



Exam Preparation Pack for GCSE AQA A Religious Studies

Component 1: Christianity

Update v1.1, October 2025

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Teacher's Introduction

This exam guide is for both teachers and students of GCSE Religious Studies. It follows the AQA A specification for GCSE Religious Studies, Component 1 (The study of religions: beliefs, teachings and practices), Option 3: Christianity.

This guide includes an outline of the specification as provided by AQA A, exam tips, mark schemes, and sample and practice questions and answers. There are answers from different bands. Examiner comments at the end of each section explain how the marks were awarded. There are additional activities which are designed to help students through the various answers.

Remember!

Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.

Obviously, this exam guide does not contain every possible question or answer. The questions and answers are meant as a guide only.

The best way to use this guide is to ask students to look at a proposed question, try to answer it themselves and then check their answer against the mark scheme and answers provided in this guide. This is one of the activities suggested at the beginning of each section. There are further activities suggested at the beginning of each section.

Teachers can also use this exam guide to mix and match questions in order to create practice papers and mock exams. Students can use this exam guide to create their own practice papers at home in preparation for the exam. The model answers and mark schemes are available to make it easier for the teacher and student to mark.

This guide should not be used as the only resource for preparing students for the exam. Students should have studied the material that they have been taught first. This guide will then provide students and teachers with extra support on how to structure their answers and what to include and what not to include to maximise their chances of exam success.

April 2025

Update v1.1, October 2025

As per the exam board assessment updates, the following changes have been made to these papers:

- “contrasting” replaced with “different” in the 4 mark question
- 5-mark question replaced with a 6-mark question
- 2-mark question reduced to a 1-mark question

Bibliography

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[zzed.uk/12747-aqa](https://www.zzed.uk/12747-aqa) 

[zzed.uk/12747-specification](https://www.zzed.uk/12747-specification) 

The Specification

Students will be examined on the contents of the AQA A specification. For full details visit www.aqa.org.uk/12747-specification

Here is an overview of the Study of Christianity component:

- **Section 1: Key beliefs:**
 - The nature of God
 - Different Christian beliefs about creation
 - Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance
- **Section 2: Jesus Christ and salvation:**
 - Beliefs and teachings about:
 - the incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God
 - the crucifixion, resurrection and ascension
 - sin, including original sin
 - the means of salvation, including law, grace and Spirit
 - the role of Christ in salvation, including the idea of atonement
- **Section 3: Worship and festivals:**
 - Different forms of worship and their significance
 - Prayer and its significance
 - The role and meaning of the sacraments
 - The role and importance of pilgrimage and celebrations
- **Section 4: The role of the Church in the local and worldwide community:**
 - The role of the Church in the local community
 - The place of mission, evangelism and Church growth
 - The importance of the worldwide Church

This is also the layout of the sections in this exam guide.

The Exam

The **Component 1: Study of religions: Christianity** GCSE Religious Studies paper will be 1 hour and 45 minutes with a total of 96 marks, plus 6 marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar. The exam will be on Christianity and the other on your other chosen religion.

The whole paper is 50% of the final award. The Christianity part of the paper is 25%. Spend 50 minutes on this part.

Students answer ALL questions from sections 1 and 2:

- | • Section 1: Christianity: Beliefs and teachings | Section 2: Christ |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. 1 mark | 1. 1 mark |
| 2. 1 mark | 2. 1 mark |
| 3. 4 marks | 3. 4 marks |
| 4. 6 marks | 4. 6 marks |
| 5. 12 marks | 5. 12 marks |

Answers to questions 1, 2, 3 and 4 should demonstrate **knowledge and understanding** of Christianity, including beliefs, practices, sources of authority, influences on individuals, communities and societies, similarities and differences within and/or between religions and beliefs (assessment objective AO1).

Answers to question 5 must **analyse and evaluate** aspects of religion and belief, its influence (AO2). Students can receive up to an additional 6 marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar on these questions.

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Content and Revision Check

This is a list of all the content students need to know for the exam. They should tick with regard to what they understand and know, and revise the areas they are weak in or have not ticked off.

Topic	Understood	Revised
Attributes of God: omnipotent, loving, just		
Evil and suffering		
God as one		
The Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit		
What various Christians believe about creation, the role of Word and Spirit (John 1:1–3 and Genesis 1:1–3)		
Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance – resurrection and life after death		
Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance – judgement, heaven and hell		
The incarnation of Jesus Christ and Jesus as the Son of God		
The crucifixion, resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ		
Sin and original sin		
How to achieve salvation, including law, grace and Spirit		
Christ's role in salvation and atonement		
Liturgical, non-liturgical and informal worship and the use of the Bible		
Private worship		
What is prayer and how is it significant. Examples: the Lord's Prayer, set prayers and informal prayer		
What is meant by sacrament		
Baptism and its importance for Christians		
Baptism for infants and for believers		
Different ideas about infant baptism		
Holy Communion/Eucharist and its importance for Christians. Different ways it is celebrated and different interpretations of its meaning.		
Lourdes and Iona		
Christmas and its importance for Christians in the UK today		
The Church in the local community, food banks and street pastors		
Mission, evangelism and Church growth		
The significance of the worldwide Church and reconciliation		
How Christian churches deal with persecution		
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) or Christian Aid or Tearfund		

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Tips and Question Types

Tips

Here follow some invaluable tips on how to pass the exam. Some of these tips may be important to remember them.

1. Remember to read the question carefully and to answer the question. With the 6- and 12-mark questions, to make sure you are answering the question is to check your answer again at the end. Make sure all the points you make link to the question. Off-topic answers will not be marked.
2. Make sure you include sources of wisdom and authority in the 6- and 12-mark questions. Where the quote originates from, e.g. 'In Genesis 1, it states...'
3. Make sure that quotes and sources of wisdom and authority are applied to the question as standard. Do not just quote them.
4. If you have time left, it means you may not have answered the question(s) fully. Check your answer could be missing or what could be added to improve the response.
5. Avoid repetition. So do not repeat points, you will not get extra marks. Repetition in answers to essay questions lack integration and/or structure. It also wastes time.
6. For the shorter questions, keep your answers brief and give only the necessary points. You will then have time to develop your points in more detail for the longer questions.
7. For the essay questions, plan your answer. This will mean you won't be repeating points. You should have a plan in mind for possible exam questions when they go into the exam. Plan quickly before they answer the question.
8. Read through your answers when you have finished, checking for any inconsistencies, sections or underdevelopment, and checking spelling, punctuation and grammar.

Further tips will be given in the examiner's comments.



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Question Types

Question 1 (1-markers)

These are the multiple-choice questions.

Question 2 (1-markers)

This is a knowledge question (assessment objective 1, or AO1). These questions will require a short response. You should include just one point in answer to this question. This might be a short sentence or a list of points.

Examples of possible questions include:

Questions from topics Part 1 (Christian Beliefs and Teachings)

1. Give one Christian belief which describes God's nature.
2. Who is the first person of the Trinity?
3. Name one place in the Bible where the creation of the world is described.
4. Name one thing that Christians believe will happen on the Day of Judgement.
5. Give one Christian belief about Hell.

Questions from topics Part 2 (Christian Beliefs and Teachings)

1. Name one Christian belief that supports the idea of Jesus as the Son of God.
2. Give one Christian belief about Jesus's resurrection.
3. Name one way in which Jesus atoned for our sins.
4. Name one way in which Christ has a role to play in salvation.

Questions from topics Part 1 (Christian Practices)

1. What is liturgical worship?
2. Give one example of a set prayer.
3. Name one sacrament.
4. Give one other word for Holy Communion.
5. Give the name of one place of Christian pilgrimage.

Questions from topics Part 2 (Christian Practices)

1. Name one way in which the Church plays a role in the local community.
2. Name one way in which Christian mission is performed.
3. Give the name of one Christian charity.

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Questions 3 (4-markers)

These questions will start with 'explain'. They require a demonstration of knowledge. For the **4-mark question** using the acronym **PEPE** is useful:
P – First Point; E – Explain or give an Example to illustrate/justify the point made; E – give an Example to illustrate/justify the point made

Christian Beliefs and Teachings

The **4-mark question** in Part 1 of Christian Beliefs and Teachings is an **influence** question to explain how a key belief can influence a Christian today. 1 mark is given for the **development**, which should be applied to the belief for the second mark. The third mark is given for the second influence, and the fourth mark for the development of the belief stated in the question.

Examples of possible questions include:

Questions for topics Part 1 (Christian Beliefs and Teachings)

1. Explain two influences of the problem of evil and suffering has on modern-day Christians.
2. Explain two ways in which the Trinity influences modern-day Christians.
3. Explain how Genesis 1:1–3 and John 1:1–3 influence Christians and their descriptions of God.
4. Explain two ways in which belief in the afterlife might influence modern-day Christians.

Questions for topics Part 2 (Christians Beliefs and Teachings)

1. Explain two ways in which beliefs about Jesus's incarnation influences modern-day Christians.
2. Explain two ways in which beliefs about Jesus's crucifixion and his resurrection influence modern-day Christians.
3. Explain two ways in which belief in sin and salvation influence modern-day Christians.
4. Explain two ways in which belief in salvation and atonement influence modern-day Christians.

Part 2: Christian Practices

The **4-mark question** for Christian Practices is a **contrast/difference** question – he explain differing views to a belief in Christianity. The comparison does not necessarily have to be for and against, but similar beliefs for differing reasons. The marks for this style of question are: 1 mark for the first point (P), explain (E), point (P), explain (E). If no development is given but several points are made, the question is awarded at 2 marks.

Examples of possible questions include:

Questions for topics Part 1 (Christian Practices)

1. Explain two different ways in which Christians express their faith through worship.
2. Explain two different Christian views about the importance of prayer.
3. Explain two different Christian views about marriage.
4. Explain two different Christian understandings about the importance of pilgrimage.

Questions for topics Part 2 (Christian Practices)

1. Explain two different ways in which the Christian Church helps local communities.
2. Explain two different ways Christians understand the role of mission in Christianity.
3. Explain two different ways the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) carries out their work.

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Question 4 (6-markers)

These questions will start with 'explain'. They require a demonstration of knowledge.

The **6-mark question** is similar to the 4-mark question but requires further development. **PETPET** is useful.

P – First Point

E – Explain or give an Example to illustrate/justify the point made P – Second Point

E – Explain or give an Example to illustrate/justify the point made

T – Apply a Teaching from Scripture or another source of authority (the teachings) applied to the question. The teaching can be applied to either the first or second point.

Examples of possible questions include:

Questions from topics Part 1 (Christian Beliefs and Teachings)

1. Explain two concepts that describe the nature of God for Christians. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.
2. Explain two persons of the Trinity. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.
3. Explain two different Christian accounts of creation. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.
4. Explain two ideas of judgement and the idea of heaven and hell for Christians. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.

Questions for topics Part 2 (Christians Beliefs and Teachings)

1. Explain two key events in the life of Jesus. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.
2. Explain two ways in which Christians believe Jesus's crucifixion was necessary. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.
3. Explain two beliefs about sin for Christians. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.
4. Explain two roles Jesus plays in salvation. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.

Questions for topics Part 1 (Christian Practices)

1. Explain two different forms of worship. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.
2. Explain two reasons why prayer is important for Christians. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.
3. Explain the role of baptism and marriage in Christianity. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.
4. Explain two important events at Christmas. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.

Questions for topics Part 2 (Christian Practices)

1. Explain two ways in which local pastors help communities. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.
2. Explain two reasons why mission is important for Christians. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.
3. Explain two ways in which Christians respond to oppression. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.

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Question 5 (12-markers)

The **12-mark question** requires an essay-style response. The essay does not require the candidate to include views that **agree** with the given statement and views that are **alternative** to the given statement. The candidate should also add a **justified conclusion** that is not repeating anything from the given statement but strengthens the view of the candidate.

The main part of the essay: this requires a minimum of two views agreeing with the given statement, religion, teaching, or reference to another source of authority. The strength of the arguments should be **evaluated**: is it a strong argument? Does it have weaknesses? Are there any other views here? The conclusion should then state which of the arguments the candidate feels are the most justified. This should already be obvious to the reader due to the evaluation in the main part of the essay. The conclusion should be justified with a teaching, a quote or another source of authority.

The ideal structure to these questions consists of:

- **POINT** – for example: ‘Some may agree with the statement that purgatory is important because...’
- **ARGUMENT** – for example: ‘Christians believe it is important because not everyone believes in purgatory...’
- **SOURCE** – for example: ‘Catholics believe in purgatory...’
- **COUNTER-ARGUMENT** – for example: ‘However, other denominations do not believe in purgatory...’
- **SOURCE** – for example: ‘Protestants do not believe in purgatory...’
- **EVALUATION (or Judgement)** – for example: ‘Therefore, I do not believe that purgatory is important to Christian teachings about the afterlife because not all Christians believe it is important.’

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Conclusion: state your final decision on whether or not you agree with the statement and give reasons why. These reasons should be from what you have already written in the main part of the essay.

Examples of possible statements include:

Questions from topics Part 1 (Christian Beliefs and Teachings)

1. ‘The nature of the Christian God is incompatible with the existence of evil and suffering.’
2. ‘Literal readings of Genesis 1–3 are outdated.’
3. ‘Purgatory is an important aspect to Christian teachings about the afterlife.’

Questions for topics Part 2 (Christians Beliefs and Teachings)

1. ‘Incarnation is the most important part of Jesus’s life.’
2. ‘Crucifixion is the most important part of Jesus Christ’s life.’
3. ‘The idea of original sin is outdated.’
4. ‘The role of Jesus is crucial in salvation.’

Questions for topics Part 1 (Christian Practices)

1. ‘Liturgical worship is the only true form of worship for Christians.’
2. ‘Prayer is the most important practice for Christians.’
3. ‘The Eucharist is the most important sacrament in Christianity.’
4. ‘Easter is the most important festival for Christians.’

Questions for topics Part 2 (Christian Practices)

1. ‘Christians should be more involved in the local community.’
2. ‘Evangelism is outdated in today’s society.’
3. ‘Christians should find new ways to encourage Church growth.’

The statement is then followed by further instructions:

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

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How Each Question is Marked

Examiners will be using a general mark scheme to mark your answer and a guide to a specific answer. This can be viewed on the AQA website:

www.aqa.org.uk/12747-aqa

The following tables should give you an idea of what kinds of answers get awarded marks.

Question 1 (AO1)

This is a multiple-choice question with only one correct option. It is a knowledge and understanding of the key terms in Christian belief and practice.

Question 2 (AO1)

This question is for a basic response. This does not need to be written in a full sentence. One word is enough to gain the marks. Other questions may need a short phrase.

Question 3 (AO1)

This question does not have a generic mark scheme. However, the marks are awarded as follows:

	Marks	What type of answer
First point	1	One point that has a basic explanation that is appropriate and relevant.
	1	A detailed explanation is required for the second mark for the first point.
Second point	1	Second point that has a basic explanation that is appropriate and relevant.
	1	A detailed explanation is required for the second mark for the second point.
	0	No appropriate and precise points.

