



# Grade 6 Religious Education Test 2015

## SECTION B

### MEMORANDUM

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***The wording of the memo stays close to the phrasing given in Lifebound. But learners don't need verbatim answers; they need to express as much as possible in words of their own.***

#### **QUESTION 1: Who is Jesus? (15 marks)**

A friend who is not a Christian has asked you a question: How do Christians understand Jesus? Answer this in a paragraph of about 10-15 lines by referring to the Bible, Christian teaching (doctrine), and personal Christian practice (prayer).

***The paragraph should be structured and coherent. A substantial selection out of the following can be reasonably expected:***

- ***Bible: The life of Jesus as portrayed in four Gospels; his teaching – in parables – of the reign of God; his life death and resurrection***
  - ***Doctrine: Jesus Christ – fully human and fully divine; like us in all things except sin; the incarnate Son of God, born of the Virgin Mary; Jesus Christ as one person in the Trinity; the human expression of God who is love***
  - ***Practice: Christian discipleship as following Jesus & living by his teaching – love of God; love of neighbor. Prayer offered to God through Jesus Christ – as Lord / Saviour / Messiah.***
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#### **QUESTION 2: Sacrament (15 marks)**

- 2 (a) What is a sacrament? (3)

***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.***

***Alternatively, something like:***

***A sacrament is a symbol of God's presence and grace to God's people.***

- 2 (b) Study the pictures of the following sacraments. Choose any FOUR from B., C., D., E., and F. and write down:
- the name of the sacrament
  - a symbol associated with it, and
  - its meaning.
- (4x3 =12)

A



**An example:**

- a) Baptism
- b) Water
- c) The sacrament by which we become Christians, children of God, and members of the Church

B



- a) **Confirmation**
- b) **The dove, oil**
- c) **The sacrament by which we receive the Holy Spirit to make us strong and perfect Christians**

C



- a) **Eucharist**
- b) **Bread and Wine**
- c) **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**

D



- a) **Anointing of the Sick**
- b) **Oil**
- c) **Which, in dangerous illness, and in preparation for death, comforts the person, remits sin, and restores health if God will it**

E



- a) **Holy Orders**
- b) **Laying on of hands**
- c) **By which bishops, priests and deacons receive power and grace to perform their sacred duties**

F



- a) **Matrimony**
- b) **Exchange of rings**
- c) **The sacrament of Christian marriage, a lifelong, public commitment**

### QUESTION 3: Personal Morality (15 marks)

- 3 (a) We can exercise responsible freedom by demonstrating care, commitment, and faithfulness in relationships. How can you show love, commitment, and faithfulness in a friendship you have with a person? (3)

***An answer should cover care / love, commitment, and faithfulness – and be something like:***

***In a friendship I have with someone I show care / love by being respectful of my friend – and not taking them or our friendship for granted, by sharing gifts and experiences, and just by being there for him/her. I show commitment by being willing to talk about a problem – and by not giving up on my friendship with this person. I show faithfulness by not saying bad things about my friend to others, and by keeping promises,.***

- 3 (b) In the Gospel of John, Jesus says:

‘I am the good shepherd, and I know mine and mine know me, just as the Father knows me and I know the Father; and I will lay down my life for the sheep. I have other sheep that do not belong to this fold. These also must I lead, and they will hear my voice, and there will be one flock, one shepherd. This is why the Father loves me, because I lay down my life in order to take it up again. No one takes it from me, but I lay it down on my own. I have power to lay it down, and power to take it up again. This command I have received from my Father.’

- i. What choice is Jesus making? (2)
- ii. What consequence will come from this choice? (2)
- iii. What value does this choice embody? (2)

- i. ***Jesus is choosing to do what God the Father asks of him – to give up his life for people / us. (He compares himself to a shepherd who is willing to die to protect the sheep. And he refers to the disciples – of ‘this fold’, and to others – such as us – whom he must also shepherd / look after / lead.)***
- ii. ***He is choosing to follow the path to his death by crucifixion. (Christians understand that this death is followed by his resurrection. Christians understand that by his death and resurrection Jesus offers us new life.)***
- iii. ***Jesus’ choice embodies obedience / loyalty to his Father – and to his purpose of bringing good news to humankind. This choice can also be described as his faithfulness / trust in his Father and the mission he has freely chosen to undertake. It also shows selflessness and generosity.***

- 3 (c) Choose ONE of the following scenarios. Imagine you are with some of your peers and they have decided to carry it out.

