

Booklet 1

Religion and Secularisation in the UK

Before the lecture begins, you will have 10 minutes to read through this document. During the lecture, you should complete the questions according to the instructions given. After the lecture you will have 30 minutes to complete and check your answers.

PART A

In sections 1 and 2 complete the gaps using the exact words given by the lecturer. One word is required per gap: (one mark per gap).

Example: Religious education remains a compulsory component of the national ***school*** curriculum (1 mark)

Section I: Introduction

Question Number		Mark
1	Attendances at the majority of churches in England are	1
2	The very role of the church at the heart of English communities has been, challenged by a combination of factors.	1
3	My use of the term 'secularisation' will be far more general. In the context of my talk the term will be used to refer to athrough which there is a loss of and power on the part of organised religion in society.	1 1

Section 2: The Church of England

4	The Church of England, also known as the Anglican Church, is one of the country's , or official, churches.	2
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5	Unlike the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of England does not recognise the of the Pope, the head of Roman Catholicism in Rome.	2
6	The roots of the Church of England can be found in the and During this important historical period, the Roman Catholic Church was the religion in the, yet it faced a growing number of challenges and the authority of its leader, the Pope.	1 2 2 2 2
7	Conflict came to a head in England in when Henry VIII, famous for his six wives, England's relationship with the Catholic Church.	1 2
8	During the following 2 centuries the Church of England became far more Protestant, that is non-Catholic, in as well as in	2
9	Another group which is influence is the liberal group within the Anglican church which has gone as far as the validity of several beliefs of the Church such as the virgin and Christ's miracles.	2 2 1
10	Essentially the Church of England has learned to become a church of between the various competing	2
11	These differences rarely to fierce public debate, but in the 1980s, the Church was bitterly over the ordination of women priests.	1 1
12	There are over Church of England churches in the UK and these churches still remain the of community life in many, communities.	1 1 2
13	The Church of England is in the House of Lords, with Bishops able to influence the way the country is	1 1

14	The law schools in England to hold a daily of worship of a broadly Christian nature.	2
15	A third of all take place in Anglican churches.	1

Section 3: Other Christian Churches

In section 3 provide answers to the questions in the space given. It is not necessary to use the exact words of the lecturer or to write in complete sentences.

Example: How many Roman Catholics are there in the UK?
approximately 5 million

16	<p>What is the conflict in Northern Ireland mainly to do with?</p> <p>1) a question of</p> <p>2) political and cultural control</p> <p>3)</p>	3
17	<p>Many smaller Protestant churches are gaining new members. (circle your answer)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">True False</p>	1
18	<p>What does the term 'evangelical' place more emphasis on? (circle your answer)</p> <p>1) the bible and religious practice</p> <p>2) the bible and religious belief</p> <p>3) the bible and religious traditions</p>	1

19	<p>How many members do the non-conformist churches have?</p> <p>1) The Methodist Union: 450,000;</p> <p>2) The Baptists ;</p> <p>3) The United Reform Church ;</p> <p>4) The Salvation Army: 56,000.</p>	<p></p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
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TOTAL MARKS FOR PART A (SECTIONS 1, 2 & 3): 50 marks

Booklet 2

Religion and Secularisation in the UK

PART B: QUESTION SHEET

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FROM YOUR NOTES

Section 4: Other faiths

20	Complete the data given about Judaism: 1) How many Jews are there in Britain? 2 2) What percentage of people attend a synagogue? 2 3) How many people are synagogue members? (circle your answer) a) 70,000 b) 80,000 c) 90,000 1	
21	Jews came to Britain in the last century to escape persecution. (circle your answer) True False 1	
22	In which area do Muslims feel they lack equal recognition? 5	
23	1) For world rejecting movements the community is more important than the individual <i>True / False</i> 2	

<p>27</p>	<p>What do the varying figures on church membership show in relation to London and the regions?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>28</p>	<p>How many people visited Westminster Abbey in 1987? (circle your answer)</p> <p>1) 3.7 million</p> <p>2) 13.7 million</p> <p>3) 37 million</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>29</p>	<p>According to Abercrombie and Ward:</p> <p>1) Why has the Church of England become less involved in political processes?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>2) What kind of problem does science now claim to solve?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>3) What other functions have the churches lost?</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>3</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
<p>30</p>	<p>Which civic rituals sanctified by the church are mentioned?</p> <p>1) births</p> <p>2)</p> <p>3)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>

