

AUGUST 2022
EBS 138
RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE
OF HUMANKIND
30 MINUTES

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, SECOND SEMESTER MID SEMESTER QUIZ, AUGUST 2022

AUGUST 1, 2022 RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE OF HUMANKIND 12:00 PM – 12:30 PM

Answer ALL the questions.
[20 MARKS]

Items 1 to 20 is followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best option.

1. The phenomenological approach to the study of religion is grounded on the philosophical teachings of
A. Edmund Hursstel.
B. Mircea Eliade
C. Ninian Smart.
D. William James.
2. Choose from the options below the one that **best** explains the phenomenological principle of eidetic vision.
A. It bids researchers to identify with the emotions of the believer.
B. It calls for an investigation of the essential elements of religion.
C. It deals with the subjectivity of the student of religion
D. It is the temporary suspension of judgement on the phenomenon under inv.
3. What benefit does empathetic neutrality offer to the scientific study of religion?
A. It enables the student to feel like the believer and understand the religion as the believer would.
B. It justifies the study of religion
C. It makes the student the same as the believer
D. It makes the study of religion culturally relevant.
4. Which of the following feelings or emotions fall under the term “tremendum” according to Rudolf Otto’s description of numinous encounter?
A. A sense of creature-consciousness and powerlessness.
B. Being in the presence of something beyond one’s comprehension.
C. Captivating attraction or enchantment.
D. Feeling in the presence of the *Wholly Other*.

5. The Latin word "numen" from which the concept of numinous is derived simply means
 A. mysterium.
 B. spirit.
 C. ultimate reality.
 D. Wholly Other.

6. Select from the alternatives lettered A-D below the one that constitutes a factor of differentiation among believers of a religious community.
 A. Academic achievement.
 B. Economic influence.
 C. Intelligent Quotient Level.
 D. Sex and Gender.

7. The Tripitaka of Buddhism includes all the following writing **except**
 A. Bhagavat Pitaka.
 B. Bhidharma Pitaka.
 C. Sutra Pitaka.
 D. Vinaya Pitaka.

8. The situation whereby a smaller group comes out from a bigger one as a genuine attempt to recapture what some members feel to be the original spirituality in the religious community is termed as
 A. new religious movement.
 B. reformation.
 C. religious expansion.
 D. schism.

9. In the academic study of religion, symbols are treated as endeictic mode of expression because they are
 A. direct representations requiring no interpretation.
 B. ends in themselves.
 C. idols and relics of idolatry.
 D. indirect representations pointing to things other than themselves.

10. Give the term used for the community of believers in the Christian tradition.
 A. Ecclesia.
 B. Ummah.
 C. Salem.
 D. Shamgha.

11. Religious experience is also referred to as 'the experience of the numinous' because
 A. it brings about harmony between the human and the divine.
 B. it involves a human agent.
 C. it is always an encounter with something objective and not finite.
 D. it is inexplicable.

12. The main forms of practical expression of religious experience are found in
 A. Ecstatic dance.
 B. Healing and hospitality.
 C. Myths and scriptures.
 D. Worship and service.

13. The collective relationship between devotees on one hand and the numinous being on the other hand in religious community refers to
- communion fellowship.
 - fellowship of saints.
 - horizontal fellowship.
 - vertical fellowship.
14. The act of sharing of material and spiritual resources among believers within and across continents can be termed as
- communion fellowship.
 - fellowship of saints.
 - horizontal fellowship.
 - vertical fellowship.
15. Identify from the options below the one which **does not** constitute a mode of religious experience.
- Dreaming.
 - Observing nature or historical event.
 - Reading a sacred text.
 - Rites of passage.
16. The following features are common to both genuine religious experience and pseudo religions **except**
- Community.
 - Commitment.
 - Economic liberations.
 - Mysticism.
17. Which of the following is at the foundation of all religious faiths or traditions in the world?
- Academic enquiries.
 - Creation of humans.
 - Philosophical speculations.
 - Religious experience.
18. The sacred story about the Golden Stool of the Ashanti people of Ghana can be treated as
- Aetiological myth.
 - Cosmogenic myth.
 - Eschatological myth.
 - Historical myth.
19. The assertion that religious experience is *sui generis* implies that the kind of feeling involved
- can be reduced to simple terms.
 - cannot be rationally defined.
 - is not of its own kind.
 - neither absolute nor subjective.
20. Which of the following **best** explains the concept of 'dogma'?
- A coherent systematic formulation of religious beliefs.
 - A definitive authoritative tenet or orders of a religious group.
 - A text that contains the biography of the founder of the religion.
 - The constitution of the religious group.