

QUESTION 1 (15 marks)

Fill in the missing words. Use the words and phrases given in the box.

Jesus was raised in **NAZARETH** and his life was mostly ordinary growing up. Jesus was thirty-three when he started his **MISSION** of preaching and healing.

In 325 AD the **COUNCIL OF NICAEA** tried to give the early Christians clear guidance to understand the mystery of Jesus and the nature of God.

Jesus is the human being in whom we encounter **GOD**. Christians believe in God as **THREE PERSONS** united in One Being.

There are four **GOSPELS**. The writers of them are **MATTHEW**, Mark, **LUKE** and **JOHN**. These men are known as **EVANGELISTS**, meaning “bringers of good news”.

The word Gospel means **GOOD NEWS**. The gospels are different account of how early followers of Jesus experienced and understood Jesus’ life.

The writer Matthew saw Jesus as **TEACHER WITH AUTHORITY**.

Mark saw Jesus as **THE SUFFERING MESSIAH OR ANOINTED ONE**.

Luke saw Jesus as **A FRIEND OF THE FRIENDLESS**.

And John saw Jesus as **THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD**.

(15x1)

QUESTION 2 (15 marks)

- (a) What is a sacrament? (2)
A sacrament is a symbolic action (sign) that makes present the reality it points to. It is an outward sign of an inward grace, a sharing in the life of God.

- (b) Study the pictures of the following sacraments and write down the name and the meaning of any **FOUR** of these in the space provided. An example is given. (4x2)



Baptism: The sacrament by which we become Christians, children of God, and members of the Church



Confirmation: **The sacrament by which we receive the Holy Spirit to make us strong and perfect Christians**



Eucharist: **The sacrament by which we receive the Body and Blood of the Risen Christ under the appearance of bread and wine, given to nourish us on our life’s journey.**



Reconciliation (Penance): **The Sacrament by which sins committed after Baptism are forgiven.**



Anointing of the Sick: **Which, in dangerous illness, and in preparation for death, comforts the person, remits sin, and restores health if God will it.**



Holy Orders: **By which bishops, priests and deacons receive power and grace to perform their sacred duties.**



Matrimony: **The sacrament of Christian marriage.**

- (c) Choose the correct answer and write it down. (1x3)

Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Orders are received **once only**.
 Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist are sacraments of **initiation**.
 One of the Sacraments of Calling is **Matrimony**.

- (d) Write a sentence describing how a Christian can be a sacrament of Jesus. (2)
A Christian can become a sacrament of Jesus by following Jesus, and by living in a way that shows they are made in the image of God, and by loving God and neighbour, and exercising care for the whole of creation.

QUESTION 3 (15 marks)

- b) Associate the following symbols with the relevant religions: African Tradition, Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism. (1x5)

	Hinduism
	African Traditional Religion/s
	Judaism
	Christianity
	Islam

- b) Choose one religious community from those alongside and write a paragraph on some interesting facts about it, for example – their idea of God, their place of worship, their sacred writings, their festivals, their founder.

Learners should provide 5 (or more) accurate items of information. Each correct item receives 2 marks up to a total of 10. In this question, a learner may choose to present a religion they feel they know enough about, or a religion that they and their family practice. This means that information about the religion may go beyond what is mentioned in Lifebound – and may show personal experience and understanding of their family's religious practice.

(5x2)

HINDUISM

Some points you can expect to see about **Hinduism** (Sanatana Dharma or 'eternal way') are:

- One or more names for God / Gods – Brahman; Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva; Krishna; Lakshmi, Hanuman, Ganesh. (While a little more complex than this you might think of two main 'households' of Gods – one associated with Vishnu; one with Shiva.)
- Family prayer / worship practice (puja) at home: removal of shoes, washing of self and images (murti – an image of a God), lamp, incense, gift of flowers or fruit / food placed in front of murti...
- Worship at mandir (temple) – with similar elements to worship at home...
- A scriptural collection – Vedas; scriptures such as the Upanishads or Bhagavad Gita...
- Aim of religious life is moksa (liberation) from the cycle of birth-death-rebirth; can be achieved in range of ways usually written as: right devotion (bhakti), right knowledge, right action, and meditation.
- Sometimes a commitment to kindness and non-violence towards people, creatures, the earth can be emphasised.
- Some festivals: Diwali (festival of lights – with a symbolism concerning the overcoming of evil by good); Navaratri (honours Durga, wife of Shiva).

See also: 'Features of Hinduism', Lifebound, Grade 6 Teacher Handbook, pg. 227.

AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION(S)

Some points you can expect to see about **African Traditional Religion/s** are:

- A name for God – from one of the African languages: Modimo, Ramasedi, Unkulunkulu / Umbelinqangi, Raluvhimba / Mudzimu, Xikwembu, Qamata
- The family follows the religious belief and practice of its ancestors. Ancestors are respected / venerated / remembered. In rituals they are addressed by (clan) name. Snuff is taken. And home-brewed beer is poured out onto the ground to remember them.
- Rituals may take place in the cattle kraal. Sometimes a cow will be killed. But offerings of snuff and beer can be placed in wooded areas – for example under a small overhang of rock in a quiet, secluded space, or on a mountainside.
- Apart from the cattle kraal, another sacred place in the homestead is where the mother keeps her clay pots.
- The family gets together for an important occasion – e.g. a birth or a death, or because a decision needs to be made, or because someone is setting off on a journey. Or because the ancestors need to be told about something.
- In some communities the first fruits ceremony is celebrated.
- African traditional religious practices are passed down in the family through oral tradition.

