offered to everyone.
 - Works are not an alternative way to salvation – Jesus is the only way.
 - Salvation is complete – there is no way to achieve more of it.

7 Salvation and Sin ■

- 1) An example answer is as follows, and should include the following details; however, other relevant content should also be accepted:
A sin is an action which is against the laws of God and, therefore, considered to be wrong. The Bible would include lying, cheating on one's spouse, stealing, coveting or worshipping something other than God. These things are considered to be sins because they go against the laws set out in the Bible.
- 2) Answers should include the general content, including the key words which are highlighted in the text. *Genesis 3 is the account of **the Fall**, which describes the point at which **sin** entered the world. It follows the story of Adam and **Eve**, the first human beings created by God, in Genesis. The first human beings as the result of Eve's action is known as **original sin**. This story takes place in the Garden of Eden. Adam and Eve were specifically instructed by God to not eat of the **fruit** from the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. Eve chose the path of sin by breaking this command and eating of it. This was **disobedience**. Eve's sin was multifaceted; however, they were banished from the Garden of **Eden** forever.*
- 3) **Salvation** – the giving of forgiveness for wrongs.
Salvation through works – the idea that one can achieve salvation through atoning for sins.
Salvation through grace – the idea that salvation is freely given by the grace of God to all of humanity.
Salvation through the Spirit – this is a similar idea to the salvation through grace, but it is the grace imparted through the work of the Holy Spirit.

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- 4) Students could give any relevant and correct Bible verse including, but not limited to:
 - a) Ephesians 2:8–9
 - b) James 2:14–26
- 5) Answer should include, but is not limited to, the following content:
Sin is an action which is considered to be morally wrong, and original sin is sin which is inherited from our ancestors (Adam and Eve). Due to the reality of sin in the world, the Bible teaches that because of sin, human beings require salvation in order to be forgiven for their sins. This is achieved through Jesus Christ.
- 6) Answer should include, but is not limited to, the following content:
The image shows how human beings and God are separated by the reality of human sin. The chasm which is incredibly deep, far too deep for human action to ever be able to mend, and make up for their sin by themselves. However, Jesus is presented as a bridge, representing his death and resurrection. This represents the idea that because of Jesus, human beings can interact with God, be given forgiveness and atonement, and be reconciled.
- 7) Answer should include, but is not limited to, the following content:
The word 'atonement' means to make amends for something, e.g. a wrongdoing such as sin.
- 8) Answer should include, but is not limited to, the following content:
The idea of atonement links to salvation in Christian thought. Human sin is thought of as a barrier which prevents human action from atoning for that sin. It is for this reason that salvation by works is not considered an avenue to achieving salvation. Atonement is considered to be done for humans, by Jesus Christ, and is offered to human beings as free atonement, completed for them in their place. This is achieved through Jesus Christ.

8 Eschatology ●

- 1) Students should complete the statements with the following ideas. Words do not necessarily mean the same thing, and should communicate the same meaning.
 Eschatology is the study of beliefs about the **afterlife**. This is a prominent part of Christianity. It refers to a period which Christians believe follows **death** – that people continue to exist in an alternative **state**.
 Christians believe that **Jesus** offers eternal life through forgiveness of sins.
- 2) Students could include any of the following details:
 - It is a place of joy and happiness
 - Union with God
 - Reward for good actions
 - It could be considered literal or metaphorical
 - It is a destination for the righteous
- 3) Students could include any of the following details:
 - It is a place of sadness
 - It is removed from God
 - It is a place of punishment for sins
 - It is where the unrighteous go
 - It could be considered literal or metaphorical
- 4) A literal interpretation of heaven and hell posits that these are real, physical realms. This is supported by their descriptions in the Bible, e.g. hell is full of fire and torment and heaven is a place of rewards. A metaphorical interpretation would instead posit that these places are not physical, but represent a state of union with God and hell being a state of removal from God.
- 5) Students' answers should identify that purgatory is a Catholic belief in a realm of fire where souls will be able to atone for their sins in life before going to heaven. Kathryn is Catholic, but Jordan is a Protestant, so he does not.
- 6) Resurrection is the idea that the dead will return to life. This can refer to a few different things – from the resurrection of Christ to the resurrection of the dead at the end of time.
- 7)
 - a) physical
 - b) spiritual

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- 8) The errors in the statements below have been underlined and the corrected statements are given in brackets.
- Christian beliefs about the Day of Judgement come from the parable of the sheep and the goats. *Christian beliefs about the Day of Judgement come from the parable of the sheep and the goats.*
 - All Christians believe in a bodily resurrection. *Some Christians believe in a bodily resurrection, but others believe in a spiritual resurrection.*
 - Christians believe that Moses will return to judge the living and the dead. *Christians believe that Jesus will return to judge the living and the dead.*
 - All Christians believe in a literal heaven and hell. *Some Christians believe in a literal heaven and hell, whereas others believe in a spiritual heaven and hell.*
 - All Christians believe in purgatory. *Catholic Christians believe in purgatory.*

- 9) The terms should be categorised as follows:

Sheep	Goats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visited prisoners Cared for the needy Welcomed the stranger Fed the hungry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kept food for themselves Ignored those in need Did not care for the naked Did not care for the prisoner Ignored strangers
Destined for... heaven	Destined for... hell