Question 4 (AO1)

Marks for this question are awarded as follows up to a maximum of 6 marks

	Marks	What type of answer
Source of authority	1	A relevant source of authority is named (the mark can be awarded if the source of authority is not applied)
	1	A relevant source of authority is applied to the question (the mark can be awarded if the source of authority is not named)
First point	1	One point that has a basic explanation that is appropriate and relevant.
	1	A detailed explanation is required for the second mark for the first point.
Second point	1	Second point that has a basic explanation that is appropriate and relevant.
	1	A detailed explanation is required for the second mark for the second point.
	0	No appropriate and precise points.

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Question 5

Marks for this question are awarded as follows:

Level	Marks Band	What type of answer
4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An answer that has carefully considered two sides to the argument and a counterargument that is appropriate and follows the logic of the arguments The logic of the arguments leads to evaluation that is based on appropriate knowledge and understanding of examples and evidence There is a relevant reference to religion
3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two sides to the argument are presented reasonably and a counterargument is relevant to the question. The logic of the arguments is based on appropriate knowledge and understanding of examples and evidence. There is evidence that a religion has been mentioned
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One point of view has been considered in the form of an argument The logic of the argument is based on appropriate knowledge and understanding of examples and evidence. OR There is some reference to different sides of the argument and evidence. If there is no mention of the religion, then the response is at this level.
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One side to the argument with some support.
0	0	Nothing of relevance worth marks.

These questions also award up to 6 marks for correct spelling, punctuation and grammar (each of the two 12 mark questions on the paper)

SPaG – Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

Level	Descriptor
High performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precise spelling and punctuation Good application of grammar Extensive range of key terms used correctly
Intermediate performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considerable precision of spelling and punctuation General application of grammar Good range of key terms used correctly
Threshold performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonable precision of spelling and punctuation Some application of grammar; mistakes do not limit meaning Limited range of key terms used
No mark awarded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The candidate makes no attempt to answer the question The candidate's answer has no bearing on the question The candidate's response does not meet the requirements of the question due to mistakes in spelling, punctuation and grammar that limit the meaning

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Suggested Activities

For all questions

- Students should try to answer the question first before looking at the answer then be compared to what has been written in this guide.
- Before looking at the marks awarded try to work out what you (or the student) Use the mark scheme to help. A good way to mark is to start with the top band missing in the answer. If so, check the next band down. If there is still something below that and so on. The awarded marks and comments are given at the end of this section.

4-mark questions	6-mark questions
<p>Jot down your notes under two 'bullet point' headings: 'argument for' and 'argument against' showing knowledge, 'explain' showing the influence, contrast or similarity.</p> <p>Try to find two.</p> <p>This can then form the answer to write out in full sentences following the PEPE (Point, Explain, Point, Explain) structure.</p>	<p>Speak with a partner about the question and attempt it. Each person should explain it and apply a teaching to another source of authority. Details could be added.</p> <p>Together, using ideas discussed, a stronger response following the PEPE (Point, Explain, Teaching, Evaluate) structure.</p>

12-mark question

Planning your response

Use the grid below. In the 'argument for' section, give bullet-point reasons which support the question. For the 'source', try to think of a source from religion, its teaching or source of authority to back this up. In the 'argument against' give reasons why you disagree. Give another source from religion, its teachings or reference to another source to back this up.

See if you can think of a further 'argument for' with sources and a further 'argument against'. Don't forget to add your evaluation.

Marking the sample responses

Consider how responses 1 and 2 in answer to question 5 in the 'Topic by Exam-style' section could be improved. To help, you need to ask the following questions:

- Have two sides to the argument been included?
- Is there an evaluation and a conclusion?
- Is the content correct?
- Could it be more detailed? If so, what could be added to provide a broader context?
- Is all the content relevant to the question?
- Have references to religious scriptures or other sources of wisdom been included?
- Is there a varied selection of scholarly views included, and have these been explained?
- Is there enough subject-specific terminology included, and has this been used correctly?
- Is the writing, punctuation and grammar good?

Create a table like this one in your book to help you answer the 12-mark question.

Argument for	
Argument against	

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Key Concepts

Ascension	when Jesus rose up to heaven.
Atonement	to repair the damage done when Adam committed the Original Sin.
Baptism	one of the sacraments that involves being cleansed from sin.
Benevolent	absolute love, all-loving.
Catholic	one of the three main branches of Christianity. The Pope is the head of the Catholic Church. Someone who has been baptised into the tradition of the Catholic Church is known as a Roman Catholic.
Christmas	a Christian celebration of the birth of Jesus.
Crucifixion	a form of execution that involves nailing the body to a cross.
Day of Judgement	the day when the world will end, and people's souls will be judged. It is believed that people are judged according to the good and bad actions they performed during their life. If they were good, they will go to heaven. If they were bad, they will go to hell.
Easter	a Christian celebration of the resurrection of Jesus.
Eucharist	a way of celebrating Jesus's life and sacrifice he made for humans. It involves eating bread and drinking wine.
Evangelism	to spread the gospel of Jesus to the public.
Gospel	the teachings of Jesus.
Grace	this is when God gives humans favour that they do not necessarily deserve. It is believed that God loves and supports humans nevertheless.
Incarnation	to become embodied.
Liturgical	this relates to the formal practice of worship during a church service. It refers to a set structure that has been decided by the heads of the Church.
Mission	the task of a Christian to spread their beliefs.
Monotheism	to believe in one God.
Omnipotent	to have complete power over everything and to be able to do anything.
Original Sin	the fact that all humans are born with sin. This has been inherited from Adam, who committed the act of disobedience against God and ate from the forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden.
Orthodox	one of the three main branches of Christianity. The Orthodox Church is the largest of the three and dates back to the first century AD.
Persecution	to treat those with certain beliefs badly, especially because of those beliefs.
Pilgrimage	a holy journey that is often meant to be easy.
Protestant	one of the three main branches in Christianity. Protestants were Christians who broke away from the Catholic Church in the sixteenth century. They 'protested' against certain Catholic practices.
Purgatory	a place where those who have committed minor sins go so that they can be cleansed of their sins. Once they have been cleansed, they can go to heaven.
Reconciliation	to come together again after disagreeing.
Resurrection	to become alive again after dying.
Sacrament	actions that a believer performs in order to receive the grace of God.
Salvation	the ability for the soul to be saved from sin so that it can go to heaven.
Trinity	the belief that the one God is three separate persons (Father, Son and Holy Spirit).

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Section 1: Christian Beliefs and Teachings P

Exam-style Questions

1. The nature of God

Question 1

What is another way of saying God is loving?

Select the correct answer.

- A God is omniscient.
- B God is omnipotent.
- C God is benevolent.
- D God is omnipresent.

Question 2

1. Give one word to describe God's nature.
2. Who is the first person of the Trinity?

Question 3

1. Explain two influences the problem of evil and suffering has on modern-day Ch
2. Explain two ways in which the Trinity influences modern-day Christians.

Question 4

1. Explain two concepts that describe the nature of God for Christians. Refer to S
your answer.
2. Explain two persons of the Trinity. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your

Question 5

'The nature of the Christian God is incompatible with the existence of evil and suffer
Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

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Section 1: Christian Beliefs and Teachings P

Exam-style Questions

2. Different Christian beliefs about creation

Question 1

Where in the Bible will you find the creation of the world?

Select the correct answer.

- A The Gospel of Mark and Luke
- B Exodus and the Gospel of Matthew
- C Genesis and the Gospel of John
- D The book of Revelation

Question 2

Name one place in the Bible where the creation of the world is described.

Question 3

Explain how Genesis 1:1–3 and John 1:1–3 influence Christians and their description

Question 4

Explain two different Christian accounts of creation. Refer to Scripture or sacred w

Question 5

'Literal readings of Genesis 1–3 are outdated'. Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

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Section 1: Christian Beliefs and Teachings P

Exam-style Questions

3. Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their impact

Question 1

Where do Catholics believe moderate sinners will go when they die?

Select the correct answer.

- A Heaven
- B Hell
- C Purgatory
- D Nowhere

Question 2

1. Name one thing that Christians believe will happen on the Day of Judgement.
2. Give one Christian belief about hell.

Question 3

Explain two ways in which belief in the afterlife might influence modern-day Christians.

Question 4

Explain the idea of judgement and the idea of heaven and hell for Christians. Refer to Christian writings in your answer.

Question 5

'Purgatory is an important aspect to Christian teachings about the afterlife.' Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

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Model Responses

Note: The Christianity Beliefs and Teachings section has been split into Key Beliefs so that each topic can be revised in more depth. In the exam these topics will be

Key Beliefs

- The nature of God:**
 - God as omnipotent, loving and just, and the problem of evil and suffering
 - The oneness of God and the Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit
- Different Christian beliefs about creation**, including the role of Word and Spirit
- Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance**, including death; judgement, heaven and hell

Below are some original questions with answers. The examiner's comments explain why you get different marks.

1. The nature of God

Question 1

What is another way of saying God is loving?

Select the correct answer.

- A God is omniscient.
- B God is omnipotent.
- C God is benevolent.
- D God is omnipresent.

The correct answer is C. God is benevolent

Question 2

- Give two words to describe God's nature.

Response 1

Monotheistic and the Trinity

0/1: This answer is incorrect and so there is no mark. The student has given two words but they are not correct.

Response 2

Loving

1/1: This answer gives one correct word. Other possible responses include: just, powerful, merciful, etc.

- Who is the first person of the Trinity?

Response 1

God

0/1: This answer is incorrect and so there is no mark.

Response 2

Father

1/1: This answer gives the correct response.

Question 3

- Explain two influences the problem of evil and suffering has on modern-day Christianity.

Response 1

Evil and suffering might influence Christians to believe in God today.

1/4: This answer is only one explanation that is appropriate and precise which is why it is only worth 1 mark.

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Response 2

Evil and suffering might influence Christians today to trust in God even because they believe God has reasons for allowing evil and suffering.

2/4: This answer is only one explanation
The explanation is thorough in exp

Response 3

Evil and suffering might influence Christians today to trust in God even because they believe God has reasons for allowing evil and suffering. It also influence Christians today to help those who suffer as a consequence of a natural evil of a tsunami, as they believe that it is a test and so will be rewarded by God on the Day of Judgement.

4/4: This answer explains the



2. Explain in two ways in which the Trinity influences modern-day Christians.

Response 1

Christians might be influenced by following in Jesus's footsteps.

1/4: This answer is only one explanation that is appropriate and precise which

Response 2

Christians might be influenced by following in Jesus's footsteps because the second person of the Trinity, and so they believe that by following Jesus following in the footsteps of God and worshipping him.

2/4: This answer is only one explanation that is appropriate and precise but
exp

Response 3

Christians might be influenced by following in Jesus's footsteps because the second person of the Trinity, and so they believe that by following Jesus following in the footsteps of God and worshipping him. Christians might say the Lord's Prayer that starts with 'Our Father in heaven' to glorify the second person of the Trinity. Jesus taught his disciples this prayer when they should pray.

4/4: This answer explains the



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Question 4

1. Explain two concepts that describe the nature of God for Christians. Refer to your answer.

Response 1

The nature of God is to be omnipotent and loving. This means he should have the power to do so, and he wants to make sure everything he has created is good. God is forgiving because he forgives people who have sinned and repented. This is why Catholics go to church and confess their sins. It is also why there are also three persons. These are the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. Jesus, to save people from going to hell. Jesus is like God because he can turn water into wine. This shows how Jesus must be God because he is God. God also performs miracles.

3/6: This response does list two relevant concepts. It explains omnipotence and performing miracles, but the response is not relevant to the question as it is written down even though they know. It does not name Christian Scripture or a source and teaching, but this is applied through the reference to miracles.

Response 2

The Christian God is, for example, omnipotent. This means He has the power to do anything possible. It shows how God can do anything and has no restrictions. He can create anything, which is important for Christians because it shows He is all-powerful. The Christian God is also omnibenevolent. This means He is all-good and is perfect goodness. This is important for Christians because He is personal and forgiving.

4/6: This response explains two concepts well with development, but there is no reference to a source or another source.

Response 3

The Christian God is, for example, omnipotent. This means He has the power to do anything possible. It shows how God can do anything and has no restrictions. He can create anything, which is important for Christians because it shows He is all-powerful. This is supported in Genesis 1:1 where it explains how God created the Earth. The Christian God is also omnibenevolent. This means He is all-good and is perfect goodness. This is important for Christians because God is personal and forgiving. This is supported in the Bible, Psalm 136, which describes God as 'compassionate and gracious'.

6/6: This response explains in detail two concepts and has a biblical reference. This would be acceptable for full marks as well. This follows the structure of PETPE.

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2. Explain two persons of the Trinity. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.

Response 1

Although Christians believe in one God, they also believe that the one God has three persons. This is the idea of the Trinity: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. This is supported in the Bible when in John 10:30, Jesus said 'I and the Father are one'.

3/6: This response does list the three persons of the Trinity but doesn't explain any of them. There is a reference to Christian Scripture which is both named and applied.

Response 2

Although Christians believe in one God, they also believe that the one God has three persons. This is the idea of the Trinity: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. Jesus shows how God had the power to make himself human. Jesus is both fully divine and fully human. Jesus being the Son of God is supported in the Bible when in John 10:30, Jesus said 'I and the Father are one'.

4/6: This response lists the three persons of the Trinity but explains only one. This point and the reference to Christian Scripture which is both named and applied.

Response 3

Although Christians believe in one God, they also believe that the one God has three persons. This is the idea of the Trinity: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. When making the sign of a cross, Christians also say 'In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit'. The person of Jesus shows how God had the power to make himself both fully human and fully divine. Jesus being the Son of God is supported in the Bible when in John 10:30, Jesus said 'I and the Father are one'. The Holy Spirit is who God, after Jesus left, sent to earth to help guide life on earth.

6/6: This response explains in detail two of the persons of the Trinity and has a biblical reference. One reference would be needed to explain the third person.

Question 5

'The nature of the Christian God is incompatible with the existence of evil and suffering'. Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

Response 1

One reason why some may agree with the statement is because God is great and powerful and almighty and forgive everyone. Such a God would answer prayers and stop evil such as stopping Hitler from invading countries with bombs. He would also stop people from thieving and killing people. Some may agree with the statement is because often evil can put off people's faith. Why would you believe in a God that can't help you? For example, they lose faith when they have lost all their loved ones in a natural disaster. There is so much evil in the world today. Why did God allow all this evil? He helped so many people in the Bible but not today?

Band 2, 5/12: Some relevant points are made but this response is one-sided. They show how the nature of the Christian God could be made compatible with the existence of evil. There is also no clear attempt to provide judgements or an evaluation. There is a reference to religious teaching.

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Response 2

One reason why some may agree with the statement is because God is omnipotent and omnibenevolent. Christians believe, for example, that God created the world (Genesis 1:1–3), which would show his omnipotence. An omnipotent and omnibenevolent God does not want his creation to suffer and the world to be a bad place. Surely God would stop evil. Some Christians may lose faith because of natural evil. However, according to most Christians, God gave humans free will, and because of this freedom to choose between doing what is right and wrong, some will choose to do wrong and cause evil.

