

AUGUST, 2021
EBS 138
RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE OF HUMANKIND
2 HOURS

Candidate's Index Number:
Signature:

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED)
FIRST YEAR, END-OF-SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JULY/AUGUST, 2021

AUGUST 5, 2021 RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE OF HUMANKIND 2:00 PM – 2:30 PM

This paper consists of two sections, A and B. Answer ALL the questions in Section A and TWO questions from Section B. Section A will be collected after the first 30 minutes.

SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in this Section.

For items 1 to 17, each stem is followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best option.

1. Which among the following is **not** one of the main reasons that account for the difficulty in defining 'religion'?
 - A. Religion as both empirical and non-empirical aspects.
 - B. Scholars from different disciplines have define religion.
 - C. The founders of the various religions did not define what religion actually is.
 - D. There is a variety in humankind's religions.
2. What is the subject matter of the study of religion?
 - A. Jesus Christ, Holy Spirit, and God the Father.
 - B. Observable and tangible aspects of religion.
 - C. The definitions of the term 'religion.'
 - D. The theories about the origin of religion by the scholars.
3. "Religion is a set of symbolic forms and acts which relate humans to the ultimate conditions of their existence." This type of definition can **best** be described as a

4. All the following can be said to be characteristics of ID, **except**, it.....
 - A. is filled with energy reaching it from the instincts.
 - B. is the darkest and inaccessible part of the human personality.
 - C. operates on the pleasure principle.
 - D. operates on the reality principle.

5. Who proposed the principle of epoche and eidetic intuition in doing phenomenological study of religion?
 - A. Bertrand Russell.
 - B. Edmund Husserl.
 - C. Geoffrey Parrinder.
 - D. Rudolf Otto.

6. The **major** aim of the phenomenological approach in the study of religion is to
 - A. help the student of religion to effectively apply methodological agnosticism.
 - B. make the student of religion critical.
 - C. properly use the principle of epoche and eidetic intuition to study religion.
 - D. study the observable aspect of religion and draw out their meanings so as to understand religion.

7. All the following are the reasons why people will like to express their religious experience, **except** that their experience
 - A. creates the edge for it to be communicated.
 - B. has a propagandistic drive.
 - C. is by nature explosive.
 - D. is subjective and phenomenological.

8. A religious experience is said to be 'pseudo' when the object of the experience is
 - A. finite.
 - B. genuine.
 - C. infinite.
 - D. tremendum, mysterium et fascinans.

9. A residual effect of the feeling of *tremendum* is
 - A. creature consciousness
 - B. fantasy
 - C. mysticism
 - D. religious experience

10. The ultimate goal of mysticism is
 - A. meditation with the divine.
 - B. a union with a divine.
 - C. suspending in the air after proper recitation of incantation.
 - D. abstaining from and adhering to self-denial, sexual rules for a while.

11. The dimension of religion which is the intellectual explanation and articulation of faith or rituals of a religion is called
- doctrinal dimensions.
 - experiential dimensions.
 - mystical dimensions.
 - social dimensions.
12. The type of myth that attempts to answer issues about the origin of rituals, customs, taboos and other social practices is called
- aetiological myth.
 - cosmological myth.
 - eschatological myth.
 - historical myth.
13. Religion uses both to alleviate stress situation of people.
- moral explanations and practical solutions
 - natural and theological solutions
 - practical solutions and rational explanations
 - psychological and theological solutions
14. Values that make us take into account the human element when we interact with other human beings are referred to as
- beliefs and practices
 - community values.
 - human values.
 - moral values
15. Which among the following is an example of terminal values?
- Ambition.
 - Happiness.
 - Honesty.
 - Sincerity.
16. Which among the following is **not** a characteristic of values?
- Our actions point to what we really value.
 - Our values give us our perception of the world.
 - Values are personal.
 - Values do not change as experiences change.
17. Which among the following is **not** a positive human value?
- Altruism.
 - Hard work.
 - Team work.
 - Voracity.

For items 18 to 20 are statements followed by True and False options. Read each statement carefully and indicate whether it is TRUE or FALSE by circling the letter of the correct option.

18. A religious inclusivist is the one who rejects all religious claims
 - A. False
 - B. True

19. The ghost theory holds that ancestor worship is the basis of the origin of religion. In that sense, we can say that adherents of African traditional religion also worship their ancestors.
 - A. False
 - B. True

20. There is a correlation between a society's religious behaviour and its level scientific development.
 - A. False
 - B. True