- 10) The beliefs should be matched up as follows:

Liberal Protestant	Heaven is just a state of union with God
	Hell is a metaphorical place which is just a state of removal from God
Catholic	Purgatory is a real place
	There are two judgements – general judgement and special judgement
Conservative Protestant	Hell is a literal place full of suffering
	Heaven is a literal, physical place

8 Eschatology

- Students should use the words provided to write about the key ideas within Christianity. These include, but are not limited to, the following:
*Eschatology is the study of beliefs about the **afterlife**.*
*This is a **central** part of Christian teaching.*
*The afterlife is a period which Christians believe follows **death** – that people continue in an alternative state.*
*However, there are different ideas within Christianity about what happens in the afterlife. This is a **key** part of Christian teaching because Christians believe that **Jesus** offers eternal life to those who believe in him. Christians believe that because of Jesus, they are able to go to **heaven**. This is a **reward** for the righteous go, whereas **hell** is the realm of the afterlife where the unrighteous go.*
- Examples could include:
 - Some Christians interpret heaven as being a literal destination. This is where people are rewarded for their good deeds on earth. It can be viewed as a physical place, full of beauty and joy.
 - Some Christians interpret heaven as being a metaphorical state. This is where people experience union with God and complete peace.
 - Some Christians interpret hell as being a literal destination. This is where people are punished for their sins on earth. It can be viewed as a physical place, full of suffering, fire and pain.
 - Some Christians view hell as being a metaphorical place. It might be a state of separation from God permanently.
- Students could include any of the following details:
 - Purgatory is a realm of the afterlife within Catholic thought and is the main point of disagreement between Catholics and Protestants.
 - It is a place following death where some individuals are able to atone for their sins before moving on to a realm of the afterlife.
 - Kathryn is a Catholic; therefore, she will believe in the existence of purgatory and those within purgatory.
 - Jordan is a Protestant, which means that he does not believe in purgatory.

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- 4) Answer could include:
- Resurrection is the returning to life following death.
 - The Christian concept of resurrection has two different layers – the resurrection of the dead on Judgement Day.
 - There are two different approaches to the concept of the resurrection of the physical resurrection and spiritual resurrection.

- 5) i) physical
ii) spiritual

- 6) Students should include the following details having read the parable of the sheep and goats:

Sheep	Goats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visited prisoners • Cared for the needy • Welcomed the stranger • Fed the hungry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kept food for themselves • Ignored those in need • Did not care for the naked • Did not care for the prisoner • Ignored strangers
Destined for... heaven	Destined for... hell

9 Worship ●

- 1) Answer should include, but is not limited to, the following content:
Worship is veneration of a deity; specifically within Christianity, worship is offering praise and can take many forms, including formal liturgical worship and non-liturgical worship.
- 2) Sunday
- 3) **Liturgical worship:** Administering Communion; Singing of hymns in church; Reading of a church service; Saying the Lord's Prayer as part of a set service
Non-liturgical worship: Reading the Bible alone at home; Singing songs in a small group; Personal prayer
- 4) The two forms of liturgical worship are Service of the Word and Eucharistic service
- 5) a) Liturgical
b) Non-liturgical
- 6) The features should be matched up as follows:
Catholic – The details of the service can be found in a booklet known as the 'missal' which contains the order of service.
Anglican – Members of the congregation will take part in the sign of the Peace, with the community – often exchanging words of blessing or peace.
Orthodox – In this denomination, Communion is known as 'the Divine Liturgy'.
Quaker – The believers will sit in silence until one member of the community feels moved to speak; there is no leader of the service.
- 7) i) Prayer
ii) Reading the Bible
iii) Rosary
iv) Communion
v) Charismatic worship
vi) Meditation
- 8) Students should tick the following boxes: Comfort; Wisdom; Guidance; Truth; Strength; God's love
- 9) Answer should include, but is not limited to, the following content:
- To express love for God
 - To experience connection with God
 - To express gratefulness to God
 - As a form of religious offering
 - To fulfil biblical commandments to worship
 - To express communal belief as a group

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- 10) The verses should be filled in as follows:
- John 4:34 – ‘God is spirit, and those who worship him must worship in spirit and in truth.’
 - Romans 8:14 – ‘For all who are led by the Spirit of God are children of God.’
 - Matthew 18:20 – ‘For where two or three are gathered in my name, I am there.’

9 Worship ■

- 1) Answer should include, but is not limited to, the following content:
Worship is veneration of a deity; specifically within Christianity, worship is offering praise and devotion to God and can take many forms, including formal liturgical worship and non-liturgical worship.

2)

Charismatic	Private	Informal Traditional Worship
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loud, modern worship More bodily involvement in worship Speaking in tongues Spirit-led Raising hands More free-flowing, less structured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually practised individually Small groups Individual prayer Bible study groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Singing hymns in church Singing more modern songs in a church Reading of the Bible Sermons

- 3) The two forms of liturgical worship are Service of the Word and Eucharistic service.
- 4) Answer could include, but is not limited to, any two of the following:
- Christians might use the Bible as a source of moral guidance.
 - Christians might use the Bible as a source of comfort.
 - Christians might use the Bible as a source of wisdom.
 - Christians might use the Bible as a source of the Word of God.
 - Christians might use the Bible as a way to know more about God.
 - Christians might use the Bible as a way of worshipping God.