See also: 'Features of African Tradition', Lifebound, Grade 6 Teacher Handbook, pg. 230.

JUDAISM

Some points you can expect to see about **Judaism** are:

- Belief in one God / Shema: 'Hear O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is One' – together with '...you shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your might.'
- Scriptures or TANAK: Law, Prophets, Writings
- Asked to love God – and neighbour; and to be holy as God is holy; this is done by sanctifying the everyday by observing the Law.
- Significant figures: Abraham (Jews are children of Abraham), Moses (greatest prophet and one entrusted to bring 10 commandments to the people)...
- Festivals: Rosh Hashanah (New Year & celebration of God as Creator of the world); Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement – a day of prayer and contrition for wrongs against neighbour and God); Passover / Pesach (family / community meal with the story [Haggadah] remembering liberation from slavery in Egypt)
- Worship in a synagogue – a building that can be used for reading and teaching and a range of community occasions; no images in the synagogue; a reading table; the Holy Ark where the Torah scrolls are kept
- Way of life includes keeping the Sabbath and observing dietary laws (kosher food)

See also: 'Features of Judaism', Lifebound, Grade 6 Teacher Handbook, pg. 225.

CHRISTIANITY

Some points you can expect to see about **Christianity** are:

- Belief in one God; Trinity as One God experienced as three persons (or ways) – in traditional language: God as Father, Son, Holy Spirit
- Scripture: the Bible – 'old' and 'new' testaments
- Liturgical seasons: Lent (season of repentance, prayer, and charity) – Easter (celebration of Jesus' resurrection and of new life in discipleship); Advent (season of waiting / longing for a saviour) – Christmas (birth of Jesus)
- Worship in church – or in clearing used for this purpose; prayer before meals, or at Catholic schools
- Mention of 'denominations' or different churches: Catholic, Orthodox, Protestant, Pentecostal, African Initiated Churches...
- Christians follow in the way of Jesus – as disciples; made in image of God and required to be holy as God is holy; asked to love God and neighbour; live in expectation of eternal life.

ISLAM

Some points you can expect to see about **Islam** are:

- Belief in one God; addressed as Allah
- Scripture: Qur'an as revelation; text organised in passages arranged from longest to shortest; recited by the Prophet Muhammad (Peace be Upon Him)
- Practice of the 5 pillars – profession of faith, practice of prayer, almsgiving, fasting, and pilgrimage (hajj)

- Way of life includes modest dress (for men and women); keeping to what is permitted (halaal) – which also applies to meat, and avoiding what is forbidden (haraam) – e.g. alcohol, lying, cheating, usury; fasting between sunrise and sunset during the month of Ramadan; washing before prayer. If able to afford it, men (and women – but at a different time) undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca. Muslim means ‘submission to the will of Allah’.
- Friday prayer (for men, largely) takes place at the mosque; ablution facilities are provided; the direction of prayer is towards Mecca; there are no images in the mosque. (If women are present, in most mosques, with very few exceptions, they keep apart from the men, sometimes behind a screen.)

See also: ‘Features of Islam’, Lifebound, Grade 6 Teacher Handbook, pg. 226.

QUESTION 4 (15 marks)

The Grumps are cave people who live a fairly modern life (- much like The Flintstones). Read the Grumps cartoon and then answer the questions that follow.

1. Why do you think Cilla’s friends thought she was cool? (2)
She dressed nicely, was fashionable, had confidence in herself.
2. What emotions did her brother, Gary, feel towards Cilla? (2)
He felt jealousy / envy, anger, resentment.
3. Why did Gary ‘accidentally’ spill dye all over Cilla? (2)
He didn’t like the attention she got. (Everybody’s favourite.) He didn’t like feeling less than her. (It’s not fair.) He wanted to bring her down (to his level).
4. Why was Gary’s plan not successful? (2)
Everyone loved the new look. She was still thought to be cool.
5. What do you learn from this story? (2)
Be yourself. Don’t be jealous / envious. Don’t do nasty things to people when you are jealous / envious.
6. What do you understand by Proverbs 4:30? (2)
Don’t waste time being jealous and worrying about things that can’t be changed. You’ll stress less if you relax.
7. The Fourth Commandment tells us to honour our parents. Consider the attitude that Cilla and Gary have towards their grandparents. What do their actions and their language tell us about the way they think about their grandparents? (3)
They use language that is disrespectful of their grandparents. (See: ‘old coot’ and ‘old bat’.) Also, both Cilla (glasses and dress) and Gary (stick and skin) took their grandparents things without permission.



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