Some may argue against the statement and say that often natural evil can be explained by believing in the Christian God. Natural evil is not a test for these people but a sign of God's power. However, the test of natural evil is not meant to be easy.

In conclusion, the nature of the Christian God is compatible with the existence of natural evil because humans are responsible for evil and natural evil is a test.

Band 3, 7/12: This response shows some analysis, particularly when discussing why some people believe in God. There is evaluation, although this could be improved.

**Response 3**

One reason why some may agree with the statement is because the Christian God is to be omnipotent and omnibenevolent. For example, Genesis 1 explains how God created everything and so he has to be omnipotent. God also sacrificed His Son, Jesus, for our sins, showing how omnibenevolent he is. Epicurus said that an omnipotent and omnibenevolent God does not want his creation to suffer and the world to be a bad place. Surely God would stop moral evil such as wars, or natural evil causing millions of people to die. This is considered a major obstacle to faith. However, according to most Christians, God gave humans free will, and because of this freedom to choose between doing what is right and wrong, some will choose to do wrong and cause moral evil. Hitler, for example, had a choice to either start a war or not. According to John Hick, the world is a test for us. If the world were perfect, we would not need to develop ourselves against the trials of natural evil. This is a good reason why the nature of the Christian God is compatible with the existence of natural evil and moral evil is the result of free will.

Some may argue against Hick and say that often natural evil can put people into doubt about the Christian God. Natural evil is not a test for these people but a sign of God's power. However, the test of natural evil is not meant to be easy. For example, in the story of Job, Job went through great hardship as a test of his faith. He got his children killed, and he gets painful sores. No matter what happens to him, he remains faithful to God. This shows how the nature of the Christian God is compatible with the existence of natural evil and suffering because a good test of faith is a hard test and if we pass the test, we know we have faith.

In conclusion, the nature of the Christian God is compatible with the existence of natural evil. Moral evil is the result of humans having free will, and natural evil is a test of faith.

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Band 4, 9/12: This is an outstanding response. It has fully developed analysis and evaluation. The arguments are well structured and linked to each other. Students sometimes include a different viewpoint or a counter-argument to the first viewpoint given and so the argument does not flow. This response is well informed and shows a detailed knowledge of religion with reference to the Christian God.

2. Different Christian beliefs about creation

Question 1

Where in the Bible will you find the creation of the world?

Select the correct answer.

- A The Gospel of Mark and Luke
- B Exodus and the Gospel of Matthew
- C Genesis and the Gospel of John
- D The book of Revelation

The correct answer is C. Genesis and the Gospel of John

Question 2

Name one place in the Bible where the creation of the world is described.

Response 1

New Testament

0/1: This answer is incorrect and so there is no mark. The answer asked for was in the Old Testament.

Response 2

Genesis 1:1-3

1/1: This answer gives one correct response. Other correct responses would be Genesis 1:1-2, John 1:1-3, etc.

Question 3

Explain how Genesis 1:1-3 and John 1:1-3 influence Christians and their descriptions of the world.

Response 1

Genesis 1:1-3 talks about how God created the world and everything in it in six days with the final day of rest.

1/4: This answer is only one explanation of a range of influences. This point is worth 1 mark.

Response 2

Genesis 1:1-3 is the first book in the Bible, in the Old Testament. It tells us that God created the world and everything in it in six days with the final day of rest. Christians today believe this shows how God is the creator, and he created it all in six days.

2/4: This answer is only one explanation of a range of influences, but the explanation is thorough in explaining the influence of Genesis.

Response 3

Genesis 1:1-3 is the first book in the Bible, in the Old Testament. It tells us that God created the world and everything in it in six days with the final day of rest. Christians today believe this shows how God is the creator, and he created it all in six days. The Gospel of John was written 600 years later and is in the New Testament. This report of creation is 'the Word was God' which Christians today believe was Jesus. So, this is different from Genesis because it also mentions Jesus entering the world.

4/4: This answer explains two different influences of the Bible on Christians and their descriptions of the world.

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Question 4

Explain two different Christian accounts of creation. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings.

Response 1

One account of creation is given in Genesis 1:1–3 where it explains how it was created in six days with one day of rest. Another account of creation is given in John 1:1–3.

3/6: This response gives a basic explanation and a named and applied biblical reference. It lacks detail for the second account despite the question asking for two accounts.

Response 2

One account of creation is given in Genesis 1:1–3 where it explains how it was created in six days with one day of rest and all of it was created 'good'. Humans were created on the sixth day. It also mentions the Holy Spirit from the Trinity who floats above the universe is created. Another account of creation is given in John 1:1–3 where it talks about 'the Word was God' which Christians believe was Jesus. The Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit were present before creation and were involved in creation. The Trinity were present before creation and were involved in creation. The Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

4/6: This response gives two accounts but explains only one. This point and the other point are correct. There is a reference to Christian Scripture with the Holy Spirit.

Response 3

One account of creation is given in Genesis 1:1–3 where it explains how it was created in six days with one day of rest and all of it was created 'good'. Humans were created on the sixth day. It also mentions the Holy Spirit from the Trinity who floats above the universe is created. Another account of creation is given in John 1:1–3 where it talks about 'the Word was God' which Christians believe was Jesus. The Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit were present before creation and were involved in creation. The Trinity were present before creation and were involved in creation. The Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

6/6: This response explains in detail the two accounts of creation with reference to Scripture.

Question 5

'Literal readings of Genesis 1–3 are outdated'. Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

Response 1

Literal readings of Genesis are outdated because science can explain the existence, not the Bible. Science uses the Big Bang to explain this. The universe was created millions of years ago, and it all started with a small thing exploding. Also, scientists can show that Adam and Eve didn't exist and that the world was created by evolution. Scientists can show that dinosaurs existed before humans and that humans evolved from extinct animals. Another reason why the Bible is outdated is because it talks about miracles happening, but science can show how things happen.

Band 1, 3/12: This response is inadequate. It is one-sided with only arguments supporting the statement. It lacks detail and relevant references.

There is also a lack of focus on the question towards the end. One-sided.

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Response 2

Fundamentalist Christians do not believe that a literal reading of Genesis is outdated. They believe that the world was created in six days, with God resting on the seventh day. Fundamentalist Christians are creationists in believing this and ignore scientific evidence that shows that the universe was created out of the Big Bang. They believe in an incorrect view. There are lots of fundamentalist Christians still around today and the view of Genesis is not outdated.

However, this is an outdated view that does not keep up with the evidence. It does not make sense that God created birds and fish literally a day before he created humans. It would make more sense to say that humans evolved from apes and that the many different species on earth are a result of natural selection. This is why a literal reading of Genesis goes against more believable theories, such as evolutionary theory and the Big Bang theory.

Band 3, 7/12: This response is a good response in the sense that it contains a good understanding of both sides to the argument. However, it lacks evaluation. There is some reasonable use of points of view with logical arguments and reasoning that draw on knowledge and understanding of the Bible and information. The response is well structured.

Response 3

Fundamentalist Christians do not believe that a literal reading of Genesis is outdated. There are many Fundamentalist Christians around today, for example in the USA and parts of America. This might be a reason for why the literal reading of Genesis is still popular today. They believe that the world was created in six days, with God creating the world on the first day. Fundamentalist Christians are creationists in believing this and ignore scientific evidence that shows that the universe was created out of the Big Bang. This view does not keep up with the evidence. It does not make sense that God created humans literally a day before he created humans and mammals. It would make more sense to say that humans evolved from apes and that the many different species on earth are a result of natural selection, as Darwin pointed out. This is why a literal reading of Genesis goes against more believable theories, such as evolutionary theory and the Big Bang theory.

Liberal Christians who interpret the Bible as being symbolic also agree that the view of Genesis is outdated and so they are not outdated. They may interpret the idea of God creating humans and other mammals as meaning that they were created with the help of evolutionary theory and scientific evidence show that birds and fish evolved from humans and possibly other mammals. They would also agree with the view that God set off the Big Bang. Literal Christians may argue against this by saying that the Bible symbolically undermines God's Word. They believe that the Bible was spoken to the authors of the Bible and so it must be literally true. However, in our day and age when we are more likely to question things, the Bible not adding their own interpretation onto things. This is another reason why a literal reading of Genesis 1-3 is outdated because of the assumption that the Bible is actually writing the words of God.

In conclusion, the literal reading of Genesis 1-3 is outdated. It is not based on scientific findings, and it believes in the written words of authors from long ago without questioning this.

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Band 4, 9/12: This is an outstanding response. It has fully developed analysis and evaluation of both sides to each other. This response is well integrated. There is detailed use of references to sources of wisdom and authority in the form of scholars, such as the Bible and scientific evidence. There is extensive, precise and appropriate use of key language with an understanding of the context of the debate.

3. Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance

Question 1

Where do Catholics believe moderate sinners will go when they die?

Select the correct answer.

- A Heaven
- B Hell
- C Purgatory
- D Nowhere

The correct answer is C. Purgatory

Question 2

1. Name something that Christians believe will happen on the Day of Judgement.

Response 1

Die

0/1: This answer is incorrect and so there is no mark.

Response 2

Judged

1/1: This answer gives one correct word. Other correct responses include: Resurrection, Judgement, Last Things, etc.

2. Give one Christian belief about hell.

Response 1

Purgatory

0/1: This answer is incorrect and so there is no mark.

Response 2

Rule by the Devil

1/1: This answer gives one correct phrase. Other correct responses include: Hell is a place of punishment, Hell is a place of fire, etc.

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Question 3

Explain two ways in which belief in the afterlife might influence modern-day Christians.

Response 1

One way belief in the afterlife might influence Christians is that it means that they must do good for anything, just have faith in God.

0/4: This answer is incorrect.

Response 2

One way in which belief in the afterlife might influence Christians today is that it encourages them to help others and be good in this life so they can be rewarded in the next. They see this life as a test and their actions will be judged on the Day of Judgement. Another way which belief in the afterlife might influence Christians is that they might believe that their body will be resurrected as Jesus was resurrected. This means they will live after the death of their physical body.

3/4: This answer is only one explanation of a range of ways in which belief in the afterlife might influence Christians. The explanation is thorough in explaining the first point.

Response 3

One way in which belief in the afterlife might influence Christians today is that it encourages them to help others and be good in this life so they can be rewarded in the next. They see this life as a test and their actions will be judged on the Day of Judgement. Another way which belief in the afterlife might influence Christians is that they might believe that their body will be resurrected as Jesus was resurrected. This means they will live after the death of their physical body.

4/4: This answer explains two ways in which belief in the afterlife might influence modern-day Christians.

Question 4

Explain the idea of judgement and the idea of heaven and hell for Christians. Refer to Christian writings in your answer.

Response 1

Christians believe that there will be a Day of Judgement and people will be judged on whether they have done good or bad. If they have been good, they will go to heaven. If they have been bad, they will go to hell.

3/6: This response gives a relevant point and explains the idea of judgement. There is a second point mentioned but this is not complete. No reference is made to Christian Scriptures.

Response 2

Christians believe that there will be a Day of Judgement and people will be judged on what they have done and whether they have been good. For example, if they have obeyed God's commands and followed in Jesus's footsteps, they will go to heaven. This is a place of bliss and peace where God's presence again. If they have sinned, they will go to hell. This is a place where they are separated from God.

4/6: This response gives two relevant points but there are no references to sacred writings.

Response 3

Christians believe that there will be a Day of Judgement and people will be judged on what they have done and whether they have been good. For example, they will go to heaven. This is a place of bliss and peace where a person can be with God again. If they have sinned, they will go to hell. This is a place where they are separated from God. In the parable of the sheep and goats from Matthew 25:31–36, it says that the good will go to heaven, the sheep. They are those who help those in need with food, drink and clothing.

6/6: This response explains in detail the two accounts of creation with the appropriate references to Christian Scriptures.

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Question 5

'Purgatory is an important aspect to Christian teachings about the afterlife.' Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

Response 1

Purgatory is an important aspect to Christian teachings because if there were no purgatory, then people would behave badly and not be punished. People like Mother Teresa deserve to go to purgatory and so it is very important. Some Christians think it is also important because that is where all the good people go, like Mother Teresa. If she didn't exist, then good people would go straight to heaven. Purgatory which is where God judges people and is forgiving and all powerful and so there must be

Band 2, 4/12: This response has two sides and so can go into band 2. However, the use of religious terminology is confused with hell. There is, therefore, also

Response 2

Purgatory is only an important aspect for Catholics because they are the only ones who believe in it. They believe that there should be a place where some people who have sinned have a chance to get rid of those sins. These are people who only commit small sins, like a loaf of bread. Other Christians, like the Church of England, do not believe in it. It is not an important part of Christian teachings about the afterlife.

On the other hand, it could be the most important aspect of Christian teachings about the afterlife. It is believed in it. If the Church of England, for example, changed its mind and believed in it, it would become an important aspect of Christian teachings about the afterlife.

Band 2, 6/12: This response attempts to give more than one side, although the arguments are not fully developed. This is why it cannot go into the next band. There is knowledge of religious terminology and individuals and communities. There is good use of key terms, an understanding of how different denominations believe this and so some sources of wisdom are used.

Response 3

Purgatory is an in-between place where people who have sinned go to where they are being cleansed. Some might think purgatory is an important part of Christianity as it is something that is not in the Bible and so for them it is an important part of Christian teachings about the afterlife. God is forgiving and so he would give people a second chance to cleanse themselves either in life or in the afterlife. These people will be able to go to heaven or hell as explained in the Gospel of John, if they have cleansed themselves of sin. This is the original Church in the West, and so what they believe must be an important part of Christianity. However, not all Christians believe in purgatory – for example most Protestants, the Church of England or the Baptist Church – and so it is not an important part of Christian teachings about the afterlife because if it were, every Christian would believe in it.

However, there is a good reason why Christians should consider purgatory as an important part of Christianity. This is because there are some people who have committed sins that they don't deserve to go to hell when they die. It gives people who have the chance to go to heaven a second chance. However, a more important part of Christian teaching about the afterlife is the reward of heaven as a reward for good deeds or hell as a punishment for bad deeds. This is what all Christians believe. The idea of purgatory is vague because who decides what sins are forgiven? Sin is to disobey God and his commands. For example, Exodus 20 for example, and it would be difficult to cleanse someone once you have done them. So, the idea of purgatory is not the most important part of Christian teachings about the afterlife.

In conclusion, purgatory is not an important aspect of Christian teaching as it is not believed by all Christians, and it doesn't make sense that people can cleanse themselves of sins that they have already committed.

Band 4, 12/12: This is an outstanding response. It has fully developed analysis and evaluation of the statement included that relate to each other. There is detailed knowledge of and references to religion with reference to different denominations and references. There is extensive, precise and accurate use of religious terminology.