- Do the shopping for an old neighbour
- Break a streetlight with a stone
- Play near the railway line
- Do a sponsored run for charity

- i. Why might your peer group want carry out this action? (1)
- ii. Name three possible consequences that might arise from this action. (3)
- iii. On the basis of these consequences explain whether you would join in with this action or not. (2)

<b>SCENARIOS</b>	<b>POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES</b>	<b>PERSONAL EXPLANATION OF CHOICE TO JOIN IN OR NOT – WITH REFERENCE TO CONSEQUENCES</b>
<i>Shop for an old neighbour</i>	<i>Practical help for a person finding it difficult to get around. Building a good relationship with one's neighbour. Improving or looking after the sense of neighbourliness in the area. Even the discovery of enjoyment from being helpful. And doing this as a group.</i>	<i>I would join in as it's nice to be helpful, and fun to do it with a group of friends. I'm sure our neighbour appreciates our help.</i>
<i>Break a streetlight</i>	<i>Part of the street will lack light – pedestrians may misstep and hurt themselves (pavements are not even). Pedestrians may feel less safe walking down that part of the street. You may end up deciding to break more streetlights – and then move onto breaking other things. You may encourage others to also throw stones at streetlights. This disrespect for others – and for streetlights – might grow worse.</i>	<i>I wouldn't join in because I want our neighbourhood to be safe for pedestrians to walk in – and I don't like breaking things, and I think it's wrong to do this.</i>
<i>Play near the railway line</i>	<i>If trains run in your area people can be hurt – a foot can get stuck in the tracks, or a person can trip on the line. If young children are with you they might not understand the danger. What if someone in your group suggests a game of</i>	<i>No. I'd be anxious that someone will get hurt – or someone will be silly and dare others to take risks. I'd rather be safe. And if something went wrong, I wouldn't want to feel responsible. Besides,</i>

	<b>'chicken'. (This is stressful for train drivers – and can lead to a death.) Your parents will be angry – if they find out. Or imagine having to explain yourselves to a parent if something did go wrong.</b>	<b>it's nicer to play in a safe place.</b>
<b>Sponsored run for charity</b>	<b>Collect money for a good cause – that will help a project, or people. The feel good effect of exercise and group participation.</b>  <b>(It could also depend on whether the event is organised properly, or personal fitness.)</b>	<b>If I'm fit – and the event is properly organised – I would participate. I'll have fun with my friends – and we'll feel that we're making a positive difference to someone's life.</b>

**These are plausible suggestions. Accept reasonable answers. But remember the question's focus is on personal morality, the possible consequences of actions, and the personal decision a person could make having thought through these possible consequences.**

**QUESTION 4: Prayer (15 marks)**

- 4 (a) There are many forms of prayer in Catholic Christian – and other religious – traditions. In contemplative prayer we try to become present to God. Name the two things that help the one praying to do this. (2)

**Being still / silent. Using a focus: a vocal mantra or chant or silent repetition of word / name – for God, or expressing an attribute of God. (Alternatively, a candle representing God's light, or a picture, or an icon...)**

- 4 (b) A prayer, using gesture, familiar to Catholics – and many other Christians – is the Sign of the Cross.
- i. What words accompany this sign? (2)
  - ii. What Christian understanding of God is carried in these words? (1)
  - iii. What is the significance of the cross for Christians? (2)
- i. In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.**
  - ii. The Trinity**
  - iii. The cross reminds Christians of Christ's suffering, death, and resurrection; in signing the cross, the Christian is placed under the protection and blessing of Christ.**

4 (c) Read this prayer of St Therese of Lisieux – and answer the questions that follow:

O my God, I ask of you for myself and for those whom I hold dear the grace to fulfil perfectly your holy will, to accept for love of you the joys and sufferings of this passing life, so that we may one day be united in heaven for all eternity. Amen.

- i. The Christian is called into a covenant relationship with God. What does ‘covenant’ mean? (2)
  - ii. What is St Therese offering to God? (2)
  - iii. What help is St Therese asking for from God? (2)
  - iv. What is St Theresa hoping for from God? (2)
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- i. ***A covenant is a binding agreement between two people (or parties) – in the Bible between God and Israel. In this prayer it can be likened to a covenant of love between the Saint and God – in which the one praying voices their response to God’s invitation / call.***
  - ii. ***Saint Therese is offering herself / her life to God.***
  - iii. ***St Therese is asking for God’s grace / help / strength / power / assistance to enable her to submit her life to God’s will. (She is being asked to become like God, to be holy – to love God and neighbour – to turn towards God, and to turn away from sin – to show grace [forgiveness and pardon] towards others just as it has been shown to her.)***
  - iv. ***She wants to accept her life as it is – her life as a gift from God – as a whole life – as a life that holds both joy and suffering, as a life that acknowledges change [and ageing] and death. She hopes that she – and those she ‘holds dear’ – will be granted eternal life – in heaven / with God.***

**QUESTION 5: A World Religion (15 marks)**

Draw the table below and complete it with the help of the headings provided for **ONE** of the following religions:

**JUDAISM OR ISLAM**

Be guided by the mark allocation in the table as to how much information you need to provide.