- 5) Students should include the following details:

Term	Definition
The Peace	An expression of unity in the community where believers share mutual blessings to one another.
The Liturgy of the Sacrament	This is the term for the overarching rituals and traditions of the sacrament of Eucharist.
Eucharistic Prayer	This is the prayer said during the preparation of the elements for the Eucharist.
The Liturgy of the Word	This is the overarching term for the first part of the service, which includes the Bible, the Nicene Creed, the sermon and the prayers.
The Nicene Creed	This is a statement of belief in the Trinity, which is read during the worship service.

- 6) Students could give any relevant detail here, including but not limited to:
A Catholic service is very liturgical, following a set structure. Some (traditional) Catholic services are in Latin, however, many are given in languages native to the congregation. The sacrament of Eucharist – is believed to be the literal body and blood of Christ each time.
- 7) Students could give any relevant detail here, including but not limited to:
A Methodist service follows a liturgy in much the same way as Anglican services do, and similar to Catholic traditions but with theological differences. They have their own hymn books, the songs from which are updated. Specifically all people are welcome to the Eucharist in a Methodist church, which is known as open Communion.

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- 8) Students could give any relevant detail here, including but not limited to:
Quaker worship is highly distinctive. Worshippers will gather at the meeting place and feels moved to speak, pray or sing. It is very spontaneous without any structure. The leader of the service as all believers are considered to be equal.
- 9) Students' answers will differ depending on their answers given to questions 6, 7 and 8. The answer is given below.
These differences are highly significant as each difference in the way that services are performed and understandings. For example, a Catholic service follows a specific set liturgy, as Catholics honour the tradition as well as the power and majesty of God – it is similar to an idea of worship emphasises the equality of all before God, as well as the spiritual experience of the relationship with God. The open nature of Methodist Communion shows how the offer of communion is open to all.
- 10) A non-liturgical worship service does not follow the same preset structure as a liturgical service, but it may contain some kind of structure, but this is not considered to be wholly set – therefore it is **non-liturgical**. Examples of non-liturgical churches might be **non-conformist** churches. There will be one set leader (such as a pastor) in some cases, who might lead the service, but she is not the only person who is permitted to do so as occasionally a member of the congregation might lead. **Hymns** are usually sung, although more modern worship songs might sometimes be used. The service might change weekly, depending on the service. **Communion** might not be offered every week; instead, it might be once or twice per month. The **Bible** is still considered important and is still read in the service; however, there is far less ritual surrounding this process.

10 Sacraments ●

- 1) Answers demonstrate knowledge of what each of the sacraments is, including but not limited to, the content below.

Baptism	The act of either submersion in or anointing with holy water as a sign of faith or demonstration of a conversion to Christianity.
Communion	The ritual taking of consecrated bread and wine which is considered to be the body and blood of Christ.
Reconciliation	This is the act of repenting of sins via confession and being reconciled to God, a common Catholic practice.
Confirmation	The profession of faith of an adult who is able to understand and commit to Christian faith.
Healing	Specific rituals and prayers which are considered to be focused on the healing of the body and mind.
Ordination	The act of becoming a priest, an individual who dedicates themselves to the teaching of the gospel and the service of their local community as a professional.
Marriage	The legal and sometimes religious union of two people to form a family, intended to last a lifetime.

- 2) The words on the sheet are emboldened and should be included in the paragraph. The paragraph could include, but is not limited to, any of the following content:

Sacraments are believed to be a way Christians can experience the **grace** and **love** of God. It is also believed to be a way in which Christians can partake in the **death** and **resurrection** of Jesus Christ. In such sacraments as Communion and baptism. Certain sacraments are the living out of the life of a Christian, such as marriage or the taking of religious vows.

- 3) Students could give any example of a Christian denomination which rejects sacraments, such as Quakers.
- 4) Quakers (accept any other correct alternatives)
- 5) a) Communion
 b) i) Wine
 ii) Bread
- 6) A) Transubstantiation
 B) Transignification
 C) Memorial

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- 7) a) Infant baptism is the anointing of infants
b) Believer's baptism is the full submersion of believing adults
- 8) Students could give any example of a Bible verse, including, but not limited to:
- Colossians 2:12–13
 - 1 Corinthians 12:13
 - Matthew 28:19–20
 - Romans 6:3–6
- 9) a) Accept any other correct alternatives:
A) Baptised
B) Acts 16:33
C) Catholic
D) Infant
E) Vows
F) Godparents
G) Christian
- b) A) Baptist (note: any Christian denomination which exclusively practises believer's baptism)
B) Believer's
C) White
D) Testimony
E) Accept
F) Water
G) Death

10 Sacraments ■

- 1) Students should list and define the sacraments as described below – relevant answers should be accepted.

Baptism	The act of either submersion in or anointing with holy water and a public declaration of faith or demonstration of a conversion to Christianity.
Communion	The ritual taking of consecrated bread and wine which is considered to be the body and blood of Christ.
Reconciliation	This is the act of repenting of sins via confession and being reconciled to God. This is a Catholic practice.
Confirmation	The profession of faith of an adult who is able to understand and commit to the Christian faith.
Healing	Specific rituals and prayers which are considered to be focused on the physical and spiritual healing of the individual.
Ordination	The act of becoming a priest, an individual who dedicates themselves to the teaching of the gospel and the service of their local community as a professional minister.
Marriage	The legal and sometimes religious union of two people to form a permanent partnership intended to last a lifetime.

