

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD

UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

MAY 2013

SUBJECT:	RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE
DATE:	24th May 2013
TIME:	9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon

Answer **Section A** and **ANY THREE** questions from **Section B**
Section A carries 40% of the total mark while Section B carries 60%.

Section A – Each question carries 4 marks. Answer all questions.

- 1) Which are the first stages of God's Revelation?
- 2) What are the Sacraments?
- 3) What is virtue?
- 4) What is perjury?
- 5) From whom did Jesus learn to pray?
- 6) What are the effects of Baptism?
- 7) What does the Church pray for when it says "Thy Kingdom come"?
- 8) What is the *Canon* of Scripture?
- 9) Mention the 7 Sacraments.
- 10) What is the Liturgy of the Hours, and what is it made up of?

Section B – Each question carries 20 marks. Choose THREE questions and answer in detail.

Question 1

The Church is seen to be "a people brought into unity from the unity of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit" (*Lumen Gentium* 4).

- a) What is the mission of the Church? (4)
- b) The Church is described as 'the People of God', 'the Body of Christ', and 'the Temple of the Holy Spirit'. Elaborate on these **three** scriptural themes. (12)
- c) The article of faith about the Church depends entirely on the articles concerning Jesus Christ. Describe the relationship between Christ and the Church. (4)

Question 2

"To be truly free does not at all mean doing everything that pleases me, of doing what I want to do ... To be truly free means to use one's own freedom for what is a true good." (Blessed John Paul II, *Dilecti Amici*).

- a) "Freedom makes man a moral subject". Discuss. (7)
- b) The sources of morality help Christians identify which acts are morally right or wrong. Explain the three elements which help us to identify acts as morally right or wrong. (9)
- c) Everyone must avail him/herself of the means to form well his/her conscience. How and why should this be done? (4)

Question 3

“For me, prayer is a surge of the heart; it is a simple look turned toward heaven, it is a cry of recognition and of love, embracing both trial and joy” (St. Therese of Lisieux, *Manuscripts autobiographiques*, C 25r.)

- a) Describe prayer as God’s gift, as covenant and as communion. (9)
- b) Which are the three major expressions of the life of prayer? (6)
- c) What is the role of the Holy Spirit in Christian prayer? (5)

Question 4

- a) Since the beginning, marriage was part of God's plan for man. Jesus changed the meaning of marriage when He founded the Sacrament of Marriage. How does this Sacrament help the married couple become holy? (5)
- b) Jesus emphasised that the permanence of Matrimony is something willed by God. What does the Catholic Church mean when she teaches that the Sacrament of Matrimony is indissoluble? (7)
- c) Some people think, that during the conjugal act, love and pleasure are enough. This line of thought leaves out the possibility of creating a new life. Discuss this, with reference to the Church's teaching about the unitive and the procreative act. (8)

Question 5

Belief in the resurrection of the dead has been an essential element of the Christian faith from its beginnings.

- a) The Christian who unites his own death to that of Jesus views it as a step towards him and an entrance into everlasting life. What does "I believe in life everlasting" mean? [4]
- b) Describe the ‘Last Things’: Death, Judgement, Heaven and Hell. [12]
- c) All human persons receive their eternal recompense in their immortal soul from the moment of death. Describe the role of Christ as the judge of the living and the dead. [4]

IL-BORD TAL-MATRIKOLA U TAČ-ĊERTIFIKAT TAL-EDUKAZZJONI SEKONDARJA
L-UNIVERSITÀ TA' MALTA, L-IMSIDA

L-EŻAMI TAL-MATRIKOLA
LIVELL INTERMEDJU
MEJJU 2013

SUGĠETT:	IT-TAGHLIM RELIĠJUŻ
DATA:	24 ta' Mejju 2013
HIN:	mid-9.00 a.m. sa nofsinhar

Wieġeb **Taqsim** A u **TLIET** mistoqsijiet oħra li trid minn **Taqsim** B
Taqsim A għandha 40% tal-marka totali u *Taqsim* B għandha 60%.

Taqsim A – Kull mistoqsija għandha 4 marki. Wieġeb il-mistoqsijiet kollha.

- 1) Liema huma l-ewwel passi fir-Rivelazzjoni ta' Alla?
- 2) X'inhuma s-Sagramenti?
- 3) X'inhum l-virtù?
- 4) X'inhum l-half falz?
- 5) Mingħand min tgħallem jitlob Ġesù?
- 6) X'inhuma l-effetti tal-Magħmudija?
- 7) Xi tkun qed titlob il-Knisja meta tgħid "Tigi Saltnatek"?
- 8) X'inhum l-Kanoni tal-Iskrittura?
- 9) Semmi s-7 Sagramenti
- 10) X'inhum l-Liturġija tas-Siġhat, u minn xiex hi magħmula?