<p>31</p>	<p>1) What is modern day religion being pushed into the sphere of? </p> <p>2) What sort of worship are people practising more? (circle your answer)</p> <p>a) public rather than private</p> <p>b) private rather than public</p> <p>c) private rather than family</p>	<p>3</p> <p>2</p>
<p>32</p>	<p>Write <i>True</i> or <i>False</i> next to the following statements:</p> <p>1) 75% of people in Britain believed in God in 1985</p> <p>2) Two fifths of people have had a profound religious experience sometime in their lives</p> <p>3) Many people today no longer practice religion in a traditional way</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

Section 6: Conclusion

<p>33</p>	<p>What does organised religion need to examine in order to re-assert itself with the British people? (circle your answer)</p> <p>1) the change in spiritual practices of families</p> <p>2) the change in spiritual practices of individuals</p> <p>3) the change in spiritual practices of forbears</p>	<p>2</p>
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34	<p>Which 3 groups have taken on a greater role for the spiritual needs of the people? (circle <u>3 answers</u> from the choices below)</p> <p>non-Christian groups Church of England</p> <p>the Roman Catholic Church evangelical Christian groups</p> <p>new religious movements secular groups</p>	6
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TOTAL MARKS FOR PART B (SECTIONS 4, 5 & 6): 50 marks

OVERALL TOTAL: 100 marks

ANSWER BOOKLET

Language Centre EAP Lecture
Certificate in English for Special Purposes, Summer 2000

Religion and Secularisation in the UK

PART A

In sections 1 and 2 spelling mistakes will not lose marks unless the word cannot be recognised or if the meaning changes. Different word forms will be given half marks as long as the meaning remains the same.

1 Introduction

Question Number		Mark
1	Attendances at the majority of churches in England are <i>declining</i>	1
2	The very role of the church at the heart of English communities has been <i>eroded</i> , challenged by a combination of factors.	1
3	My use of the term 'secularisation' will be far more general. In my talk's context the term will be used to refer to a <i>process</i> through which there is a loss of <i>influence</i> and power on the part of organised religion in society.	2

2 The Church of England

4	The Church of England, also known as the Anglican Church, is one of the country's <i>two established</i> or official, churches.	2
5	Unlike the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of England does not recognise the <i>authority</i> of the Pope, the head of Roman Catholicism <i>worldwide</i> in Rome.	2
6	The roots of the Church of England can be found in the <i>16th</i> and <i>17th centuries</i> . During this important historical period, the Roman Catholic Church was the <i>major Christian</i> religion in the <i>western world</i> , yet it faced a growing number of challenges and <i>struggles against</i> the authority of its leader, the Pope.	1 2 2 2 2

7	Conflict came to a head in England in 1534 when Henry VIII, famous, for his six wives, broke off England's relationship with the Catholic Church.	1 2
8	During the following 2 centuries the Church of England became far more Protestant, that is non-Catholic, in belief as well as in practice .	2
9	Another group which is growing in influence is the liberal group within the Anglican church which has gone as far as questioning the validity of several key beliefs of the Church such as the virgin birth and Christ's miracles.	2 1 1 1
10	Essentially the Church of England has learned to become a church of compromise between the various competing wings .	2
11	These differences rarely lead to fierce public debate, but in the 1980s, the Church was bitterly divided over the ordination of women priests.	1 1
12	There are over 16,000 Church of England churches in the UK and these churches still remain the focus of community life in many smaller, rural communities.	1 1 2
13	The Church of England is represented in the House of Lords, with Bishops able to influence the way the country is governed .	2
14	The law requires schools in England to hold a daily act of worship of a broadly Christian nature.	2
15	A third of all marriages take place in Anglican churches.	1

3 Other Christian Churches

Answers need not be in exactly the same form . Similar rewordings are acceptable if the meaning is the same.

16	What is the conflict in Northern Ireland mainly to do with? (1) (1) (1) 1) a question of national / (and) ethnic / identity .	3
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	2) political and cultural control (1) (1) (1) 3) <i>social class (and) / representation</i>	3
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17	Many smaller Protestant churches are gaining new members. (circle your answer) <input checked="" type="radio"/> True False	1
18	What does the term ‘evangelical’ place more emphasis on? (circle your answer) 1) the bible and religious practice <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2) the bible and religious belief 3) the bible and religious traditions	1
19	How many members do the non-conformist churches have? 1) The Methodist Union 450,000 2) The Baptists <i>170,00</i> 3) The United Reform Church <i>130,000</i> 4) The Salvation Army 56,000	1 1

Total marks for Part A 1, 2 & 3: 50 marks

PART B

STUDENTS TAKE NOTES ON THE FOLLOWING THREE SECTIONS OF THE LECTURE:

- 4 Other faiths
- 5 Secularisation
- 6 Conclusion

Similar rewordings are acceptable if the meaning remains the same.