- 2) b) Wine
- 3) c) Bread
- 4) a) Students could give any example of Bible verse which applies to Eucharist, including:
- Luke 22:19–20
 - John 6:47–50
 - Acts 20:7
 - Matthew 26:26–28
- b) Students could give any example of a Bible verse which applies to Baptism, including:
- Romans 6:3–6
 - Mark 1:4–5
 - Acts 16:33
 - 1 Corinthians 12:13
 - 1 Peter 3:21

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5) Students could include any of the following content; relevant and correct content answer given below should be accepted:
Sacraments are significant for Christians for a number of reasons. Firstly they are called to partake of the grace of God. Certain sacraments, such as Communion and baptism are significant as they are believed to be a way for Christians to participate in the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Also significant because some Sacraments can drastically alter the nature of a believer. For example, religious vows (i.e. becoming a nun or a monk) have a huge life-long impacts on the individual.

6) Students could give any example of a denomination which does not believe in sacraments, limited to, the Quakers.

7) Students should give the following definitions for interpretations of the nature of the Eucharist

A) Transubstantiation	The idea that during consecration, the elements become the body and blood of Christ.
B) Transignification	The idea that during consecration, the elements retain their significance of the body and blood of Christ, but are used as a symbol.
C) Memorial	The idea that when taking Communion, believers are remembering and memorialising the Last Supper of Jesus Christ and his sacrifice.

8) Students could give any of the following differences, including, but not limited to:
 • Believer's baptism and infant baptism take place at different points of life – adulthood, whereas infant baptism takes place in infancy.
 • In believer's baptism it is the individual who makes vows of faith, whereas in infant baptism parents who are making the vows.
 • In believer's baptism, the individual is often fully submerged in a pool. During infant baptism it is common to have the individual anointed with holy water simply in the shape of a cross.

9) Students should generally give answers which reflect the different approaches, practices and beliefs of baptism based on the descriptions given in the boxes. Examples are given below which should be accepted.

- 'We are very excited to have our new infant son baptised – we believe it is the best way to ensure he is supported by Bible verses and tradition. We are Roman Catholic, so we practise infant baptism. During the service, we will make vows, as will Stewart's Godparents. We, like all Christians, believe in the Christian faith. He will also be anointed with water on his forehead.'*
- 'As Baptist Christians we practise only adult believer's baptism. I will wear a white robe which symbolises the new life I am given in Christ. I will give my testimony, which is a statement of my faith as a Christian. The minister will ask me if I accept Jesus as my saviour. I will answer yes. I will then submerge me in the water, which symbolises the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.'*

11 Prayer ●

1) Answer should include, but is not limited to, the following content:
Prayer is the act of communication between a believer and God; Christians believe in talking to God.

2) Answer could include, but is not limited to, the following content:

- To express devotion to God
- To seek help and/or guidance
- To express thanks for blessings
- To ask for help for a specific issue
- To venerate God
- To seek comfort
- To intercede for help for another person they love or care for

- Set prayer
- Informal prayer

4) A set prayer is a prayer with words that do not change – the words are set following tradition. An informal prayer is a personal prayer – the words are not set and written by the individual believer.

5) The two Bible verses which should be given are: Matthew 6:9–13 and Luke 11:2–4

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- 6) In their answer, students should show awareness of any of the following aspects not limited to:
- The idea that Christians should use prayer to thank God
 - The idea that Christians are able to interact with God in a personal way ('Our Father')
 - The idea that Christians should respect the name of God
 - The idea that Christians should pray for the coming of God's kingdom
 - The idea that Christians should pray for God's will to be done
 - The idea that Christians are able to petition God for things they need ('daily bread')
 - The idea that Christians are able to pray for forgiveness
 - The idea that Christians are able to pray for help for forgiveness of others
- 7) a) Answers will vary depending on the prayer aid chosen. An example might be:
- b) Answers will vary depending on the prayer aid chosen in part a). However, the answer should be completed as follows:
- Prayer aid: Rosary
 Denomination which uses it: Catholics
 How it is used: The beads of the rosary are used to focus the mind during prayer. The rosary is a string of beads, say certain set prayers, such as the rosary. The crucifix is also used as a reminder.
- 8) Students' answers will vary depending on the angle they have taken in response. An example answer is as follows:
- Prayer is so important to me – it is my means of communication with God. It allows me to express my love for him, and to express my love for him. It allows me to talk to him about any problems I have, and how much he has helped me with past problems before.*
- 9) Students should have filled out the table as follows:

Term	Definition
Adoration	Prayer where a believer will focus on their love of God.
Confession	Prayer where people will tell God what they have done wrong.
Thanksgiving	Thanking God for things he has given to believers.
Supplication	Asking for help for yourself.
Grace	A prayer said before eating, usually in thanks for the food that has been prepared.
Intercession	Asking for help for others.
Praying in the spirit	Prayers inspired by the Holy Spirit rather than from the mind.
Chanting prayers	Prayers which involve the repetition of various set phrases, often focusing on the phrases and their importance.
Meditation prayers	Prayers where believers will focus heavily on being still, often focusing on the meaning of the prayer, potentially inward prayer rather than outward prayer.