<i>NAME OF THE RELIGION</i>	<i>NAME THE BELIEF OR FEATURE</i>	<i>GIVE A SHORT DESCRIPTION OR EXPLANATION</i>
<b>JUDAISM</b>		
<b><i>A core belief</i></b>	<b><i>Belief in One G-d, YHWH / Yahweh Creator</i></b>  <b>(1)</b>	<b><i>Belief in one God expressed in Shema – ‘Hear, O Israel...’, along with the command to love G-d with all one’s heart, soul, and strength.</i></b>  <b>(2)</b>

<p><b>Diet</b></p>	<p><b>Kosher foods</b></p> <p>(1)</p>	<p><b>Kosher food is food that is ‘clean’ or ‘fit’. Requirements include: only eating meat from animals that chew cud and have cloven hoofs; only eating fish with scales and fins; keeping meat and milk separate – prepared and eaten separately (even in different utensils or different kitchens).</b></p> <p>(2)</p>
<p><b>Scripture</b></p>	<p><b>Tanak</b></p> <p>(1)</p>	<p><b>Comprises Law, Prophets, and Writings. Tanak is an acronym for these three collections. The Torah (Law) and the other scriptures provide guidance for life – thus 613 commandments. (And the commentary on these in the Talmud – a ‘sea of learning’.)</b></p> <p>(2)</p>
<p><b>Place of worship</b></p>	<p><b>Synagogue</b></p> <p>(1)</p>	<p><b>A ‘meeting place’ – for prayer, reading, and teaching. No images. Place for Holy Scrolls – the Holy Ark. The scrolls face Jerusalem. Ner Tamid – Lamp of Eternal Light, above the Holy Ark, is a sign of G-d’s constant presence.</b></p> <p>(2)</p>
<p><b>A festival</b></p>	<p><b>Yom Kippur</b></p> <p><b>Passover / Pesach</b></p> <p>(1)</p>	<p><b>Day of Atonement – in preparation for New Year (Rosh Hashanah). A day of recollection and repentance for wrongs done to others – and G-d, and offering and receiving forgiveness.</b></p> <p><b>Family meal remembering Israel’s liberation from slavery in Egypt; the story – Haggadah – is retold by the head of the family. (Elements of the meal are linked with the story – lamb, matzos, bitter herbs, egg, and so on.)</b></p> <p>(2)</p>

**Reasonable alternatives can be offered.**

<b>NAME OF THE RELIGION</b>	<b>NAME THE BELIEF OR FEATURE</b>	<b>GIVE A SHORT DESCRIPTION OR EXPLANATION</b>
<b>ISLAM</b>		
<b>A core belief</b>	<b>One God, Allah Creator</b>  <b>(1)</b>	<b><i>This Word of Witness, the Shahadah, and first pillar of Islam, says ‘There is no God, but the one God, and Muhammad is his messenger.’</i></b>  <b>(2)</b>
<b>Diet</b>	<b>Halaal foods</b>  <b>(1)</b>	<b><i>‘Halaal’ means ‘allowed’ / ‘permitted’. It applies to meat prepared in a special way. It does not include alcohol or pork – these are forbidden.</i></b>  <b>(2)</b>
<b>Scripture</b>	<b>Qur’an</b>  <b>(1)</b>	<b><i>The series of revelations that make up the Qur’an began on the Night of Power, Lailatul Qadr (26 Ramadan), and were given to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to recite. Written in Arabic. Treated with respect – covered with a cloth; never placed on the ground. Provides guidance for life. (I.E. the way of submission / obedience to Allah.)</i></b>  <b>(2)</b>
<b>Place of worship</b>	<b>Mosque</b>  <b>(1)</b>	<b><i>A meeting place for prayer, orientated towards Mecca – a niche, called the mihrab, in the wall, shows this, and men line up for prayer in rows facing Mecca. Shoes are removed and ablutions (washing – wudu) are performed before prayer. (Prayer requires a series of movements, rakah – standing, kneeling, and prostration before Allah.) The most important time for public prayer at the mosque is the Friday prayer.</i></b>  <b>(2)</b>

<b><i>A festival</i></b>	<b><i>Ramadan</i></b>	<b><i>A month of fasting (sawm) where no drink or food is eaten between sunrise and sunset. It's a reminder of thirst and hunger, of being poor and hungry – and the need to practice charity. It's also a time to meditate on the Qur'an – and to draw closer to Allah. (Ends with the festival of Eid-ul-Fitr.)</i></b>
	<b><i>Eid-al-Adha</i></b>	<b><i>Festival of Sacrifice. Recollecting Abraham's willingness to sacrifice Ishmael – a mark of his obedience to Allah. And a model of faith for muslims. Muslim means 'submission' or 'obedience' to Allah. (Marks the end of the Haji, the pilgrimage to Mecca.)</i></b>
	<b><i>Lailatul Qadr</i></b>	<b><i>See Qur'an – above.</i></b>
	<b><i>(1)</i></b>	<b><i>(2)</i></b>

***Reasonable alternatives can be offered.***

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