Taqsim B – Kull mistoqsija għandha 20 marka. Aghzel **TLIET** mistoqsijiet u wieġeb fid-dettal.

Mistoqsija 1

Il-Knisja tidher li hi "poplu miġjub f' għaqda mill-għaqda tal-Missier, l-Iben, u l-Ispirtu s-Santu (*Lumen Gentium* 4).

- a) X'inhum l-missjoni tal-Knisja? (4)
- b) Il-Knisja niddeskrivuha bhala "l-Poplu ta' Alla", "il-Ġisem ta' Kristu", u "t-Tempju tal-Ispirtu s-Santu". Elabora fuq dawn it-tliet temi tal-iskrittura. (12)
- c) L-artiklu tal-fidi dwar il-Knisja jiddependi għal kollox fuq l-artikli li għandhom x'jaqsmu ma' Ġesù Kristu. Iddeskrivi r-relazzjoni bejn Kristu u l-Knisja. (4)

Mistoqsija 2

"Li tkun tassew hieles ma jfissirx li tagħmel kulma jogħġbok, li tagħmel li trid... Biex tkun tassew hieles ifisser tinqeda bil-helsien tiegħek għal dak li hu tabilhaqq tajjeb." (Il-Beatu Ġwanni Pawlu II, *Dilecti Amici*).

- a) "Il-helsien lill-bniedem jagħmlu sugġett morali." Iddiskuti. (7)
- b) L-għejjun tal-moralità jgħinu lill-Insara jagħrfu liema huma dawk l-għemejjel li huma moralment tajbin jew hżiena. Fisser it-tliet elementi li jgħinuna nagħrfu għemejjel bhala tajbin jew hżiena. (9)
- c) Kulhadd irid jinqeda bil-mezzi li bihom jifforma l-kuxjenza. Kif u għaliex għandu jsir dan? (4)

Mistoqsija 3

“Ghalija t-talb huwa l-mewġ tal-qalb; huwa harsa sempliċi mdawra lejn is-sema, huwa għajta ta’ għarfien u ta’ mhabba, li jhaddan kemm il-prova u kemm il-ferħ” (Santa Tereza ta’ Lisieux, *Manuscrits autobiographiques*, C 25r.)

- Iddeskrivi t-talb bħala don ta’ Alla, bħala patt, u bħala xirka. (9)
- Liema huma t-tliet espressjonijiet ewlenin tal-ħajja tat-talb? (6)
- X’ inhu sehem l-Ispirtu s-Santu fit-talb Nisrani? (5)

Mistoqsija 4

- Mill-bidu, iż-żwieġ kien parti mill-pjan ta’ Alla għall-bniedem. Ġesù biddel it-tifsira taż-żwieġ meta waqqaf is-Sagrament taż-Żwieġ. Dan is-Sagrament kif jgħin lill-koppja miżżewġa tkun qaddisa? (5)
- Ġesù enfasizza li l-permanenza taż-Żwieġ hija haġa li jridha Alla. Xi trid tfisser biha l-Knisja Kattolika meta tghallem li s-Sagrament taż-Żwieġ ma jinhallx? (7)
- Xi wħud jahsbu li waqt l-att konjugali, l-imħabba u l-gost huma biżżejjed. Dan il-mod ta’ hsieb iħalli barra l-possibilità ta’ holqien ta’ ħajja ġdida. Iddiskuti dan kollu, b’referenza għat-tagħlim tal-Knisja dwar l-għaqda u t-tnissil. (8)

Mistoqsija 5

Twemmin fil-qawmien mill-mewt kien element essenzjali tal-fidi Nisranija mill-bidu.

- In-Nisrani li jgħaqqad il-mewt tiegħu ma’ dik ta’ Ġesù jaraha bħala pass lejha u dhul fil-ħajja ta’ dejjem. Xi tfisser “Nemmen fil-ħajja ta’ dejjem”? [4]
- Iddeskrivi “L-Aħħar Hwejjeġ”: il-Mewt, il-Ġudizzju, il-Ġenna, u l-Infern. [12]
- Il-bnedmin kollha jirċievu l-ħlas etern tagħhom f’ruħhom immortali mill-mument tal-mewt. Iddeskrivi sehem Kristu bħala l-imħallef tal-ħajjin u tal-mejtin. [4]