11 Prayer ■

- 1) Answer should include, but is not limited to, the following content:
- Prayer is the act of communication between a believer and God; Christians believe in talking to God.*
- 2) A Christian could achieve a variety of benefits, e.g. a deeper relationship with God, forgiveness of sins, or the opportunity to think about the blessings they have been given and thank God for them. They are able to work through issues they are going through or bring these to God. They can meditate on God's nature through prayer, such as set prayer.
- 3) a) Any set prayer should be accepted; for example, the Lord's Prayer: *Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one. kingdom, the power and the glory forever and ever, Amen.*
- b) Any informal prayer should be accepted; for example: *Please God help me to do my best in my work and to get good grades.*
- c) i) Set prayer – commonly used in liturgical worship but can be used in informal worship.
 ii) Informal prayer – always used in informal personal worship.
- d) A set prayer has specific words which will be repeated each time the prayer is said. It can be personal and will change each time it is spoken.

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- 4) a) Any example of a prayer aid should be accepted. One example is a rosary.
 b) Any correct reference to a prayer aid and description of its use should be accepted. The rosary is commonly used by Catholics. The beads of the rosary are used as well as help the believer say certain set prayers, such as the rosary. The prayer of the sacrifice of Jesus.
 c) A = Connection; B = offering; C = commandment; D = communal
 d) A set prayer is a prayer with words which do not change and are set following tradition. An informal prayer is a personal prayer with words which are not set by the individual believer.
- 5) a) The Lord's Prayer
 b) Set prayer
 c) In their answer, students could include any of the following ideas:
- The idea that Christians should use prayer to thank God
 - The idea that Christians are able to interact with God in a personal way
 - The idea that Christians should respect the name of God
 - The idea that Christians should pray for the coming of God's kingdom
 - The idea that Christians should pray for God's will to be done
 - The idea that Christians are able to petition God for things they need (e.g. health, money, etc.)
 - The idea that Christians are able to pray for forgiveness
 - The idea that Christians are able to pray for help for forgiveness of others
- 6) The terms should be defined as below. Any relevant and correct answers should be accepted.

Term	Definition	
Adoration	Prayer where a believer will focus on their love of God.	'You are created'
Confession	Prayer where people will tell God what they have done wrong and confess their sins.	'I am so wrong -'
Thanksgiving	Thanking God for things he has given to believers.	'Thank you home.'
Supplication	Asking for help for yourself.	'Please help my exam'
Grace	A prayer said before eating, usually in thanks for the food and for the individual who prepared it.	'Thank you hands the'
Intercession	Asking for help for others.	'Please help for her C'
Praying in the spirit	Prayers inspired by the Holy Spirit rather than from the individual.	*an exam in tongue
Chanting prayers	Prayers which involve the repetition of various set phrases so that believers can focus on the phrases and their importance.	'Thank you you God'
Meditation prayers	Prayers where believers will focus heavily on being still with the presence of God, potentially inward prayer rather than outward prayer.	External

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12 Pilgrimage and Festivals ●

- 1) Answers should contain the following details, including, but not limited to:
Pilgrimage is a journey to a place which has religious significance, or a journey with a religious purpose.
- 2) Students should put ticks in the following boxes: *Hoping to be healed, Seeking a deeper faith, Wanting to develop Christian relationships, wanting to see holy places*
- 3) a) A) France
B) Catholic
C) Visions
D) Virgin Mary
E) Healing
F) Shrine
G) Our Lady
b) A) Scottish
B) Ecumenical
C) Monastery
D) Denominational
E) World
F) Together
G) Justice
H) Year
I) Pilgrimage
- 4) Students could give any of the following answers, including, but not limited to, the following:
Lourdes:
 - Significance of the vision of Mary
 - Veneration of Mary
 - Seeking the healing power of the water**Iona:**
 - Significance of ecumenism
 - Healing from any division
 - Opportunity to pray in community
- 5) Answers should contain the following details, including, but not limited to:
A religious festival is a celebration of a specific religious event or significant religious event that has become affixed to a particular day or time.
- 6) The answers should be as follows:
Lent → The temptation of Christ
Easter → The passion of Christ
Christmas → The birth of Christ
Advent → Preparation for the birth of Christ
- 7) Students could pick any two celebrations within Christianity. Two examples could be: *Christmas is the celebrating of the birth of Christ within Christianity. Christians will gather with joy, attending church services to sing specific hymns (known as carols), and will exchange gifts. It is a celebration, where Christians reflect on the gift given to humanity in Jesus.*

Easter is the celebration of the resurrection of Christ. It is precluded by Lent and the Easter period. Easter is celebrated in various different ways. It is usually a large celebration.
- 8) Students should show here that the two dates are 25th December and 6th January

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12 Pilgrimage and Festivals ■