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Section 2: Christian Beliefs and Teachings

Part 2: Jesus Christ and Salvation

Exam-style Questions

1. The incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God

Question 1

What is another way of saying God became flesh?

Select the correct answer.

- A God was incarnated.
- B God was resurrected.
- C God was reincarnated.
- D God was atoned.

Question 2

Name one event that supports the idea of Jesus as the Son of God.

Question 3

Explain two ways in which beliefs about Jesus's incarnation influences modern-day

Question 4

Explain two key events in the life of Jesus. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.

Question 5

'Incarnation is the most important part of Jesus's life.' Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

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Section 2: Christian Beliefs and Teachings about Jesus Christ and Salvation

Exam-style Questions

2. The crucifixion, resurrection and ascension

Question 1

What word describes Jesus returning to heaven to be with his Father?

Select the correct answer.

- A Resurrection
- B Ascension
- C Incarnation
- D Crucifixion

Question 2

Give one Christian belief about Jesus's resurrection.

Question 3

Explain two ways in which beliefs about Jesus's crucifixion and his resurrection influence Christian teaching.

Question 4

Explain two ways in which Christians believe Jesus's crucifixion was necessary. Refer to the Bible in your answer.

Question 5

'Crucifixion is the most important part of Jesus Christ's life.' Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

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Section 2: Christian Beliefs and Teachings Jesus Christ and Salvation

Exam-style Questions

3. Sin and the means of salvation

Question 1

What word describes receiving God's love without deserving it?

Select the correct answer.

- A Forgiveness
- B Salvation
- C Atonement
- D Grace

Question 2

Name one way in which Jesus atoned for our sins.

Question 3

Explain two ways in which belief in sin and salvation influence modern-day Christians.

Question 4

Explain two beliefs about sin for Christians. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.

Question 5

'The idea of original sin is outdated.' Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

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Section 2: Christian Beliefs and Teachings about Jesus Christ and Salvation

Exam-style Questions

4. The role of Christ in salvation

Question 1

Which ceremony is an enactment of Jesus's sacrificial death and resurrection?

Select the correct answer.

- A Eucharist
- B Baptism
- C Christening
- D Crucifixion

Question 2

Name one way in which Christ has a role to play in salvation.

Question 3

Explain two ways in which belief in salvation and atonement influence modern-day Christianity.

Question 4

Explain two roles Jesus plays in salvation. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.

Question 5

'The role of Jesus is crucial in salvation.' Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

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Model Responses

Note: The Christianity Beliefs and Teachings section has been split into Key Beliefs so that each topic can be revised in more depth. In the exam these topics will be e

Jesus Christ and Salvation

Beliefs and teachings about:

1. **The incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God**
2. **The crucifixion, resurrection and ascension**
3. **Sin**, including original sin, **and the means of salvation**, including law, grace and
4. **The role of Christ in salvation**, including the idea of atonement

Note: Most of these themes overlap. Questions could be asked that cover more than

Below are some original questions with answers. The examiner's comments explain why you get different marks.

1. The incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God

Question 1

What is another way of saying God became flesh?

Select the correct answer.

- A God was incarnated.
- B God was resurrected.
- C God was reincarnated.
- D God was atoned.

The correct answer is A. God was incarnated.

Question 2

Name one event that supports the idea of Jesus as the Son of God.

Response 1

Salvation

1/1: This answer is incorrect and so there is no mark.

Response 2

Jesus was resurrected.

1/1: This answer gives one correct word. Other correct responses

Question 3

Explain two ways in which beliefs about Jesus's incarnation influences modern-day Christianity.

Response 1

One belief about Jesus's incarnation is that it encourages Christians to look at the front of the baby Jesus in Mary's arms.

Response 2

One belief about Jesus's incarnation is that Jesus is God and so it means that he can be with us. For Christians, Jesus is God incarnate and is both fully human and fully God. He wants to get close to humans.

2/4: This answer only gives one view that is appropriate and precise.

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Response 3

Some Christians believe that Jesus's incarnation is about the fact that he was born of a virgin birth. This is a miracle that proves that Jesus is the Son of God. This is one of the Trinity (Father, Son and Holy Spirit). Jesus is the Son.

For other Christians, Jesus's incarnation is more about Jesus being in human form who can guide humans in how to behave. Jesus became God in order to show that he has great authority.

4/4: This answer explains two similar points of view.

Question 4

Explain two key events in the life of Jesus. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.

Response 1

Christians believe that Jesus is the incarnation of God. Jesus is the Son of God, part of the Trinity and was born of a virgin birth. Another event in Jesus's life was when he was executed by the Romans by being nailed to a cross alongside two other men.

3/6: This response gives a relevant point and explains it.

There is a second point mentioned but this is not completed.

No reference is made to Christian Scripture or sacred writings.

Response 2

Christians believe that Jesus is the incarnation of God. Jesus is the Son of God, part of the Trinity and was born of a virgin birth. Another event in Jesus's life was when he was executed by the Romans by being nailed to a cross alongside two other men. Jesus suffered on the cross as a human, showing his human side.

4/6: This response gives two relevant points and explains them but there are no references to sacred writings.

Response 3

Christians believe that Jesus is the incarnation of God. Jesus is the Son of God, part of the Trinity and was born of a virgin birth. This is described in two of the Gospels of the New Testament, including Matthew 1:18 that describes how Mary 'was found to be with child by the Holy Spirit'. Another event in Jesus's life was when he was crucified by the Romans by being nailed to a cross alongside two other men. Jesus suffered on the cross as a human, showing his human side. This is also described in the Gospels.

6/6: This response explains in detail the two accounts of creation with the appropriate references applied for one of the points. It is not necessary to explain both.

Question 5

'Incarnation is the most important part of Jesus's life.' Explain this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a conclusion

Response 1

The incarnation is the most important part of Jesus Christ's life because we remember and celebrates at Christmas. On the other hand, people also remember that Jesus was resurrected on Sunday. This is why they celebrate Easter. Jesus died and then resurrected and so both of these things are what people remember.

Band 2, 5/12: This response is limited in development but does include more than one point of view.

This means it fits in band 2.

There is limited knowledge of religious teaching with no development.

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Response 2

Some may argue that Jesus's incarnation is more important because it brought God to earth to form a relationship with humanity. Christians believe that Jesus was born in human form. One reason why they believe this is because they believe that Mary gave birth to Jesus when she gave birth to Jesus. However, this cannot be the most important part of Jesus's life. It doesn't explain the role that Jesus played in salvation. For example, Jesus sacrificed. So, the reason why God became human form for Christians is because he was to be sacrificed for humanity's sins. Jesus was a way for God to bridge the gap between humanity and God that Adam created when he disobeyed God in the Garden of Eden. This seems a more important point than Jesus's birth, which is why the incarnation is the most important part of Jesus's life.

Others may argue that the resurrection is more important than the incarnation. The fact that Jesus was resurrected means that, for Christians, God can also resurrect us if we are good. It encourages Christians to follow in Jesus's footsteps and do good deeds. It is possible to believe that the resurrection is important but not as important as the incarnation. This is because God had to become flesh in the first place. If he was not born of a virgin birth, he could not be the Son of God and would not have been resurrected. This is why the incarnation is the most important part of Christ's life.

In conclusion, the incarnation is the most important part of Jesus Christ's life.

Band 3, 9/12: This is a good response. It contains a reasoned consideration of relevant evidence and information. There are arguments and counterarguments. There is a clear reference to religion. However, it is not well-argued because the resurrection is not the most important part of Jesus's life whereas the incarnation is.

Response 3

Some may argue that Jesus's life before he was crucified is more important than his birth when God was on earth. Christians believe that Jesus is God incarnate. One reason why they believe this is because they believe that Mary gave birth to Jesus. This is described in two of the gospels of the New Testament. Luke 1:18 that describes how Mary 'was found to be pregnant through the Holy Spirit' shows Jesus is the Son of God, God incarnate. However, some may argue that the resurrection is the most important part of why Jesus existed. The reason why God became human form for Christians is because he was meant to be sacrificed for humanity's sins as an atonement. Jesus was a way for God to bridge the gap between humanity and God that Adam created when he disobeyed God in the Garden of Eden. This seems like just describing Jesus as the Son of God which is why the incarnation is the most important part of Jesus's life.

It seems that the resurrection is more important than the incarnation. The fact that Jesus was resurrected means that, for Christians, God can also resurrect us if we are good. It encourages Christians to follow in Jesus's footsteps and do good deeds. Paul in 1 Corinthians 15:14 says 'If there is no resurrection, then our faith is in vain'. It is possible to believe that the resurrection is important but means nothing without the incarnation of God. Jesus had to be born from a virgin birth to show how God became human and so any sacrifice he makes would be more significant than if he were just a human being. The resurrection and the incarnation are equally important. In conclusion, both the incarnation and the resurrection of Jesus are important. It is the fact that he is the Son of God born from a virgin birth that makes the incarnation the most important part of Jesus's life.

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Band 4, 12/12: This is an outstanding response. It has fully developed analysis and evaluation of relevant evidence and information. This response is well integrated. There is detailed reference to religious sources. There is extensive, precise and accurate use of religious language.

2. The crucifixion, resurrection and ascension

Question 1

What word describes Jesus returning to heaven to be with his Father?

Select the correct answer.

- A Resurrection
- B Ascension
- C Incarnation
- D Crucifixion

The correct answer is B. Ascension

Question 2

Give one Christian belief about Jesus's resurrection.

Response 1

It happened after he was crucified.

0/1: This answer is irrelevant and so there is no mark.

Response 2

The belief that Jesus rose from the dead

1/1: This answer gives one correct belief. Other correct responses are also possible.

Question 3

Explain two ways in which beliefs about Jesus's crucifixion and his resurrection influence Christians.

Response 1

One belief about Jesus's crucifixion is that Jesus must have suffered for our sins. Christians feel sorry for Jesus because he was betrayed by his friends and tortured.

0/4: This answer is irrelevant and so there is no mark.

Response 2

One Christian belief about Jesus's crucifixion is that it makes Christians accept that Jesus sacrificed himself for humanity, then it means God forgives original sin. Adam committed the original sin when he disobeyed God in the forbidden tree of knowledge. All humans have inherited this sin and descended from Adam. God threw them out of paradise, but by sending Jesus to die, he is sacrificing him, it shows he has forgiven humans.

2/4: This answer only gives one way but it is appropriate and precise.

Response 3

Christians believe Jesus's crucifixion is about showing how Jesus is human. Jesus suffered on the cross as a human would and so the crucifixion shows how Jesus underwent pain and suffering, something that any human can understand. Christians also believe Jesus's resurrection is meant to show more than just a miracle. The resurrection is a miracle and not something that every human would expect. Resurrection is something positive, as opposed to the suffering in this world. It shows how an eternal life is possible but only for those who have faith.

4/4: This answer explains two different influences of the crucifixion and resurrection.

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Question 4

Explain two ways in which Christians believe Jesus's crucifixion was necessary. Refer to sacred writings in your answer.

Response 1

Christians believe that Jesus had to be crucified to atone for humanity's sin. Jesus is God, the Son of God, and so by his suffering shows how God is personal and can understand human suffering.

2/6: This response gives a relevant point and explanation. No reference is made to sacred writings.

Response 2

Christians believe that Jesus had to be crucified to atone for humanity's sin. Jesus is God, the Son of God, and so by his suffering shows how God is personal and can understand human suffering. In the Bible, Jesus is the Son of God. For example, Mark 15 says 'surely this man is the Son of God'.

4/6: This response gives a relevant point with a detailed explanation and a reference to a sacred writing. Both named and explained.

Response 3

Christians believe that Jesus had to be crucified to atone for humanity's sin. Jesus is God, the Son of God, and so by his suffering shows how God is personal and can understand human suffering. In the Bible, Jesus is the Son of God. For example, Mark 15 says 'surely this man is the Son of God'. Another reason why Jesus had to be crucified, according to Christians, is to show how God forgives humanity as he sent his Son and also sacrificed this way so that humans could see God feels sorry for humans despite their sins.

6/6: This response explains in detail two ways in which Christians believe Jesus's crucifixion was necessary. It is not necessary to give quotes for both points, one named and explained is sufficient.

Question 5

'Crucifixion is the most important part of Jesus Christ's life.' Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

Response 1

The crucifixion is the most important part of Jesus Christ's life because it is when he died for our sins. On the other hand, people also remember that Jesus was resurrected. This is why we celebrate Easter. Jesus was crucified and then resurrected. These things are what people remember.

Band 2, 4/12: This response is limited but does include more than one side to the issue. It is limited in detail and is placed into band 2 but the lower end. There is limited knowledge of religious teaching. Two sides/points made. There is a conclusion.

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Response 2

Some may argue that Jesus's life before he was crucified is more important because he was on earth. Christians believe that Jesus is God incarnated into human form. They believe this is because they believe that Mary was a virgin when she gave birth to Jesus. However, this is not the most important part of why Jesus existed. The reason for Jesus's human form for Christians is because he was meant to be sacrificed for humanity's sins. Jesus was a way for God to bridge the gap between humanity and God that Adam created when he disobeyed God in the Garden of Eden. This seems a more important point than just describing Jesus as the Son of God, which is why the crucifixion is the most important part of Jesus's life.

Others may argue that the resurrection is more important than the crucifixion. Jesus was resurrected means that, for Christians, God can also resurrect others. It encourages Christians to follow in Jesus's footsteps and do good deeds. It is possible to believe that the resurrection is important but not as important as the crucifixion. This is because Jesus had to be sacrificed and suffer in order to be resurrected. If he had died of natural causes and was resurrected, it would not show how willing God is to sacrifice his own Son for humanity's sins. It is more important that humanity comes to understand that they would not be able to be resurrected. This is why the crucifixion is the most important part of Jesus Christ's life.

In conclusion, the crucifixion is the most important part of Jesus Christ's life.

Band 4, 10/12: This is a very good response. It contains developed analysis and evaluation and demonstrates a very good understanding of religious teachings. There is a clear interpretation of religious language. It needs a little more development, particularly in the conclusion.

Response 3

Some may argue that Jesus's life before he was crucified is more important because he was on earth when God was on earth. Christians believe that Jesus is God incarnated into human form. One reason why they believe this is because they believe that Mary was a virgin when she gave birth to Jesus. This is explained in most gospels, including Luke 1:26-38, which describes how Mary was visited by an angel to tell her that she would be having a child. However, this is not the most important part of why Jesus existed. The reason for Jesus's human form for Christians is because he was meant to be sacrificed for humanity's sins. This is the idea behind atonement. Jesus was a way for God to bridge the gap between humanity and God that Adam created when he disobeyed God in the Garden of Eden. This is a more important point than just describing Jesus as the Son of God, which is why the crucifixion is the most important part of Jesus's life.

Others may argue that the resurrection is more important than the crucifixion. Jesus was resurrected means that, for Christians, God can also resurrect others. It encourages Christians to follow in Jesus's footsteps and do good deeds. It explains that if a person does not believe in the resurrection, then they are not a Christian. However, it is possible to believe that the resurrection is important but not as important as the crucifixion. This is because Jesus had to be sacrificed and suffer in order to be resurrected. If he had just died of natural causes and was resurrected, it would not show how willing God is to sacrifice his own Son for humanity's sins. It is more important that humanity comes to understand that they would not be able to be resurrected. This is why the crucifixion is the most important part of Jesus Christ's life.

