

Studies of Religion I

General Instructions

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours
- Write using black or blue pen
Black pen is preferred
- Write your Centre Number and
Student Number at the top of
page 5

Total marks – 50

Section I Pages 2–5

15 marks

- Attempt Questions 1–11
- Allow about 25 minutes for this section

Section II Pages 7–8

15 marks

- Attempt ONE question from Questions 1–5
- You must NOT choose the same Religious
Tradition in both Section II and Section III
- Allow about 30 minutes for this section

Section III Pages 9–10

20 marks

- Attempt ONE question from Questions 1–5
- You must NOT choose the same Religious
Tradition in both Section II and Section III
- Allow about 35 minutes for this section

Section I — Religion and Belief Systems in Australia post-1945

15 marks

Attempt Questions 1–11

Allow about 25 minutes for this section

Use the multiple-choice answer sheet for Questions 1–10.

- 1 Which of the following is a common characteristic of New Age religions?
- (A) They value ecumenism.
 - (B) They all reject materialism.
 - (C) They focus on the spiritual needs of their adherents.
 - (D) They integrate all non-Christian religions into a common set of beliefs.
- 2 *Among the Undan Gnoora tribe of the Cooper region in Central Australia they talk of a time when the dry lake systems were once well watered and fertile ... Giant gum trees growing nearby drew their sustenance from cooling rains. The unending stony desert of today was then an immense garden.*

JAMES COWAN

Acknowledgement: Courtesy of James Cowan, author of 'Mysteries of the Dreaming', 'The Aborigine Tradition' and 'A Mapmaker's Dream'

What aspect of Aboriginal spirituality best relates to this quotation?

- (A) Art
- (B) Magic
- (C) Kinship
- (D) Dreaming

3

Awaiting copyright

To what was Kevin Rudd referring in this part of the Apology to Australia's Indigenous peoples?

- (A) The ending of the White Australia policy
- (B) Assimilation policies that had led to injustices
- (C) The gap in health and education equality between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples
- (D) The empowering of non-Aboriginal people in the decision-making process for Reconciliation

4 Which of the following is central to the Dreaming?

- (A) Law
- (B) Marriage
- (C) Assimilation
- (D) Dispossession

5 Which of the following enabled pastoral leases and Native Title to co-exist?

- (A) Mabo decision 1992
- (B) *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth)
- (C) Wik decision 1996
- (D) *Native Title Amendment Act 1998* (Cth)

6 Since 2001, which of the following churches has been the least affected by denominational switching?

- (A) Uniting
- (B) Catholic
- (C) Anglican
- (D) Pentecostal

- 7 Which of the following is true of totemic identity in Aboriginal spirituality?
- (A) It is a life-force that symbolises relationships.
 - (B) It encourages separation from one's country.
 - (C) It identifies a temporary relationship between individuals and their totem.
 - (D) It connects individuals with the wider Australian community.
- 8 Statement 1: The Anglican Church is the largest Christian denomination in Australia.
- Statement 2: The majority of Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists merged to form the Uniting Church in Australia.
- Which of the following is correct?
- (A) Both statements are true.
 - (B) Both statements are false.
 - (C) Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true.
 - (D) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.
- 9 According to current census data, which religious affiliation is most common among recently-arrived migrants in Australia?
- (A) Islam
 - (B) Buddhism
 - (C) No religion
 - (D) Christianity
- 10 Which of the following has been a consequence of immigration since 1945?
- (A) The Catholic Church has become more multicultural.
 - (B) The number of Christian denominations in Australia has significantly declined.
 - (C) Several New Age religions are now members of the NSW Council of Churches.
 - (D) Hinduism has grown to become the second largest non-Christian religion in Australia.

BLANK PAGE

Studies of Religion I

Section II — Religious Tradition Depth Study

15 marks

Attempt ONE question from Questions 1–5

Choose a DIFFERENT Religious Tradition in Section II from the one you choose in Section III

Allow about 30 minutes for this section

Answer the question in the Studies of Religion Section II Answer Booklet.

Question 1 — Buddhism (15 marks)

- (a) (i) Outline the contribution to Buddhism of ONE significant person or school of thought other than the Buddha. **3**
- (ii) What impact has the significant person or school of thought chosen in part (a) (i) had on Buddhism? **4**
- (b) *By walking the middle way, Buddhists avoid attachment to life.* **8**

How does this statement help to demonstrate the significance of ONE of the following practices for the Buddhist community?