- 1) Answers should contain the following details, including, but not limited to:
Pilgrimage is a journey to a place which has religious significance, or a journey with
- 2) Students could give any three of the following reasons:
 - *Hoping to be healed*
 - *Seeking a deeper relationship with God*
 - *Wanting to develop Christian relationships*
 - *Wanting to see holy places*
 - *Wanting to seek revelation*
- 3) Students should populate the brochures for A and B with accurate information and correct information which would be appropriate for a travel agent brochure sheet.
- 4) Students could give any of the following answers, including, but not limited to, the following:

Lourdes:

 - Significance of the vision of Mary
 - Veneration of Mary
 - Seeking the healing power of the water

Iona:

 - Significance of ecumenism
 - Healing from any division
 - Opportunity to pray in community
- 5) Students could include any of the details included below as an example answer. Details not included in the example answer should also be accepted.
Christmas is the festival in which Christians celebrate and remember the birth of Christ. It is a celebration, where Christians celebrate the importance of the gift of Christ, as given to the world. It is significant because it is the festival where Christians celebrate the hope God has given us with a specific emphasis on the nature of the incarnation.
- 6) Students could include any of the details included below as an example answer. Details not included in the example answer should also be accepted.
Easter is the festival in which Christians celebrate the death and resurrection of Christ. It signifies the atonement by Jesus for the sins of the world and the offer of eternal life through death and resurrection. For many Christians, this is the most significant festival, as Jesus is the very crux of their faith.
- 7) Students should answer the correct term given below for each festival, and the correct term should be accepted if the answer is relevant and correct.
Christmas → Advent → Anticipation and preparation
Easter → Lent → Remembering and abstaining (as Jesus did)
- 8) Students could include any of the details included below as an example answer. Details not included in the example answer should also be accepted.
The main difference between the practice of Christmas in the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Western Church is the day on which it is celebrated. The Eastern Orthodox Church celebrates Christmas on 6 January, while the Western Church celebrates Christmas on 25th December.

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13 Local Church ●

- 1) Students should give the correct meanings of the idea of a local church. Any correct meanings should be accepted. Examples are as follows:
 - 1 → A local community of Christians
 - 2 → The physical local building of a church
- 2) Students could give any four of the following motivations; however, any relevant answer should be accepted:
 - Evangelism
 - Love of others
 - Answering the call to serve (general)
 - Answering a specific personal call to a cause (specific)
 - Following Jesus' example
 - Social connection
- 3)
 - a) Mother and baby group
 - b) Soup kitchen
 - c) Food bank
 - d) Elderly group
 - e) Visiting the sick
 - f) Street pastoring
- 4) Answers will vary depending on the answers chosen by the students. Two examples are:
 - a) Food banks will help individuals as they will fulfil the call of the Bible to feed the hungry by providing necessary food and basic amenities to those in most need within a local community.
 - b) Elderly social groups help individuals as they bridge intergenerational gaps and reduce loneliness within older generations.
- 5) Any relevant example of a social group served by a local church which has not already been mentioned in the question should be accepted. For example, the poor, prisoners, people in hospital, etc.
- 6) Answers should include examples of ways the local church can specifically serve the community. Example answers are included below; however, any relevant and correct content should be accepted.
 1. The local church provides weekly services, giving Christians in the local area a chance to worship together with a group of others who share their faith.
 2. The local church provides teaching through both weekly services and Bible studies.
 3. The local church provides certain rites of passage, such as marriage and baptism, for its members and Christians.
- 7) Answers should include some of the following details; however, any correct and relevant answer should be accepted. *The local church in the UK was traditionally the centre point of society, as well as the place where people were educated through the church if they were poorer, as well as being provided for meals and shelter where everyone within the community married, was baptised and was buried.*
- 8) Answers could include the following details; however, any relevant and correct content should be accepted. *A local church would consider a coffee morning an opportunity to evangelise as it brings people from all backgrounds into the community by inviting them into churches. Having discussions with non-Christians about the members of a church to discuss their lives (and possibly their faith) with people who are not members which is considered to be a form of evangelising.*
- 9) Answers should include the following information:
 - a) The image represents the baptism of infants – in churches which practise this, the role of welcoming the child into the Christian community.
 - b) The image represents marriage services which, within the church community, help individuals in a lifelong romantic partnership, and establish them as a new family.
 - c) The image represents a funeral, which is a service following the death of an individual who is remembered and buried. It plays the role of giving those who have been bereaved by the church family of the deceased the ability to say goodbye.

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13 Local Church ■

- 1) Answers should include the following:
 - a) The local community of Christians
 - b) The physical building of a local church
- 2) a) Answers should include any of the following ideas or sentiments, with any other relevant or correct content accepted in addition:
 - Evangelism
 - Love of others
 - Answering the call to serve (general)
 - Answering a specific personal call to a cause (specific)
 - Following Jesus' example
 - Social connection
- b) Answers could include any relevant Bible verse, including, but not limited to:
 - Matthew 23:11
 - Luke 6:35
 - Matthew 25:40
 - Mark 10:44
- 3) Answers should give the following answers, with any other relevant or correct content accepted in addition:

The hungry poor	Soup kitchens, food banks
Young mothers	Mother and baby groups
The elderly	Holiday at home, elderly social groups
The ill	Visiting the sick in hospital
Grieving families	Funerals, bereavement counselling, pastoral care
Engaged couples	Premarital counselling, marriage services

- 4) Answers should include examples of ways the local church can specifically serve the local community. Example answers are included below; however, any relevant and correct content should be accepted in addition.