In conclusion, the crucifixion is the most important part of Jesus Christ's life. It is more important than the resurrection because it shows that he is the Son of God born from a virgin birth or that he was resurrected. Most important is that Jesus suffered and was sacrificed for humanity's sins.

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Band 4, 12/12: This is an outstanding response. It has fully developed analysis and evaluation included that relate to each other. This response is well integrated. There is detailed reference to sacred writings. There is extensive, precise and accurate use of religious language.

3. Sin and the means of salvation

Question 1

What word describes receiving God's love without deserving it?

Select the correct answer.

- A Forgiveness
- B Salvation
- C Atonement
- D Grace

The correct answer is D. Grace

Question 2

Name one word which is associated for our sins.

Response 1

Only Jesus is capable of forgiving our sins.

0/1: This answer has no

Response 2

Jesus died on the cross so that humans could be reunited with God and

Question 3

Explain two ways in which belief in sin and salvation influence modern-day Christians.

Response 1

Sin is the opposite of salvation for Christians because it does not involve

0/4: This answer is not related to influence. It does not answer

Response 2

Sin is when a person does something or thinks something that goes against God's law. For example, stealing disobeys one of the Ten Commandments and tells humans to obey. Christians believe that if they disobey them, they are disrespecting him. Salvation is to save someone from their sin.

2/4: This answer gives detail about sin, not salvation. It also mentions something of relevance.

Response 3

Sin is when a person does something or thinks something that goes against God's law. For example, stealing disobeys one of the Ten Commandments and tells humans to obey. Christians believe that if they disobey them, they are disrespecting him. Salvation is to save someone's soul from their sin, make them pure again and can go to heaven when they die. Christians believe that we are saved from sin by doing good works and through prayer. So, if a soul is saved, it is no longer sinful.

4/4: This answer explains the contrast by first explaining what sin and salvation are, then sin and someone who has received salvation. This follows the structure of PEPE. The only difference is they are different in the final sentence, although it was clear when both concepts were

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Question 4

Explain two beliefs about sin for Christians. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.

Response 1

There is sin when a person goes against God's wishes and commands. This is the sin that Adam committed in the Bible when he disobeyed God.

2/6: This response gives two relevant points but with very little development. No references to Scripture or other sources of authority.

Response 2

Christians believe that sin can come in the form of doing something that goes against God's commands. For example, it is a sin to worship other gods. If someone does this then they are sinning. Another belief about sin is that it could also happen when someone has bad thoughts. Someone might want to harm someone else. This is a sinful thought. It is not a loving thought that God would want Christians to have.

4/6: This response gives two relevant points but there are no references to sacred writings.

Response 3

Christians believe that sin can come in the form of doing something that goes against God's commands. For example, it is a sin to worship other gods. This is so because when Moses gave him the Ten Commandments. This is explained as if someone does worship other gods, then they are sinning. Another belief about sin is that it could also happen when someone has bad thoughts. Someone might want to harm someone and this is a sinful thought. It is not a loving thought that God would want Christians to have because God wants everyone to respect each other because of their 'image and likeness' as it says in Genesis.

6/6: This response explains in detail the two ideas of sin with reference to name and source. It covers both points. It is not necessary to give quotes from the Bible.

Question 5

'The idea of original sin is outdated.' Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

Response 1

Original sin is the idea that every person has inherited sin in their genes from the first human being, and he sinned. After that all his children sinned, and so on. The original sin is not outdated because it makes sense. The world is full of sin and this is because everyone sins. It must be in our genes, and we have to fight it.

Band 1, 2/12: This response is not adequate. There is only one point of view given. No references to Christian teaching. No consideration of alternative views. There is imprecision and lack of detail.

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Response 2

One reason why the original sin is outdated is because not everyone inherited the original sin from Adam. If they had, then everyone would be disobeying God. There are many people who do not disobey God. There are many people who do obey God, such as priests. Those who believe that everyone inherited the original sin will point out that there are actually not that many people who always obey God. There are very few people on earth who have never disobeyed God throughout their life. So, everyone must have inherited the original sin.

Another reason why original sin is outdated is because it would mean that everyone has a gene for sinful behaviour. Most scientists would find this ridiculous as there is no evidence of such a gene. This would be the only way that inheriting original sin could be explained scientifically. Fundamentalist Christians, who read the Bible literally, reject many scientific explanations and so they would argue that original sin is not outdated. They would think that those who reject the idea of original sin are people who are ruled by their own feelings. The Bible is God's word and if it says that the Fall happened, then it must be true. If you try to interpret it a different way, you are committing a sin. This view ignores the facts, which is why most Christians don't believe in the original sin as something literally true anymore. It is not because they are ruled by original sin.

Band 3, 8/12: This response is good and provides a generally developed analysis of the issue. It includes a reasoned consideration of different points of view in the second paragraph but not in the third. There is some evaluation but no conclusion.

Response 3

The original sin is the idea that we have inherited the sin to disobey God. All humans are descended from Adam. The story of Adam's Fall is explained in Genesis. However, the idea of original sin is outdated.

One reason why the idea of original sin is outdated is because not everyone inherited the original sin from Adam. If they had, then everyone would be disobeying God. There are many people who do not disobey God. There are many people who do obey God, such as priests. It is also possible that some people can be sinful. Augustine believed they were born with original sin. Those who believe that everyone inherited the original sin will point out that there are actually not that many people who always obey God. There are very few people on earth who have never disobeyed God throughout their life. So, everyone must have inherited the original sin. However, what Christians consider to be sins are quite natural and only a sin if you disobey God. It is sometimes good to disobey rules. For example, it might be better to break a rule than to save a life. That you shouldn't work on the Sabbath if you are a doctor and saving lives is more important. The idea of original sin is outdated.

Another reason why the idea of original sin is outdated is because it would mean that everyone has inherited a gene for sinful behaviour. Most scientists, such as Richard Dawkins, would find this ridiculous as there is no evidence of such a gene. This would be the only way that inheriting original sin could be explained scientifically. Fundamentalist Christians, who read the Bible literally, reject many scientific explanations and so they would argue that original sin is not outdated. They would think that those who reject the idea of original sin are people who are ruled by their own feelings. The Bible is God's word and if it says that it did happen, then it must be true. If you try to interpret it a different way, you are committing a sin. This view is outdated because it ignores the facts, which is why most Christians don't believe in the original sin as something literally true anymore. It is not because they are ruled by original sin.

In conclusion, the idea of original sin is outdated because there are people who do not disobey God in the real world and so if original sin were something, then not everyone has inherited it. Importantly, it cannot be explained scientifically.

Band 4, 12/12: This is an outstanding response. It has fully developed analysis of the issue and includes points that relate to each other. This response is well integrated. There is extensive, precise and appropriate use of key terms, such as 'original sin', 'disobey God', 'sinful behaviour', 'gene', 'scientifically', 'fundamentalist Christians', 'Bible', 'literal', 'interpret', 'facts', 'conclusion'. It also has an introduction stating what will be argued.

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4. The role of Christ in salvation

Question 1

Which ceremony is an enactment of Jesus's sacrificial death and resurrection?

Select the correct answer.

- A Eucharist
- B Baptism
- C Christening
- D Crucifixion

The correct answer is A. Eucharist

Question 2

Name one way in which Christ's role to play in salvation.

Response 1

To save us

0/1: This answer lacks clarity and detail. There is no

Response 2

Christ shows the way to be saved through his teachings.

1/1: This answer gives one correct way. Other correct re

Question 3

Explain two ways in which belief in salvation and atonement influence modern-day

Response 1

Christians believe that salvation is Jesus sacrificing himself for us. As a result, we are forgiven for things you do wrong.

2/4: This response is very limited. It explains both concepts briefly but h

Response 2

Christians believe that Jesus's sacrifice meant that humanity could be saved without good deeds and worship God, they will have eternal life with God. Therefore, plays the role of saviour for Christians.

2/4: This response explains the role of salvation well but does not

Response 3

Christians believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and that he is fully human. This means that God came to Earth in human form as the Son of God because he wanted to repair the damage that Adam had created when he ate from the Garden of Eden. When Adam ate from the tree, he created a rift between God and humanity. Jesus is, therefore, to repair this rift by offering himself up when he was crucified. He atoned for the sins of all mankind. Christians also believe that Jesus's sacrifice could be repeated, if they carry out good deeds and worship God, they will have eternal life with God in Heaven. Jesus, therefore, plays the role of saviour for Christians.

4/4: This answer is accurate and very detailed. There is a lot of extra information and knowledge and understanding. For example, details about the dual nature of Christ. The student has linked this to the role that

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Question 4

Explain two roles Jesus plays in salvation. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.

Response 1

Christians believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and that he is fully human. This means that God came to Earth in human form as the Son of God because he wanted to repair the damage that Adam had created when he ate from the Garden of Eden. When Adam did this, he created a rift between God and humanity. Jesus is, therefore, to repair that rift by offering himself up when he was crucified, atoned for the sins of Adam.

3/6: This response gives one relevant point that is well explained. While the Bible is not specifically named, knowledge of the Bible is implied.

Response 2

Christians believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and that he is fully human. This means that God came to Earth in human form as the Son of God because he wanted to repair the damage that Adam had created when he ate from the Garden of Eden. When Adam did this, he created a rift between God and humanity. Jesus is, therefore, to repair that rift by offering himself up when he was crucified, atoned for the sins of Adam. Jesus replaced a sacrificial lamb which was used when atoning for sins. This is said in Leviticus 16:20–22, for example, where a goat was sacrificed. It was important for Jesus to suffer as a human because otherwise the sacrifice he made would not be considered big. This is because Jesus was fully human, so Jesus played the role of God being a human because he is the Son of God. It shows how Jesus played the role of God by being crucified, atoned or made up for humanity's sins.

4/6: This response gives one relevant point with a detailed explanation and a reference to the Bible. The explanation is clear and well structured.

Response 3

Christians believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and that he is fully human. This means that God came to Earth in human form as the Son of God because he wanted to repair the damage that Adam had created when he ate from the Garden of Eden. When Adam did this, he created a rift between God and humanity. Jesus is, therefore, to repair that rift by offering himself up when he was crucified, atoned for the sins of Adam. Jesus replaced a sacrificial lamb which was used when atoning for sins. This is said in Leviticus 16:20–22, for example, where a goat was sacrificed. It was important for Jesus to suffer as a human because otherwise the sacrifice he made would not be considered big. This is because Jesus was fully human, so Jesus played the role of God being a human because he is the Son of God. It shows how Jesus played the role of God by being crucified, atoned or made up for humanity's sins.

Christians also believe that Jesus's sacrifice meant that humanity could carry out good deeds and worship God, they will have eternal life with Jesus, the Son of God, who plays the role of saviour for Christians. Jesus explained that the bread and wine symbolise his body and blood that are sacrificed for him again in God's kingdom, meaning heaven (Matthew 26:26–29). Jesus Christ means that God has restored the rift between humanity and God and saved from eternal damnation.

6/6: This response explains in detail the two roles of Jesus in detail with two relevant points. It is not necessary to give quotes for both points to get full marks.

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Question 5

'The role of Jesus is crucial in salvation.' Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

Response 1

Christians do believe the role of Jesus is crucial in salvation because they continue to sin. Without Jesus Christians would not know what to do to be a good person because they are born with sin.

Band 1, 2/12: This response is inadequate. There is only one point of view given. It does not provide any judgement by considering alternative views. There is imprecision and lack of detail.

Response 2

Christians believe the role of Jesus is crucial in salvation because they continue to sin. Without Jesus, Christians would not know what to do to be a good person because they are born with sin. All of humanity has inherited sin from Adam and this means that they will sin and need someone to show them how to be a good person. This is something that St. Augustine believed, and many Christians believe. However, some may argue that there were people who did not sin and who were good people, of faith, before Jesus came – for example, Moses or Job in the Old Testament, but also normal people whose souls were saved because they had faith. People could just follow them instead of needing Jesus.

Band 3, 8/12: This response is good and provides a generally developed analysis. It includes a reasoned consideration of different points of view in the second paragraph but it does not reach a conclusion. There is some evaluation but no conclusion.

Response 3

Christians do believe the role of Jesus is crucial in salvation because they continue to sin. Without Jesus, Christians would not know what to do to be a good person because they are born with sin. All of humanity has inherited sin from Adam when he disobeyed God, as described in Genesis 3, and this means that they need someone to show them how to be a good person. Christians also believe that Jesus, God incarnate, atoned for humanity's sins and in this way tried to redeem humanity showing his loving nature. However, some may argue that there were people who did not sin and who were good people, of faith, before Jesus came – for example, Moses or Job in the Old Testament. There were prophets but also normal people who were saved because they had faith. They will also go to heaven. People could just follow them instead of needing Jesus in order for their salvation.

However, Moses or Job were ordinary people and so they don't have the authority of God. On the other hand, is God incarnate and so he has the ultimate authority. Jesus is God incarnate, the Son of God, of the Trinity, because he performed miracles, such as healing a blind man, or calming a storm in Mark 4:35–41. Jesus was sent to save humanity. So, God is helping humanity to be saved by showing them how to be a good person. Some Christians might disagree and say that Jesus's role is not crucial because Jesus went around teaching people to love thy neighbour. This would mean that the role of Jesus in salvation is not crucial, instead teaching morals is crucial. However, by following Jesus's advice on how to be a good person, a Christian is also saving themselves from sin, and so Jesus's role in salvation is crucial. In conclusion, Jesus's role in salvation is crucial. Without Jesus, humanity would not know how to be a good person. They need the authority of God to know how not to sin and this is why we follow Jesus's footsteps and act morally.

Band 4, 12/12: This is an outstanding response. It has fully developed analysis and evaluation. It includes a range of points that relate to each other. This response is well integrated. There is a clear conclusion. There is extensive, precise and appropriate use of Christian teaching.

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Section 3: Christian Practices Part 1: Worship

Exam-style Questions

1. Different forms of worship

Question 1

What word refers to the set structure of a church service?

Select the correct answer.

- A Worship
- B Sermon
- C Liturgy
- D Non-liturgical

Question 2

What is liturgical worship?

Question 3

Explain two different ways in which Christians express their faith through worship.

Question 4

Explain two different forms of worship. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.

Question 5

'Liturgical worship is the only true form of worship for Christians.' Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

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Section 3: Christian Practices Part 1: Worship

Exam-style Questions

2. Prayer

Question 1

What is the Lord's Prayer?

Select the correct answer.

- A An informal prayer
- B A petitionary prayer
- C A prayer of thanksgiving
- D A set prayer

Question 2

Give one example of a set prayer.

Question 3

Explain two different Christian views about the importance of prayer.

Question 4

Explain two reasons why prayer is important for Christians. Refer to Scripture or social teaching.

