Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

people hold religious beliefs, e.g. in God or prayer; but do not regularly attend or belong to a religious institution (Grace Davie, on Britain)

2.2

$7.9 \times 0.24 \approx$ **1.9** billion; "unaffiliated" means no religious identity, not no belief; many unaffiliated people believe in God or a higher power, or practise some rituals

2.3

a young population: more people at the age of having children; higher average birth rates in many Muslim-majority countries; fewer people leaving Islam than leaving some other religions (low net switching); so growth is mainly demographic, not mainly conversion

2.4

1960s: Berger expected religion to decline with modernization; by 1999 he argued the world was "as furiously religious as it ever was"; evidence: growth of evangelical and Pentecostal Christianity and of Islam in many regions; Western Europe as the exception; evaluation: data show growth of the unaffiliated in some countries, so both trends exist; a judgement

3.1

Mark with the markbands: [13-15] clearly focused on the question, accurate knowledge of at least three traditions, the four concepts applied, different views and sources evaluated, well-developed critical analysis, different perspectives evaluated, a reasoned conclusion; [10-12] focused, mostly accurate knowledge, analysis with some evaluation; [7-9] some focus, relevant knowledge, mostly narrative or description with limited analysis; [4-6] little focus, limited knowledge, mostly narrative; [1-3] little understanding of the question. Points that may be included: explains secularization and the claim; data: share of the unaffiliated grew, mainly by switching in Christian-majority countries; Western Europe: falling attendance; "believing without belonging"; against: Muslim and Christian populations grow in Africa and Asia; Pentecostal growth; Berger's desecularization; believing, belonging and behaving measured separately; examples from three traditions or regions; limits of the data: definitions and surveys; a reasoned conclusion

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