The local church provides weekly services, giving Christians in the local area the opportunity to worship with a group of others who share their faith. My local church also provides teaching and my Bible study group. I also know that when the times come in my life for me to get married, the local church will enable me to do so.
- 5) Answers should include some of the following details; however, correct and relevant content should be accepted in addition.

The local church in the UK was traditionally the centre point of society, as well as the place where people were educated through the church if they were poorer, as well as being provided for medical care. The church was where everyone within the community married, was baptised and was buried. The church was the centre of a local community, providing pastoral support throughout the life of his people. The church was the community hub, with friendships and relationships being made through churches. The church has ceased to be as pivotal in the community, however marriages, christenings and funerals are still held. The secularisation of society in modern times has resulted in this change to the way in which the church is perceived.
- 6) Students could include any relevant rite of passage performed by a church, including:
 - i) Marriage
 - ii) Baptism
 - iii) Funeral
- 7) Answers will vary depending on the answers given to question 6. Example answers are included below; however, any correct and relevant response should be accepted.
 - i) Marriage – marriage services within the church community play the role of formalising a couple's lifelong romantic partnership, and establishing them as a new family within the church community.
 - ii) Baptism – in churches which practise this rite of passage, this plays the role of welcoming a new member into the Christian community.
 - iii) Funeral – a service following the death of an individual where they are remembered and the role of giving those who have been bereaved within the family and the church community the opportunity to say goodbye.

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14 Mission ●

- 1) Answer should include the following content; however, any relevant and correct *'Mission' is the term used to refer to the Christian effort to serve and help others with the gospel.*
- 2) Answer should include the following content; however, any relevant and correct
 1. Mission is commanded by Jesus as part of being a Christian.
 2. The service of others through mission is considered to be a fundamental part of Christian practice.
 3. Telling others about Jesus is also considered to be a fundamental part of Christianity.
- 3) i) Mission by action (Any relevant and correct phrasing of this concept should be accepted)
ii) Love for others
- 4) Answer should include the following content; however, any relevant and correct *Evangelism is the intentional telling of other people about the good news of Jesus, with the gospel and converting people to Christianity.*
- 5) Answer should include the following content; however, any relevant and correct *Evangelism has hugely impacted the global Church as it is through historical evangelism, faith of Christianity, has spread from first-century Judea to being one of the four main religions of the world.*
- 6) b) Street Pastors
- 7) b) Open Doors
- 8) Answer should include the following content; however, any relevant and correct *Fresh Expressions is a modern, informal form of church which is designed to appeal to people in a traditional church context. This demonstrates local mission as it is a form of Christianity that is focused at helping those who would not feel at home in a church to find a community within which they can be comfortable and supported. It is targeted at people in the local community, and aims to challenge stereotypes about churches while maintaining a Christian message and focus.*
- 9) Answer should include the following content; however, any relevant and correct *Christians would consider local mission to be important for a number of reasons. The love of your neighbour is the second greatest commandment, and, therefore, by taking part in local mission, Christians see themselves to be fulfilling this commandment. They also consider it very important to spread the gospel to the world, and starting in your own community would be one of the easiest ways to do this. Furthermore, there are easily identifiable groups of needy people within the local community and Christians feel a special responsibility to care for these people.*
- 10) Answer should include the following content; however, any relevant and correct

Local mission	Global mission
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important to live in your beliefs all the time. There are those within the local community who need help. 'Love your neighbour' could be read as literally your neighbour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are serious issues in other countries (e.g. famine, war) and Christians might need to help. Long-term aid might help with education or by helping people improve their quality of life.

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14 Mission ■

- 1) Answer should include the following content; however, any relevant and correct answer is acceptable.
Mission is the term used to refer to the Christian effort to serve and help others with the gospel.
- 2) 'Local' and 'Global'
- 3) Answer should give an example of both local and global mission – it does not matter which one is provided. Examples are included below; however, any relevant and correct answer is acceptable.
 - i) Street Pastors
 - ii) Open Doors
- 4) Answer should include the following content; however, any relevant and correct answer is acceptable.
Mission is commanded by Jesus as part of being a Christian; therefore, Christians are called to follow the commandments of Jesus. The service of others through mission is consistent with Christian teaching and practice. Often, mission involves telling others about Jesus, which is a fundamental part of Christian teaching and motivation.
- 5) Answer should include the following content; however, any relevant and correct answer is acceptable.
Evangelism is the intentional telling of other people about the good news of Jesus, the gospel and converting people to Christianity.
- 6) Answer should include the following content; however, any relevant and correct answer is acceptable.
Evangelism has hugely impacted the global Church as it is through historical evangelism, faith of Christianity, has spread from first-century Judea to being one of the four major world religions.
- 7) Students could include any relevant Bible verse, including, but not limited to:
 - Matthew 23:11
 - Luke 6:35
 - Matthew 25:40
 - Mark 10:44
- 8) Students should here provide an explanation of the way in which the Bible verse informs Christian mission. Examples could include a Bible verse in which Jesus is quoted as being a motivation for mission, or a verse which would be considered to be a motivation.
- 9) Students could here give any relevant and correct justification regarding both local and global mission. They might include some of the following details; however, any relevant information is acceptable.
 - It is important to live in your beliefs all the time rather than simply focusing on a specific period of a mission trip, which would be a reason to believe that local mission is more important.
 - There are people within the local community who need help, not just those in other countries.
 - 'Love your neighbour' could be read as literally your neighbour, or it could be read as loving all of humanity being viewed as neighbours.
 - Furthermore, long-term aid might help LEDCs, such as by providing education, which would lead to a better quality of life. This would have a knock-on effect on future generations, as they would end up being helped.