Question 5

'Prayer is the most important practice for Christians.' Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

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Section 3: Christian Practices Part 1: Worst

Exam-style Questions

3. The role and meaning of the sacraments

Question 1

Which one of the following is not a sacrament?

Select the correct answer.

- A Baptism
- B Marriage
- C Eucharist
- D Prayer

Question 2

1. Name one sacrament.

2. Give one other word for Holy Communion.

Question 3

Explain two different Christian views about marriage.

Question 4

Explain the role of baptism and marriage in Christianity. Refer to Scripture or sacred tradition.

Question 5

'The Eucharist is the most important sacrament in Christianity.' Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

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Section 3: Christian Practices Part 1: Worst

Exam-style Questions

4. The role and importance of pilgrimage and celebrations

Question 1

Which of the following is a place of pilgrimage for Christians?

Select the correct answer.

- A Iona
- B London
- C Izmir
- D Idfu

Question 2

Give the name of one place of Christian pilgrimage.

Question 3

Explain two different Christian understandings about the importance of pilgrimage.

Question 4

Explain two important events at Christmas. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.

Question 5

'Easter is the most important festival for Christians.' Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

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Model Responses

Note: The Christianity Practices section has been split into Worship and Festivals and Local and Worldwide Community so that each topic can be revised in more depth. Each topic will now be examined in the same section.

Worship and Festivals

- Different forms of worship** and their significance:
 - Liturgical, non-liturgical and informal, including the use of the Bible
 - Private worship
- Prayer** and its significance, including the Lord's Prayer, set prayers and informal prayer.
- The role and meaning of the sacraments:**
 - The meaning of sacrament.
 - The sacrament of baptism and its significance for Christians; infants and beliefs about infant baptism.
 - The sacrament of Holy Communion, Eucharist and its significance for Christians; in which it is celebrated and different interpretations of its meaning.
- The role and importance of pilgrimage and celebrations**, including:
 - Traditional examples of Christian pilgrimage: Lourdes and Iona.
 - The celebrations of Christmas and Easter, including their importance for Christians.

Below are some original questions with answers. The examiner's comments explain why you get different marks.

1. Different forms of worship

Question 1

What word refers to the set structure of a church service?

Select the correct answer.

- A Worship
- B Sermon
- C Liturgy
- D Non-liturgical

The correct answer is C. Liturgy

Question 2

What is liturgical worship?

Response 1

It means you have got to worship God in your daily life.

0/1: This is incorrect and so there is no mark.

Response 2

Liturgical is like the Bible. It is a type of literature.

0/1: This answer is incorrect and so there is no mark.

Response 3

One of the types of worship. It's strict and a set pattern.

1/1: This can be awarded 1 mark for meaning. The first sentence does not.

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Question 3

Explain two different ways in which Christians express their faith through worship.

Response 1

One way of worshipping is to go to church and attend Mass to keep the faith. Another way is by praying at home to keep their faith.

2/4: This response is very limited. It explains two ways briefly but does not provide any detail.

Response 2

One way in which Christians worship is by attending a church service. Catholics might go to Mass, for example, where they take Holy Communion and the priest give a sermon. Anglicans also sing hymns along to music during the service.

2/4: This response explains one way with detail but does not mention a second way.

Response 3

One way in which Christians worship is by attending a church service. Catholics might go to Mass, for example, where they take Holy Communion and the priest give a sermon. Anglicans also sing hymns along to music during the service. This type of worship strengthens Christian faith as they are passing on traditions that have been passed down since the beginning of Christianity. It makes Christians feel the presence of Jesus.

Another way that Christians can strengthen their faith is through non-liturgical worship, which does not follow a formal structure. For example, Quakers worship by going to a meeting house and sitting in silence, pray and only speak when they feel the presence of the Holy Spirit. There are also Christians, such as the Pentecostal Church, who believe the Holy Spirit to take possession of them, and many may then have holy laughter. This strengthens faith by having an emotional impact on the believer.

4/4: This answer is accurate and detailed with good examples to of different ways of worship.

Question 4

Explain two different forms of worship. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.

Response 1

Five different forms of worship include liturgical worship, informal worship, silent prayer and Quakers.

1/6: This response is just a list and so it is a narrow and limited response. The person does not demonstrate understanding, and there are no references to sacred writings or other sources.

Response 2

Liturgical worship is one form of worship which follows the same pattern because everyone who goes follows the same path and it brings people closer to God. Another form of worship is non-liturgical, and it might involve spontaneous prayer in a group and does not follow a set pattern. For example, some people might pray spontaneously during readings.

4/6: This is a good and mostly accurate response demonstrating knowledge and understanding of worship practice. Two relevant forms of worship are mentioned. Religious language is used and there are references to sacred writing or other sources.

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Response 3

One form of worship is liturgical worship. This is a type of standard worship pattern in every church service. For example, liturgical worship might include the Eucharist. This is an important form of worship for Catholics or Church of England worshippers, and worshippers know what to do and expect. Catholics learn the words of the Eucharist when the priest says: 'The Lord be with you.' They reply with 'And with your spirit.'

Another form of worship is non-liturgical worship. This is where Christians worship in their own way without following a set pattern. This is practised in evangelical churches where the Holy Spirit moves worshippers during a service. This is important because the Apostles also experienced during Pentecost. This is recorded in the Bible.

6/6: This answer is full, correct and detailed. It provides two relevant points. There is a biblical quote and another source of Christian belief and teaching.

Question 5

'Liturgical worship is the only true form of worship for Christians.' Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

Response 1

Only some Christians believe this. Liturgical worship is formal worship. Sunday service. You don't need to go to church to be a proper Christian. The only reason why Christians go to church is to pray together but they can pray at home.

Band 1, 2/12: This response is inadequate. There is only one point of view given. No arguments are given. There is a very limited attempt to reach a conclusion. There is imprecision and lack of detail.

Response 2

Some Christians argue that liturgical worship is the only true form of worship. This has been passed down from Jesus and his disciples. For example, Catholics believe that the Eucharist has to be done in a certain way exactly how Jesus instructed at the Last Supper. They give offerings of bread and wine in the same way that Jesus did. They say the bread is the body of Christ and the wine is the blood of Christ, because this is how Jesus drank it at the Last Supper. One more thing that Christians do is they pray the Lord's Prayer, which is the prayer that Jesus taught his disciples when they should pray. It starts with 'Our Father...'. Catholics also think of Christ and the wine is the blood of Christ, because this is how Jesus drank it at the Last Supper. One more thing that Christians do is they eat the bread and drink the blood of Christ because this will then remember them about Jesus. Liturgical worship is the only true form of worship for Christians.

Band 2, 6/12: This response explains one side very well but does not mention the other side. A lot of time is spent on describing Mass rather than answering the question. There is a point of view but with a logical chain of reasoning drawing on knowledge and understanding. There are some key terms used.

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Response 3

Some Christians do believe that liturgical worship is the only true form of worship. This would be Catholics, for example. They believe that there are prescriptions for how to worship God which can be traced back to Jesus and how he instructed his disciples. At his Last Supper he told his disciples to 'do this in remembrance of me' and he took up his cup and broke up the bread. Catholics mimic this during Mass, and do it exactly how this should be done. This shows how this formal way of worship is the only way to worship God for Catholics. However, not all Christians believe that liturgical worship makes you a proper Christian. For example, Quakers believe that informal worship is better. Informal worship might be in the form of spontaneously praying in their place of worship. They don't need or have a priest performing a service. So, liturgical worship might not be the only true form of worship.

Catholics would argue that Christians who don't do liturgical worship are not true Christians. To be a true Christian you need to follow what the Church says. The Church is based on Jesus's authority. Without the Church, Christians would not understand the Bible. The Church states that Christians have to worship God in a set way. For example, a priest and a married couple perform this sacrament in a certain way for it to be valid. Non-conformist Christians do not believe in the authority of the Church. They believe that there are passages in the Bible that show how the early Christians worshipped. For example, those who are part of the House Church movement believe that informal worship is the reason why liturgical worship is not the only true form of worship.

In conclusion, liturgical worship is not the only true form of worship for many different types of Christian and they each worship in their own way. Some follow liturgical worship and sometimes not.

Band 4, 12/12: This is an outstanding response. It has fully developed analysis and evaluation of the points of view included that relate to each other. This response is well integrated with a range of relevant points of view. There are logical chains of reasoning leading to judgement. There is a good understanding of relevant evidence and information. There is detailed knowledge and understanding of the topic. The response is precise and accurate.

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2. Prayer

Question 1

What is the Lord's Prayer?

Select the correct answer.

- A An informal prayer
- B A petitionary prayer
- C A prayer of thanksgiving
- D A set prayer

The correct answer is D. A set prayer

Question 2

Give one example of a set prayer.

Response 1

To pray the Lord's Prayer

0/1: This is incorrect and so there is no point

Response 2

The Lord's Prayer.

1/1: This response gives one point

Question 3

Explain two different Christian views about the importance of prayer.

Response 1

Prayer is important to Christians because it encourages them to have a relationship with God. For example, if a Christian says the Lord's Prayer every day, this will give them a routine in their life.

2/4: This response gives one point with development

Response 2

Prayer is important to Christians because it helps them join in with the church. Liturgy is a set pattern. There is the Lord's Prayer, for example, which was taught to the disciples by Jesus. The words in the Lord's Prayer talk about the need for forgiveness and that we should forgive others as we would like to be forgiven. It also mentions health issues in some people. There are also informal prayers that many Christians use.

3/4: This response gives two relevant points with development of the first. It also mentions the second point and explains them. The second point is not fully developed.

Response 3

Prayer is important to Christians because it helps to reaffirm their faith and join in with the liturgy when they go to church. Liturgy is a set pattern of prayer, for example, the Lord's Prayer, which was taught to the disciples by Jesus. The words in the Lord's Prayer talk about the need for forgiveness and that we should forgive others as we would like to be forgiven. For Christians, informal prayers that people make up are also important. This is usually done in private worship on a daily basis. Christians have time to reflect on their actions and their faith when they pray at work or school.

4/4: This response gives two different views on prayer with development

The response gives two different views on prayer with development

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Question 4

Explain two reasons why prayer is important for Christians. Refer to Scripture or sacred writing or other sources of authority.

Response 1

It is important for Christians to pray because it is the only way to communicate with God. There is no other way to communicate. People might pray to God for help.

2/6: This response gives one relevant and detailed point. The second point is missing. The response does not refer to sacred writing or other sources of authority.

Response 2

Prayer is important for Christians because it is a way of life. It is part of asking God to forgive your sins and cleanse you. Prayer is direct communication with God instead of the priest doing it. There is the Lord's Prayer. This was taught by Jesus. The words in the Lord's Prayer talk about the life Jesus wanted us to live. We should 'forgive those who sin against us'.

3/6: This response gives one relevant point which is supported by a reference to the Lord's Prayer. However, the concepts are quite confused and the response is not fully developed.

Response 3

Prayer is important for Christians because it is a direct way to communicate with God. Christians might pray to ask God for help. For example, they might ask God to help them recover from a serious illness. A second reason why prayer is important is because it was essential to Jesus. This is explained in John 4:23 which talks about the importance of worshipping God and that prayer is a way of doing this. Christians follow in Jesus's footsteps to show their faith. When they pray, they are showing their commitment to the faith in action and working to live like his disciples the Lord's Prayer, for example, which is still used by Christians today.

6/6: This is a full and accurate answer. The response gives two ways in which prayer is important for Christians. These two points are backed up with examples, such as the prayer that Christians might ask God for help. There is also an inclusion of sources of authority in the form of the Lord's Prayer and John 4:23.

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Question 5

'Prayer is the most important practice for Christians.' Evaluate this statement.
In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

Response 1

Praying is definitely the most important practice for Christians because they pray for forgiveness or to pass exams. People who aren't Christians makes sense that Christians are famous for praying and so it must be

Band 1, 2/12: This response is very limited. There is only one side to the argument. It does not provide different points of view. With this one view, there is a logical chain of reasoning, but with little understanding, although it is basic. There is little use of religious language.

Response 2

I will argue that prayer is not the most important practice for Christians. Going to church is more important. Everyone knows that to be a Christian you do that in a church. Christians are famous for singing hymns or Catholics do. These are more important than praying. On the other hand, if you are in church, but praying is not the most important part. Christians thank God for the food they are about to eat. These Christians probably think that going to church is the most important practice. I think that going to church is more important than praying.

Band 3, 7/12: This is a good response that has two different views. The knowledge of religious language is good. There is some use and interpretation of religious language. The response could be more developed, have a further point of view, and have a clear conclusion showing evaluation.

Response 3

One reason why people might argue that prayer is the most important practice for Christians is because praying connects the prayer with God. It is a way that a Christian can thank God for what they are about to eat, for example. It is a way of worshipping God and appreciating him for what he has created. However, praying is not the most important practice. Most Christians use prayer to ask for something. This is not worshipping God. Thanking God would be to respect what he has created. This is why God created the world. We could be good stewards on God's behalf on Earth. This is what Genesis says that God placed Adam in the Garden of Eden so he could 'care for the garden'. It is a way of thanking God than just praying that does nothing and shows no respect for God.

Another reason why some might argue that prayer is the most important practice for Christians is because Jesus suggested that it is a good way to worship God. Jesus said that 'worshippers will worship the Father in the Spirit and in truth'. Christians actually say that we should pray when we worship God. Christians do good deeds to worship him, and this is what a lot of Christians do. Praying is not the most important practice.

In conclusion, praying is important but not the most important practice for Christians. Doing good deeds and looking after God's creation is a more important practice.

Band 4, 12/12: This is an outstanding response. It has fully developed analysis and evaluation. The arguments included that relate to each other. This response is well integrated. There is detailed use of religious language and reference to biblical references. There is extensive, precise and accurate use of religious language.

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3. The role and meaning of the sacraments

Question 1

Which one of the following is not a sacrament?

Select the correct answer.

- A Baptism
- B Marriage
- C Eucharist
- D Prayer

The correct answer is D. Prayer

Question 2

1. Name a sacrament.

Response 1

Pilgrimage

0/1: This is incorrect and so there is no mark

Response 2

Marriage

1/1: This response gives one relevant and correct example. Other correct sta

2. Give one other word for Holy Communion.

Response 1

Service

0/1: This is incorrect and so there is no mark

Response 2

Mass

1/1: This response gives one relevant and correct example. Divine

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Response 3

Baptism and marriage are two of the seven sacraments that Christians see as visible signs of God giving his blessing. Baptism has the role of cleansing sins. Catholics believe that children should be baptised because it is a way of entering into the Catholic community. It is also something that Jesus did and his disciples were to do so they have a chance of entering heaven. Jesus was baptised and when this happened the Holy Spirit appeared, as described in Matthew 3:16. Christians believe that baptism is a gift from the Holy Spirit and is a way of being reborn. The Baptist Church believes that you should only be baptised if you have made a conscious choice to become Christian.