- Pilgrimage
- Temple Puja
- Wesak

Question 2 — Christianity (15 marks)

- (a) (i) Outline the contribution to Christianity of ONE significant person or school of thought other than Jesus. **3**
- (ii) What impact has the significant person or school of thought chosen in part (a) (i) had on Christianity? **4**
- (b) *Religious practices in Christianity help followers to gain a deeper understanding of their beliefs.* **8**

How does this statement help to demonstrate the significance of ONE of the following practices for the Christian community?

- Baptism
- Marriage ceremony
- Saturday/Sunday worship

Question 3 — Hinduism (15 marks)

- (a) (i) Outline the contribution to Hinduism of ONE significant person or school of thought other than the Vedas. **3**
- (ii) What impact has the significant person or school of thought chosen in part (a) (i) had on Hinduism? **4**
- (b) *Spiritual potential is realised when followers participate in a Hindu practice.* **8**

How does this statement help to demonstrate the significance of ONE of the following practices for the Hindu community?

- Marriage ceremony
- Pilgrimage
- Temple worship

Question 4 — Islam (15 marks)

- (a) (i) Describe ONE significant practice within Islam from the following: **3**
- Friday prayer at the mosque
 - Funeral ceremony
 - Hajj.
- (ii) Demonstrate the significance of the practice chosen in part (a) (i) for the Muslim community. **4**
- (b) *All human beings are called to submit to the will of Allah.* **8**

With reference to the statement, discuss the contribution to Islam of ONE significant person OR school of thought, other than Muhammad and the Four Rightly Guided Caliphs.

Question 5 — Judaism (15 marks)

- (a) (i) Describe ONE significant practice within Judaism from the following: **3**
- death and mourning
 - marriage
 - Synagogue services.
- (ii) Demonstrate how the practice chosen in part (a) (i) expresses the beliefs of Judaism. **4**
- (b) *Therefore you shall love the Lord, your God, keep His charge, His statutes, His ordinances, and His commandments, all the days.* **8**
Deuteronomy 11:1

With reference to the verse, discuss the contribution to Judaism of ONE significant person OR school of thought, other than Abraham or Moses.

Section III — Religious Tradition Depth Study

20 marks

Attempt ONE question from Questions 1–5

Choose a DIFFERENT Religious Tradition in Section III from the one you chose in Section II

Allow about 35 minutes for this section

Answer the question in a writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

In your answer you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate knowledge and understanding relevant to the question
 - incorporate significant aspects of religion to illustrate your answer
 - communicate using language and terminology appropriate to the study of religion
 - present ideas clearly in a cohesive response
-

Question 1 — Buddhism (20 marks)

There are three acts of goodness:

Do good deeds, speak good words, think good thoughts.

VENERABLE MASTER HSING YUN, NAN TIEN TEMPLE

Acknowledgement: Courtesy of International Buddhist Association of Australia Co-operative Ltd (Nan Tien Temple)

How might Buddhists live ethically by practising the ‘three acts of goodness’?

In your response, refer to ONE of the following:

- Bioethics
- Environmental ethics
- Sexual ethics.

Question 2 — Christianity (20 marks)

Dear friend, do not imitate what is evil, but what is good.

3 John 1:11

New International Version

Acknowledgement: NIV® <http://www.biblica.com/en-us/bible/online-bible/?osis=niv:3John.1.11>

How do ethical teachings in Christianity guide adherents to do ‘what is good’?

In your response, refer to ONE of the following:

- Bioethics
- Environmental ethics
- Sexual ethics.

Please turn over

In your answer you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate knowledge and understanding relevant to the question
 - incorporate significant aspects of religion to illustrate your answer
 - communicate using language and terminology appropriate to the study of religion
 - present ideas clearly in a cohesive response
-

Question 3 — Hinduism (20 marks)

A Hindu cannot look at the world from a selfish point of view, without regard for others, for living creatures, and for inanimate objects. Actions and Karma must be in harmony with Dharma.

With reference to the above statement, how do ethical teachings in Hinduism influence adherents to live an unselfish life?

In your response, refer to ONE of the following:

- Bioethics
- Environmental ethics
- Sexual ethics.

Question 4 — Islam (20 marks)

Awaiting copyright

How do ethical teachings in Islam guide adherents to 'do good deeds' in their daily lives?

In your response, refer to ONE of the following:

- Bioethics
- Environmental ethics
- Sexual ethics.

Question 5 — Judaism (20 marks)

Do not be wise in words – be wise in deeds.

Jewish proverb

How do ethical teachings in Judaism guide adherents to 'be wise in deeds'?

In your response, refer to ONE of the following:

- Bioethics
- Environmental ethics
- Sexual ethics.