

OCTOBER 2023
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, SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2023
3RD OCTOBER 2023 RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE OF HUMANKIND 3:00 PM – 3:30 PM

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

SECTION A
(20 MARKS)

Answer ALL the questions in this Section.

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

1. The major strength of a moral definition of religion is that it
 - A. creates the avenue for many phenomena to be regarded as religion.
 - B. encourages people to have good conduct.
 - C. recognises God as a moral being.
 - D. recognises morality as a major component of all religions.
2. The definitions of religion by Karl Marx and Emile Durkheim can best be evaluated as definitions.
 - A. feminist
 - B. functional
 - C. postmodern
 - D. substantive
3. The giving of humanitarian assistance to afflicted or less privileged people in the community can best be classified under the characteristics of religion.
 - A. code
 - B. commission
 - C. creed
 - D. cult

4. Which of the following scholars conceptualises religion as the escapist route for psychological comfort?
 - A. Bertrand Russell
 - B. Friedrich Schleiermacher
 - C. Rudolf Otto
 - D. Sigmund Freud

5. The place of worship (i.e., temple or shrine) of religion constitutes which dimension of religion?
 - A. Doctrinal
 - B. Experiential
 - C. Material
 - D. Social

6. The theory which holds that animate and inanimate objects have souls is termed as
 - A. animalism.
 - B. animation.
 - C. animatism.
 - D. animism.

7. The **major** aim of the phenomenological approach in the study of religion is
 - A. discovering the observable aspects of religion and drawing out their meanings to understand the religion.
 - B. making the student of religion critical.
 - C. to help the student of religion to effectively apply the methodological agnosticism very well.
 - D. to properly use the principles of *epoché* and *eidetic* intuition efficiently to study religion without difficulties.

8. All of the following are ways of doing a scientific study of religion **except**
 - A. being objective.
 - B. doing value judgment.
 - C. the collection of empirical facts.
 - D. verifying facts.

9. What is the common position of anthropological theorists of the origin of religion?
 - A. Modern humans do not make inferences from natural phenomena.
 - B. Only modern humans are rational.
 - C. Primitive humans were irrational.
 - D. Primitive humans were rational.

10. Choose the classical theorists of religion who argues that the origin of religion should be located in the initial worship of elevated father figure in the form of a totem in prehistoric times.
 - A. Durkheim
 - B. Freud
 - C. Spencer
 - D. Tylor

11. Which of the following is at the foundation of all religious faiths or traditions in the world?
 - A. Academic enquiries
 - B. Creation of humans
 - C. Philosophical speculations
 - D. Religious experience

12. The act of sharing material and spiritual resources among believers within and across continents can be termed as
- communion fellowship.
 - fellowship of saints.
 - horizontal fellowship.
 - vertical fellowship.
13. Which of the following feelings or emotions falls under the term “tremendum” according to Rodulf Otto’s description of numinous encounter?
- A sense of creature-consciousness and powerlessness.
 - Being in the presence of something beyond one’s comprehension.
 - Captivating attraction or enchantment.
 - Feeling in the presence of the *Wholly Other*.
14. Which of the following are the three areas of concern of the intellectual expression of religious experience?
- Philosophy, Theology, and Psychology.
 - Psychology, Anthropology, and Sociology.
 - Sociology, Culture, and Anthropology.
 - Theology, Anthropology, and Cosmology.
15. The scientist of religion classifies the indigenous stories of Okomfo Anokye, Agya Ahor and Togbe Tsali as myth.
- aetiological
 - cosmogenic
 - eschatological
 - historical
16. 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.
17. Religion has been vilified as an impediment to the growth and development of society and realisation of human potentials for all the following reasons **except** that religion is
- employed to enslave the hearts and minds of people.
 - often used to create and justify conflicts in the community.
 - used to explain all happenings in life of people.
 - used to legitimatise exploitation of vulnerable people.
18. What is the main underlying assumption of religious pluralism as against religious inclusivism?
- All religions are right because it helps an individual to find meaning in life.
 - Islam is one of the paths to salvation, but non-Muslims can be saved if they live their lives in accordance with the Islamic path.
 - One religion is the only pathway to redemption or salvation.
 - There is diversity inherent among religious practices across the world.

19. The act of accepting or sanctioning a belief system without subjecting it to critical scrutiny is referred to as religious
- A. commitment.
 - B. fanaticism.
 - C. fidelity.
 - D. piousness.
20. Which of the following **cannot** be judged as mechanism for enhancing religious tolerance?
- A. A policy document separating religion and state.
 - B. Exemplary practices of enlightened religious leaders.
 - C. Interfaith dialogue
 - D. The academic study of religion and theology.