Marriage has the role of uniting two people and God together. When a couple is married in church with the blessings of a priest, they are showing that they are in a committed relationship and have promised to stay together to God himself. Marriage is important to be in to have and bring up children as it gives the children a stable home. Catholics, for example, believe that you cannot get divorced because of the commitment to God and it can never be broken. It has been blessed by God.

6/6

This is an excellent answer that is accurate and detailed. It gives the student a chance of explaining the impact of baptism and marriage on Christians in the form of what they believe. It also includes references to sacred writings and other sources.

Question 5

'The Eucharist is the most important sacrament in Christianity.' Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

Response 1

The Eucharist is not the most important sacrament, baptism is. Jesus was baptised, as explained in Matthew 28:19–20, for example. This is more than just a way of washing away your sins, whereas the Eucharist is just copying what Jesus did. Almost all Christians believe that baptism is important. It is a way of showing faith in God. For this reason, baptism, and not the Eucharist, is the most important sacrament. On the other hand, the Eucharist is the most important practice.

Band 2, 4/12: This response is very limited. Although it appears as if two sides of the argument are given, it has no development and doesn't give a reason why the Eucharist is the most important sacrament. It cannot be classed as an alternative view. There is an attempt to give a logical conclusion based on knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. There is no evaluation of the arguments.

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Response 2

A sacrament is an external, visible sign of God's grace in a ceremony. The Eucharist is the most important practice is because it is something that Jesus did with his disciples at the Last Supper. By practising this tradition that goes back to Jesus, it is literally following in Jesus's footsteps. However, critics would say that this is not what Jesus did. Jesus was also baptised by John the Baptist, as explained in the Bible, for example. This is more important because it is a way of washing away sins. The Eucharist is just copying what Jesus did. I don't believe that this is the most important sacrament, however, because the Eucharist is unique to Jesus, and it is how Christians to remember him by. So, the Eucharist is the most important sacrament.

Catholics would also agree that the Eucharist is the most important sacrament when the bread and wine becomes the body and blood of Jesus Christ, known as transubstantiation. This is when Jesus is among believers once again, and the Son of God blesses those who are present. However, not every Christian believes that this is what happens during the Eucharist. Baptists believe that it is just remembering Jesus's Last Supper. However, I don't think this is the most important sacrament. It just means that different denominations do it differently, but they still do the Eucharist and so it must still be important.

In conclusion, the Eucharist is the most important sacrament in Christianity because of its connection to Jesus and all denominations practise it. It might be interpreted differently, but it is still important for all Christians.

Band 4, 10/12: This is an outstanding response. It has fully developed analysis and evaluation of the different views, and the points included that relate to each other. There is some imprecision because there are other non-conformist churches, that would not practise the Eucharist at all. There is extensive, precise and relevant evidence.

Response 3

A sacrament is an external, visible sign of God's grace in a ceremony. In Christianity, there are many sacraments, the Eucharist being just one of them. I will argue that the Eucharist is not the most important sacrament in Christianity.

One reason why the Eucharist might be considered the most important sacrament is because it is something that Jesus did with his disciples at the Last Supper. By practising this tradition that goes back to Jesus, it is literally following in Jesus's footsteps. However, critics would say that this is not what Jesus did. Jesus was also baptised by John the Baptist, as explained in the Bible, 28:19–20, for example. This is more important because it is a way of washing away sins, whereas the Eucharist is just copying what Jesus did. For this reason, I believe that baptism is the most important sacrament.

Catholics would argue that the Eucharist is the most important sacrament because when the bread and wine becomes the body and blood of Jesus Christ, known as transubstantiation. This is when Jesus is among believers once again, and the Son of God blesses those who are present. However, not every Christian believes that this is what happens during the Eucharist. Baptists believe in memorialism, which is just remembering Jesus's Last Supper. Almost all Christians, on the other hand, believe that the Eucharist is a way of physically showing your faith in God. For this reason, I believe that the Eucharist is the most important sacrament.

In conclusion, the Eucharist is not the most important sacrament in Christianity because it doesn't really do anything, like wash away your sins, which baptism does. I believe that baptism is the most important sacrament, but baptism usually is. So baptism, not the Eucharist, is the most important sacrament.

Band 4, 12/12: This is an outstanding response. It has fully developed analysis and evaluation of the different views, and the points included that relate to each other. This response is well integrated. There is detailed and relevant evidence, and a clear reference to sacred writing. There is extensive, precise and relevant evidence.

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The correct answer is A. Iona

Give the name of one place of Christian pilgrimage.

Canterbury

1/1: This is correct but not one of the two

Response 2

Lourdes

1/1: This response gives one relevant and correct example. Other cor

Explain two ways in which Christians might perform a pilgrimage to influence their faith.

Response 1

Lourdes is one place of pilgrimage for Christians.

1/4: This response gives

Response 2

Lourdes is one place where Christians go on a pilgrimage. It is where the Virgin Mary, who pointed to a spring that was near her. The water was to be healing, so many Christians go there to be healed or just to pray.

2/4: This response gives one relevant point with development. There is no second point.

Response 3

Lourdes, in France, is one place where Christians go on a pilgrimage. It had a vision in a cave of the Virgin Mary, who gave life to a spring that from the spring is meant to be healing so many Christians go there to pray to the Virgin Mary. Christian pilgrims would go here to pray where St. Bernadette and bathe in the healing water. It would influence their faith by being messengers from God to encourage Christians to keep their faith. Another Christian pilgrimage is Iona in Scotland. There are very few places easier for Christians to feel the power of God when they look at all of nature. This is special. Pilgrims tend to meditate and read the Bible there because it influences faith by showing Christians how omnipotent God is in creation.

4/4: T

The response explains the two influences well with detail on what the

Explain two important events at Christmas. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings in your answer.

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Christmas Day, on 25th December, is when Christians give cards and
Three Wise Men gave gifts to Jesus. They also give gifts to charity be
gave Jesus as a gift to humanity and so Christians should do the same

Christians go to church on Christmas Eve, 24th December, at midnight. It is the night that Jesus was born in a stable in Bethlehem. Mary and Joseph went to Bethlehem because of a census. Christians sing hymns in praise of Jesus. The following day, Christmas Day, on 25th December, is when Christians celebrate Jesus' birth. They give gifts to each other, like the Three Wise Men gave gifts to Jesus. They also give to the poor. They believe that God gave Jesus as a gift to humanity and so Christians try to be good to their fellow humans.

Christians go to church on Christmas Eve, 24th December, at midnight. The opening prayer at the Catholic Midnight Mass talks about Jesus being born to save the world. It is the night that Jesus was born in a stable in Bethlehem. Mary and Joseph came from Nazareth because of a census. This is described in Luke 2:4–7, followed by hymns in praise of Jesus as the Son of God. The following day, Christmas Day, when Christians give cards and gifts to each other, like the Three Wise Men (see Matthew 2:11, for example). They also give gifts to charity because the birth of Jesus was a gift to humanity and so Christians should do the same to help others.

Yes, it is, because everyone has a story about Easter. It is also a holiday in the sense that it would be a very important festival for Christians. On the other hand, it is also celebrated by people of all faiths in the UK. They all have the means that it is not just for Christians. Some people say that Christmas is not Christmas if it is the winter solstice and so that means it isn't even

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Response 2

I believe that Easter is more important because it signifies hope in resurrection within Christianity. This is explained in the Bible. For example, in Luke 24:6 'He is not here; he has risen.' Jesus was resurrected, showing Christians that eternal life is possible with God's grace, and this is celebrated at Easter. This is more important than Christmas. One reason why Christmas might be considered more important than Easter is because it marks the birth of the Messiah that was prophesied in the Old Testament. It shows God is willing to bridge the gap between himself and humanity created when Adam committed the Original Sin. God became incarnate in Jesus. Without the Son, you would not have the Trinity and its loving relationship between the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Without the birth of the Son, you would have an impersonal God and no need for Father or Holy Spirit.

Band 3, 9/12: This response has two sides with some good analysis and evaluation. The analysis and judgements could have been given in a second paragraph and a conclusion. There is no reference to religion. There is appropriate and detailed use and interpretation of relevant evidence.

Response 3

I believe that Easter is the most important festival for Christians because of the resurrection, a key idea within Christianity. This is explained in the Bible. Luke 24:6 it explains how 'He is not here; he has risen.' Jesus was resurrected, showing Christians that eternal life is possible with God's grace, and this is celebrated at Easter. This is why Easter has to be more important than Christmas. Some might argue that Christmas is more important than Easter because it marks the birth of the Messiah that was prophesied in the Old Testament. It shows God is willing to bridge the gap between himself and humanity created when Adam committed the Original Sin. God became incarnate in Jesus. Without the Son, you would not have the Trinity and its loving relationship between the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Without the birth of the Son, you would have an impersonal God and no need for Father or Holy Spirit. However, the resurrection is the biggest miracle of all and is more important than Jesus just being born. It shows God's power and love for his people.

Another reason why it might be argued that Christmas is more important than Easter is that it is more well-known than Easter and so it is a better opportunity to spread the message of the Gospels. Practically everyone worldwide knows about Christmas and celebrates it with a feast and the giving of gifts. In the UK, Christmas is a national holiday. At Easter, when some people may still work, some shops may still be open and many schools are still played, at Christmas everyone is on holiday. However, just because it is more well-known than Easter does not make it more important. The whole point of Christianity is that Christmas has been forgotten by many people who just see it as an occasion for shopping and consumerism and extensive advertising that happens around Christmas. Easter is more important because it is more authentically Christian.

In conclusion, Easter is more important than Christmas because it celebrates the resurrection of Jesus and a personable God who died on the cross to save us from our sins. This is something celebrated every year. Just because it isn't as well-known as Christmas doesn't mean it isn't more important.

Band 4, 12/12: This is an outstanding response. It has fully developed analysis and evaluation of relevant evidence and information. The analysis and judgements are integrated with logical reasoning. This response is well integrated with logical reasoning and understanding of relevant evidence and information. There is detailed reference to sacred writings. There is extensive, precise and accurate use and interpretation of relevant evidence.

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Section 4: Christian Practices Part 2: The Role of the Church in the Local and Worldwide Community

Exam-style Questions

1. The role of the Church in the local community

Question 1

What is meant by the Church in the Bible?

Select the correct answer.

- A The Body of Christ
- B The building where Christians worship God
- C Where a priest lives
- D A collection of people

Question 2

Name one way in which the Church plays a role in the local community.

Question 3

Explain two different ways in which the Christian Church helps local communities.

Question 4

Explain two ways in which local pastors help communities. Refer to Scripture or sacred tradition.

Question 5

'Christians should not be involved in the local community.' Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

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Section 4: Christian Practices Part 2: The Role of the Church in the Local and Worldwide Community

Exam-style Questions

2. The place of mission, evangelism and Church growth

Question 1

What word describes the spreading of Christian message by preaching publicly?

Select the correct answer.

- A Mission
- B Evangelism
- C Sermon
- D Confession

Question 2

Name one way in which Christian mission is performed.

Question 3

Explain two different ways Christians understand the role of mission in Christianity.

Question 4

Explain two reasons why mission is important for Christians. Refer to Scripture or social teaching.

Question 5

'Evangelism is outdated in today's society.' Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

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Section 4: Christian Practices Part 2: The Role of the Church in the Local and Worldwide Community

Exam-style Questions

3. The importance of the worldwide Church

Question 1

Which of the following is a holy journey in Christianity?

Select the correct answer.

- A Prayer
- B Persecution
- C Pilgrimage
- D Confession

Question 2

Give the name of one Christian charity.

Question 3

Explain two different ways the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) does their work.

Question 4

Explain two ways in which Christians respond to oppression. Refer to Scripture or social teaching.

Question 5

'Christianity should find new ways to encourage Church growth.' Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

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Model Responses

Note: The Christianity Practices section has been split into Worship and Festivals and Local and Worldwide Community so that each topic can be revised in more depth. This has been examined in the same section.

The role of the church in the local and worldwide community

1. The role of the Church in the local community, including food banks and street pastors.
2. The place of mission, evangelism and Church growth.
3. The importance of the worldwide Church including:
 - a. Working for reconciliation
 - b. How Christian churches respond to persecution
 - c. The work of one of the following: Catholic Agency for Overseas Development, Christian Aid, Tearfund.

Below are some original questions with answers. The examiner's comments explain why they get different marks.

1. The role of the Church in the local community

Question 1

What is meant by the Church in the Bible?

Select the correct answer.

- A Body of people who have Christian faith
- B The building where Christians worship God
- C Where a priest lives
- D A collection of priests

The correct answer is A. Body of people who have Christian faith.

Question 2

Name one way in which the Church plays a role in the local community.

Response 1

By being open for people to come and pray.

0/1: This is incorrect and so there is nothing of relevance worth marks. The response is not relevant.

Response 2

By having food banks.

1/1: This answer has one correct point. Other correct points could be made.

Question 3

Explain two different ways in which the Christian Church helps local communities.

Response 1

One way is by having street pastors to stop gangs.

1/4: This response gives only one point.

Response 2

One way is by having street pastors. They first started in London and now walk around neighbourhoods in most cities to try to stop crime and drugs. They are just Christians who want to help communities and don't have any special powers.

2/4: This response gives one relevant point with development. There is no contrast or comparison.

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Response 3

One way is by having street pastors. They first started in London and now walk around neighbourhoods in most cities to try to stop crime and antisocial behaviour. They are just Christians who want to help communities for free and on their own time. Nowadays they are trained in dealing with people and tricky situations, stopping people from behaving badly, Christians might help those who are struggling by having food banks. For example, the Oasis Project does this. The Oasis Project is a charity whereas the street pastors are volunteers. This is another difference.

4/4: This is a full and accurate answer. The response explains the contrast well.

Question 4

Explain two ways in which local pastors help communities. Refer to Scripture or social teaching.

Response 1

Street pastors help communities by walking around and trying to stop crime and antisocial behaviour. They also help local communities by giving out free Bibles.

1/6: This response explains one way but very briefly.

Response 2

The first street pastors were in London, and they helped local communities with gang culture and lots of knife crime. They would walk around the streets to try to stop people who had knives. It was quite successful and so they decided to have them in other cities. They started to do other things, such as stopping anti-social behaviour by talking to those people and trying to make them become good neighbours towards each other. It is so successful that it is now worldwide because they are encouraged to do good deeds, just like Jesus did. James 2:17: 'Faith by itself, if it is not accompanied by action, is dead.'

4/6: This is a very good response explaining two ways in which street pastors help communities. It includes reference to sacred writing or some other source of Christian belief and teaching.

Response 3

The first street pastors were in London, and they helped local communities with gang culture and lots of knife crime. They would walk around the streets to try to stop people who had knives. Then they decided to have them in other cities. They started to do other things, such as stopping anti-social behaviour by talking to those people and trying to make them become good neighbours towards each other. They would walk around the streets to try to stop people who had knives. It is so successful that it is now worldwide because they are encouraged to do good deeds, just like Jesus did. James 2:17: 'Faith by itself, if it is not accompanied by action, is dead.'

6/6: This answer is full, correct and detailed. There is a relevant, named and dated reference.