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15 Worldwide Church ●

- 1) Students should include the following idea within their definition:
The global church is the community of Christian believers across the whole earth, in all cultures and languages.
- 2) Students should include the following content within their answers; however, any other relevant content should also be accepted:
The worldwide church might provide aid by collectively joining together to provide relief in times of crisis, following a natural disaster, for example.
- 3) Students should include the following content within their answers; however, any other relevant content should also be accepted:
Reconciliation is the joining together of two parties following some kind of breakdown or conflict.
- 4) Students should include the following content within their answers; however, any other relevant content should also be accepted:
Reconciliation in the worldwide church is necessary due to historical breaks and schisms. Christians have seen a lot of harm done to Christians. For example, historical differences between Christians have led to a lot of bloodshed – playing a large role in issues such as the Northern Ireland conflict.
- 5) Students should include the following content within their answers; however, any other relevant content should also be accepted:
Ecumenism is a term which refers to the process and effort towards reconciliation between different branches of the church which have traditionally been at odds with the end goal of unity of the church.
- 6) Students should include the following content within their answers; however, any other relevant content should also be accepted:
The World Council of Churches is an example of a global ecumenical movement.
- 7) Students should include the following content within their answers; however, any other relevant content should also be accepted:
Christians experience persecution for their faith worldwide, such as within countries where Christianity is illegal. They might be killed or imprisoned for their faith, or they might be prohibited from practicing their faith.
- 8) Students should include the following content within their answers; however, any other relevant content should also be accepted:
This verse teaches Christians that they should expect persecution as part of being a Christian. It says that they should be happy about this persecution, for they are being persecuted for the sake of Christ. The verse also tells them that they will be rewarded for their faith.
- 9) Students should include the following content within their answers; however, any other relevant content should also be accepted:

CAFOD

- Who we are: Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
- Denomination: Catholic
- What we do: Overseas aid of individuals in LEDCs providing both emergency relief and long-term development. We also provide religious education and other forms of support.

Tearfund

- Who we are: UK-based Christian charity
- Denomination: Protestant/Interdenominational
- What we do: Working globally to meet need where it arises, specifically focusing on disaster relief.

Christian Aid

- Who we are: UK-based Christian charity
- Denomination: Protestant/Interdenominational
- What we do: A UK-based Christian charity with the aim to alleviate the effects of poverty and suffering with communities to provide things such as healthcare and education.

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15 Worldwide Church ■

- 1) Students should include the following idea within their definition:
The worldwide church is the community of Christian believers across the whole earth.
- 2) Denominations
- 3) Students should include the following content within their answers; however, any other relevant content should also be accepted:
Reconciliation is the joining together of two parties following some kind of break or conflict.
- 4) Students should include the following content within their answers; however, any other relevant content should also be accepted:
Reconciliation in the worldwide church is necessary due to historical breaks and splits. Christians have seen a lot of harm done to Christians. For example, historical differences between the East and West have led to a lot of bloodshed – playing a large role in issues such as the Northern Ireland conflict.
- 5) Students should include the following content within their answers; however, any other relevant content should also be accepted:
Ecumenism is a term which refers to the process and effort towards reconciliation between different churches in the church which have traditionally been at odds with the end goal of unity of the church.
- 6) Students could give any example of an organisation that works towards ecumenism, such as the World Council of Churches.
- 7) Students should include the following content within their answers; however, any other relevant content should also be accepted:
Christians experience persecution for their faith worldwide, such as within countries where Christianity is illegal. They might be killed or imprisoned for their faith, or they might be prohibited from practicing their faith.
- 8)
 - a) Students could give any example of a Bible verse and any relevant Bible verses, but not limited to, Matthew 5:10–12.
 - b) Students should justify their answer according to the verse they gave in question 7. If they chose Matthew 5:10–12, they might state:
This verse teaches Christians that they should expect persecution as part of being a Christian. Christians that they should be happy about this persecution, for they are being persecuted for the sake of the kingdom of heaven, which is good, as were prophets before them. The verse also tells them that they will be rewarded in the afterlife.
- 10) Students should include the following content within their answers; however, any other relevant content should also be accepted:

CAFOD

CAFOD stands for the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development, which is a global organisation that provides aid to LEDCs, providing both emergency and long-term aid to attempt to alleviate suffering through education and other forms of education.

Tearfund

Tearfund is a Protestant charity (though it can also be interdenominational) working in over 40 countries, specifically focused on poverty alleviation and disaster relief.

Christian Aid

Christian Aid is a Protestant charity (which has interdenominational links). It is a global organisation that provides aid to LEDCs, providing both emergency and long-term aid to attempt to alleviate the effects of poverty worldwide, working with communities to provide them with the resources to improve their lives.

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