4 Other faiths

20	<p>Complete the data given about Judaism:</p> <p>1) How many Jews are there in Britain? <i>around / 300,000</i> (1) (1)</p> <p>2) What percentage of people attend a synagogue? <i>under / 50%</i> (1) (1)</p> <p>3) How many people are synagogue members? (circle your answer)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">a) 70,000 b) <u>80,000</u> c) 90,000</p>	2 2 1
21	<p>Jews came to Britain in the last century because of persecution. (circle your answer)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>True</u> False</p>	1
22	<p>In which area do Muslims feel they lack equal recognition?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>2.5</i> <i>2.5</i></p> <p><i>(provision of) state funding (for/of) / religious schools</i></p>	5

23	<p>1) For world rejecting movements, the community is more important than the individual. (circle your answer)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>True</u> False</p>	2
24	<p>World affirming movements see the source of unhappiness in the individual. (circle your answer)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>True</u> False</p>	2
25	<p>1) How do new ‘world accommodating’ religions see religious experience?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(1) (1)</p> <p>(as) <i>personal</i> / (and) <i>individual</i></p> <p>2) Which Christian Churches fall in this 3rd group? (circle one from the list below)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>evangelical</u> • ecclesiastical • secularist • non-conformist 	2 1

5 Secularisation

26	<p>In 1970 how many adults considered themselves to be members of Christian churches? (circle your answer)</p> <p>1) 12.7%</p> <p>2) <u>20.7%</u></p> <p>3) 30.7%</p>	1
27	<p>What do the varying figures on church membership show in relation to London and the regions?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(2) (2) (1) (1)</p> <p>(the) <i>further</i> / (away) <i>from London</i> (you go) / <i>the higher</i> / <i>the rate</i></p> <p>(or similar rewording)</p>	6
28	<p>How many people visited Westminster Abbey in 1987? (circle your answer)</p>	

	<p>1) <u>3.7 million</u></p> <p>2) 13.7 million</p> <p>3) 37 million</p>	1
29	<p>According to Abercrombie and Ward:</p> <p>1) Why has the Church of England become less involved in political processes? (1) (1) (1) <i>the state / has grown / in power</i></p> <p>2) What kind of problem does science now claim to solve? <i>health</i></p> <p>3) What other functions have the churches lost? (1) (1) <i>welfare (and) / charitable* (functions)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">[*Accept 'charity']</p>	3 1 2
30	<p>Which civic rituals sanctified by the church are mentioned?</p> <p>1) births (answer given: no marks) (1)</p> <p>2) <i>deaths</i> (1)</p> <p>3) <i>marriages</i></p>	2
31	<p>1) What is modern day religion being pushed into the sphere of? (1.5) (1.5) <i>the family / (or) the individual</i></p> <p>2) What sort of worship are people practising more? (circle your answer)</p> <p>a) public rather than private</p> <p><u>b) private rather than public</u></p> <p>c) private rather than family</p>	3 2
32	<p>Write True or False next to the following statements:</p> <p>1) 75% of people in Britain believed in God in a 1985 survey <i>true</i></p>	1

	2) Two fifths of people have had a profound religious experience sometime in their lives <i>false</i>	1
	3) Many people today do not practice religion in a traditional way <i>true</i>	1

6 Conclusion

33	<p>What does organised religion need to examine to re-assert itself with the British people? (circle your answer)</p> <p>1) the change in spiritual practices of families</p> <p>2) the change in spiritual practices of individuals</p> <p>3) the change in spiritual practices of forbears</p>	2
34	<p>Which 3 groups have taken on a greater role for the spiritual needs of the people? (circle 3 answers from the choices below)</p> <p>non-Christian groups Church of England</p> <p>the Roman Catholic Church evangelical Christian groups</p> <p>new religious movements secular groups</p>	6

Total marks for Part B 4, 5 & 6: 50 marks

Overall total: 100 marks.