Question 5

'Christians should not be involved in the local community.' Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a balanced conclusion

Response 1

Some may argue that Christians should not be involved in the local community because it is the police that tries to stop gangs and knife crime. Christians can make matters worse if the gangs don't like Christians. On the other hand, Christians can help the gangs in a calm way which the police might not do.

Band 2, 4/12: This response is limited but does include more than one side to the issue. It is placed into band 2 but the lower end. There is limited knowledge of religious teaching and the sides/points made. There is a relevant, named and dated reference.

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Response 2

Some argue that Christians should get involved in the local community. Some communities might have a street pastor that makes them feel safe when they see who show anti-social behaviour. Street pastors have been successful because there are now street pastors all over the world. Street Pastors trains many volunteers on how to deal with anti-social behaviour and deal with people in a gang. This is probably something that Jesus would agree with by helping people and trying to teach people to avoid sinning. However, some argue that it is not the job of Christians to keep the streets safe but the police.

Band 2, 7/12: This response does include more than one side to the argument. This means that it can go into band 3 but only just. There is real development. This response includes points of view with logical chains of reasoning that draw on knowledge and understanding and information. There is limited use of religious material but some reference to sacred writings.

Response 3

Some argue that Christians should get involved in the local community. Some communities might have a street pastor that makes them feel safe when they see who show anti-social behaviour. Street pastors have been successful because there are now street pastors all over the world. Street Pastors trains many volunteers on how to deal with anti-social behaviour and deal with people in a gang. This is probably something that Jesus would agree with by helping people and trying to teach people to avoid sinning. However, some argue that it is not the job of Christians to keep the streets safe but the police. They believe that religion should not get involved in the public sphere but stay in the private sphere. Police are neutral and more effective at reducing crime. However, I think it is a good idea for Christians to get involved in the local community. They have a better way of approaching people in order to reduce crime.

Another way in which Christians get involved in local communities is through food banks. For example, The Trussell Trust food banks are run by Christians who help people in the UK who are on the brink of starvation. They follow the Christian principle of helping those in need. For example, in the Bible there is the parable of the sheep and the goats in Matthew 25:31–46 that talks about helping those who are starving with food. This is a motivation that if they do this they will be rewarded with heaven. This is a motivation that people who are not religious do not have. This is why it is good that Christians help local communities in this way. However, it is not just Christians that help people through food banks. There are many people who want to help people who are in need who are motivated by wanting a reward. There are also people from other religions who help, such as Sikhs. However, helping those in need is a key idea in Christianity. This is why for Christians to run something like food banks for local communities is a good idea. Christians should get involved in local communities.

In conclusion, Christians should get involved in local communities to help people in need because it is something they are good at, and it has good results. Some argue to do this as well, but definitely Christians should.

Band 4, 12/12: This is a high-quality response. It has fully developed analysis and evaluation included that relates to the other. This response is well integrated with logical chains of reasoning that draw on knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. There is detailed use of religious material and reference to sacred writings. There is extensive, precise and accurate use of religious language.

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2. The place of mission, evangelism and Church growth

Question 1

What word describes the spreading of Christian message by preaching publicly?

Select the correct answer.

- A Mission
- B Evangelism
- C Sermon
- D Confession

The correct answer is B. Evangelism

Question 2

Name one way in which Christian mission is performed.

Response 1

By going to church.

0/1: This is incorrect and so there is no

Response 2

By helping the poor.

1/1: This answer has one correct point. Other correct

Question 3

Explain two different ways Christians understand the role of mission in Christianity

Response 1

Mission is where Christians send the word out to try to get people to believe in Jesus. This means that Christians might become missionaries and go off to other countries to set up a church. They might also set up medical places there where people can go to get help. Schools attached to the church.

2/4: This response makes a relevant point.

Response 2

The mission might mean that Christians try to convert other people to Christianity. They believe that they should spread the message of Jesus to everyone in the world. They even try to convert people of other faiths because these faiths don't see Jesus as the son of God. So, missionaries can have a big impact in non-Christian countries by trying to convert people. Missionaries are Christians who practise the mission and go to countries where there are many non-Christians to make them become Christians. In contrast, missionaries might also help to educate people in poor countries.

3/4: This response makes two relevant points. The second point (that the mission is to help the poor) needs more detail.

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Response 3

Christians understand the mission to be a Christian's duty to spread the message of Christianity, which is important because Christians believe this will help save the souls of those who do not know about Christianity and convert. For example, in previous centuries some Christians would be missionaries spreading Jesus's teachings to countries that hadn't heard of Jesus or Christianity, such as countries in Africa. Missionaries also help the poor and oppressed by giving them support in their situation. Christians believe humans are made in God's image and so by helping fellow humans, Christians are following Jesus's teachings, which is also something that Jesus taught, to love thy neighbour.

4/4: This answer is full, correct and detailed. It explains the mission and how it is important for Christians.

The contrast between spreading the message of the gospels as opposed to helping the poor and oppressed is not mentioned.

Question 4

Explain two reasons why mission is important for Christians. Refer to Scripture or sacred writings where appropriate.

Response 1

Mission is where Christians send the word out to try to get people to become Christians. Missionaries go off travelling and go to a country and set up a church and schools in places where people can go as well as schools attached to the church. They also have a Bible in town centres to try to get people more interested in Jesus and Christianity. They hope that some people might hear this and come to church.

2/5: This response makes some relevant points, but it does not explain how mission is important for Christians. There is a lack of development.

There is a lack of reference to sacred writings or Scripture.

Response 2

The mission for Christians is important because it is how they convert people to Christianity. Christians believe that they should spread the message of Christianity over the world. They should even try to convert people of other faiths because Jesus was the Son of God. So, missionaries can have a big impact on converting them. Missionaries are Christians who practise the mission of Jesus over the world to make them become Christian. At the same time, missionaries also help the poor and educate them. They follow what Jesus taught, 'to love thy neighbour' and 'to follow the way and the truth and the life' in John.

4/6: This response makes some relevant points and attempts to explain how mission is important for Christians. There is also a reference to sacred writing.

There is a lack of development.

Response 3

Christians understand the mission to be a Christian's duty to spread the message of Christianity, which is important because Christians believe this will help save the souls of those who do not know about Christianity and convert. Jesus said, 'to follow the way and the truth and the life' in John 14:6 and Christians believe everyone should follow Jesus's advice to make believers of all nations (Matthew 28:19) because, by spreading the message of the Gospels and Jesus's teachings, Christians can help the souls of those who do not yet know about Christianity and convert them. In previous centuries some Christians would be missionaries spreading Jesus's teachings to countries that hadn't heard of Jesus or Christianity, such as countries in Africa. Missionaries also help the poor and oppressed by giving them hope and faith as well as education and healthcare, which is part of carrying on actions that Jesus taught, which is therefore, important because it is a way of following in Jesus's footsteps.

6/6: This answer is full, correct and detailed. It explains the mission and how it is important for Christians.

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Question 5

'Evangelism is outdated in today's society.' Evaluate this statement.
In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

Response 1

Evangelism is not outdated today because there are lots of people who believe in God. There are lots of Christians who take the Bible literally still. In America, people go against science and believe that God created the world. Therefore, evangelism is not outdated in today's society.

On the other hand, evangelism is outdated today because more and more people believe in science instead of evangelism. More and more people think the Bible is wrong because science explains things better.

In conclusion, evangelism is outdated in today's society.

Band 0, This response is incorrect. It has misunderstood evangelism by not referring to Christian teaching and so no relevant points are made. No

Response 2

Evangelism is outdated in today's society because nobody takes notice of it. Christians try to convert people to Christianity, but if they are atheist, they won't believe in Christianity anyway. Jesus lived a long time ago and his message is old. This is what most people think. On the other hand, Christians should respect what they believe. If they believe that they are trying to save people's souls, then they should continue on trying to spread the gospels. Also, it's not outdated because lots of people still believe in God.

Band 2, 5/12: This response is limited but does include more than one side to the issue. It is limited into band 2, but there is limited knowledge of religious teaching with little development. There is

Response 3

One reason why Christians might think evangelism is not outdated in today's society is that there are so many people that need to hear about Jesus. This is because there are many people who are not Christians today. People are atheist or they may believe in another religion. They need to hear about Jesus and then they will become Christian. They have wanted for people, to join in a loving relationship with God, explain the Bible to them. They would also refer to Jesus's advice to make believers of all nations. However, many of these people have heard about Jesus. They may even go to church at school but decided not to stay or become Christian. This is because there is a different religion in today's society. Christians should respect this and not try to convert them. It probably won't work in today's society anyway. So, evangelism is outdated.

Evangelism is not only about spreading the gospel to people who are not Christians, but also to people who believe that they can spread God's word by living a good Christian life. They follow in Jesus's footsteps. This might be by caring for the sick or elderly or for the poor. Jesus advised people to do so that they could go to heaven, in Matthew 5:42. People are good and might want to become Christian themselves. However, not all Christians do the good things. To say that only Christians do good things is wrong. People who are not Christian and do good deeds, not because they want to go to heaven but because it is a good thing to do. This is another reason why evangelism is outdated because it assumes that only Christians can do good deeds, which is not true.

In conclusion, evangelism is outdated. Most people have heard the message of Jesus and have chosen not to be Christian. Christians should respect this and not try to convert them. Even evangelism as doing good deeds is out of date because not just Christians do good deeds.

Band 4, 12/12: This is an outstanding response. It has fully developed analysis and evaluation of the statement. It includes points that relate to each other. This response is well-argued with logical chains of reasoning supported by knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. It refers to Christian teaching and religion with reference to sacred writings. There is extensive, precise

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3. The importance of the worldwide Church

Question 1

Which of the following is a holy journey in Christianity?

Select the correct answer.

- A Prayer
- B Persecution
- C Pilgrimage
- D Confession

The correct answer is C. Pilgrimage

Question 2

Give the name of one Christian charity.

Response 1

Oxfam

0/1: This is incorrect and so there is no

Response 2

Christian Aid

1/1: This answer has one correct point. Other correct re

Question 3

Explain two different ways the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) does their work.

Response 1

CAFOD and Christian Aid are both Christian.

1/4: This response makes a relevant point but there is no development. The rele

Response 2

CAFOD and Christian Aid both help people in poorer countries in Africa and the East. They both aim to end poverty. Christian Aid has a slogan: 'we believe in life before death'. CAFOD makes similar claims about all people being able to have their 'goods should be in abundance for all in like manner'.

2/4: This response makes a relevant point. Unfortunately, they have no

Response 3

Christian Aid is an organisation set up by 41 church denominations in the UK. They have a slogan: 'we believe in life before death'. It was set up to help people in need and does similar work around the world today. CAFOD, on the other hand, is Catholic. Its focus is on helping to fight poverty and oppression around the world.

4/4: This answer is full, correct and detailed. There are two clear ways in wh

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Question 4

Explain two ways in which Christians respond to oppression. Refer to Scripture or some other source of Christian teaching.

Response 1

Christians accept persecution because Jesus was persecuted. In 2 Timothy it says 'everyone who wants to live a godly life in Christ Jesus will be persecuted'.

3/5: This response explains one way, very briefly, but does give a reference for Christian teaching.

Response 2

Christians may see persecution as a challenge to their faith. Jesus was persecuted and so as followers of Jesus, they should also keep their faith when persecuted. They believe that the reward of their faith will be when they die. Another way in which Christians may respond to persecution, if they are persecuted themselves, is by going to help those Christians who are persecuted. For example, they could raise money to help them out.

4/6: This is a very good response with two ways in which Christians respond to persecution in detail. There is no reference to Christian scripture or some other source of Christian teaching.

Response 3

Christians may see persecution as a challenge to their faith. Jesus was persecuted and so as followers of Jesus, they should also keep their faith when persecuted. In 2 Timothy it says that 'everyone who wants to live a godly life in Christ Jesus will be persecuted'. They believe that the reward of their faith will be when they die in heaven. Another way in which Christians may respond to persecution if they are persecuted themselves, is by going to help those Christians who are persecuted. For example, they could smuggle Bibles into a country like Russia. The Barnabas Fund sends Bibles to Christians in other countries.

6/6: This answer is full, correct and detailed. There is a reference to Christian scripture.

Question 5

'Christianity should find new ways to encourage Church growth.' Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give developed arguments to support this statement
- give developed arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion

Response 1

I believe that Christians should find new ways to encourage Church growth because the old ways are not working. There are less and less people going to church so maybe they don't need to go to church to be a Christian, so maybe those other ways would work. In conclusion, Christians should not find new ways to encourage Church growth because there are still lots of Christians around.

Band 2, 4/12: This response is very limited. A point of view is stated but with very little justification. There is limited use of religious language. This means the response is not well justified.

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Response 2

Christianity should find new ways to encourage its growth because it is outdated. Christians used to go to church on Sundays but there are not many going to church. They might think that there are better things to do on Sundays. The Church could encourage church attendance by having different days for church. Some churches do this, and this is how the church has grown again. They might say that it is not about going to church. A Christian is just someone who believes and reads the Bible. They can do this at home.

In conclusion, Christians should find new ways to encourage Church attendance as people are becoming atheist.

Band 3, 7/12: This response has some development. There is a reasoned conclusion, although the alternative view could be developed a little further. There are some points made in the most part. The conclusion does not follow from what has been said previously, although this is minimal.

Response 3

One of the most important principles of the Christian Church is mission. Christians should try to spread the gospel and, as Jesus said in Matthew 28:19, 'Go and make disciples of all nations'. It seems that the old ways of doing this was going to church. The problem is that many Christians have stopped going to church and especially since Covid. Only 81% of the original people who went to church are going again after Covid. This means that they do need new ways of encouraging people to go to church. However, going to church is not the only way to show you are a Christian. You can worship at home by praying or by reading the Bible. There are probably many people who don't go to church anymore but still have faith. They may say the Lord's prayer that Jesus taught his disciples ((Matthew 6:9-13). This means that they should find new ways to encourage people to become Christian.

However, the Church, for example the Catholic Church, would probably not encourage Christians because being Christian means belonging to the Church and you feel you belong. At church, Christians are reminded about Jesus and how to understand passages from the Bible which they can't do at home. The Church is trying new ways to encourage Catholics to come to church. For example, the Church has the New Evangelization. This is where those who have been baptised but have left the Church are told about the Gospel again. However, not all Catholics would agree. They would say that there is no need to find new ways because Christianity is the way of the world. For example, there are now 1.1 billion Catholics compared to 1910. They would also argue that if you find new ways, you will change the faith. The needs to stay the same for it to attract people who want something for ever. There is no point or reason in finding new ways.

In conclusion, there is no need to find new ways to encourage Church attendance for many Catholics and other Christians all around the world. There are many people who choose not to go to church but they still believe the same things as Christians who go to church, so there is no need to try to get them to change.

Band 4, 12/12: This is a well-argued response. The points follow logically and are supported by judgement and knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and considerations of different points of related views. Language is used precisely and clearly. There are clear references made to relevant points.

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