



2009
HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION

Studies of Religion II

General Instructions

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 3 hours
- Write using black or blue pen
- Write your Centre Number and Student Number at the top of pages 5 and 11

Total marks – 100

Section I Pages 2–11

30 marks

This section has two parts, Part A and Part B

- Allow about 50 minutes for this section

Part A – 15 marks

- Attempt Questions 1–11

Part B – 15 marks

- Attempt Questions 12–22

Section II Pages 13–14

30 marks

- Attempt TWO questions from Questions 1–5
- Allow about 1 hour for this section

Section III Pages 15–16

20 marks

- Attempt ONE question from Questions 1–5
- Allow about 35 minutes for this section

Section IV Page 17

20 marks

- Attempt Question 1
- Allow about 35 minutes for this section

Section I

30 marks

Allow about 50 minutes for this section

Part A — Religion and Belief Systems in Australia post-1945

15 marks

Attempt Questions 1–11

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

- 1 What is the role of ritual and ceremony for Aboriginal spiritualities?
- (A) To renew and conserve life
 - (B) To gain support for the Land Rights movement
 - (C) To implement traditional Aboriginal legal decisions
 - (D) To promote cultural understanding among non-Indigenous people
- 2 Which of the following best expresses the Aboriginal Dreaming?
- (A) Smoking ceremony and totems
 - (B) Kinship groupings and voting rights
 - (C) Myths, legends and enactment ceremonies
 - (D) Australia Day, the Wik Legislation and the Aboriginal flag

3



What aspect of religious dialogue is reflected in the illustration?

- (A) Totemic identity
- (B) Kinship groupings
- (C) Reconciliation process
- (D) Rainbow Spirit Theology

- 4 Which statement best expresses the basis of Aboriginal Land Rights claims?
- (A) A formal legal relationship based on title deeds
 - (B) A spiritual relationship of the people to country
 - (C) An economic relationship of the people exploiting natural resources
 - (D) A political relationship where the people have sovereign power over territory
- 5 What did the Wik decision mean for the Land Rights movement?
- (A) Aboriginal people gained sole ownership over land of continuous habitation.
 - (B) Aboriginal people gained unlimited access to their ritual estates.
 - (C) Pastoral leases and native title rights could co-exist.
 - (D) Mining companies gained free access to resources.
- 6 From 1945 to 2006, the pattern of adherence in Australian Christianity changed.
- By 2006, there was
- (A) a smaller proportion of Anglicans and a smaller proportion of Catholics.
 - (B) a greater proportion of Anglicans and a smaller proportion of Catholics.
 - (C) a greater proportion of Catholics and a smaller proportion of Pentecostals.
 - (D) a greater proportion of Uniting Church members and a smaller proportion of Presbyterians.
- 7 What is secularism?
- (A) A search for interfaith cooperation in society
 - (B) A concept that diminishes the influence of religion in society
 - (C) A school of thought emphasising allegiance to one's religious group
 - (D) Communities and individuals who live in isolation and share a common belief
- 8 Which of the following is a typical feature of New Age religions?
- (A) Eucharist
 - (B) Meditation
 - (C) Communal worship
 - (D) Ordained female clergy

- 9** Which of the following best reflects the reason for ecumenism in Australia's current religious landscape?
- (A) A shared concern for social justice issues
 - (B) Increased awareness of the potential for interfaith dialogue
 - (C) A decline in the number of Christian adherents in the population
 - (D) The beginning of resource sharing including church buildings in rural Australia
- 10** What best explains increasing interfaith dialogue in Australia since 1945?
- (A) Growing secularism
 - (B) Increased sectarianism
 - (C) The work of the council for Aboriginal Reconciliation
 - (D) Catholic membership of the National Council of Churches (NCCA)

Studies of Religion

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Centre Number

Section I (continued)

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Attempt Question 11

Student Number

Answer the question in the space provided.

Question 11 (5 marks)

MIDDLETON METHODIST CHURCH		MIDDLETON UNITING CHURCH	
SUNDAY SERVICES	9.30am, 6.30pm	Sunday Service	9.30am
Communion service	First Sunday of the month	Sunday School	10.30am
Sunday school	8.30am and 10.30am	Communion service	First Sunday of the month
Ladies Church Aid	Tuesdays 10.00am	MINISTER: Rev Jennifer Hill, BBus, MTh	
Youth Group	Wednesdays 7.00pm	Chinese Service	12 noon
Men's Brotherhood	Thursday 7.00pm	MINISTER: Rev Peter Lim, BA, Dip Theol	
MINISTER: Rev William Thomas, BA, LTh		Tongan Service	5.00pm
Tel. WT 4763		MINISTER: Rev Jione A'Fuangu'a, MTh	
		Church Office: Tel. 9876 5432	
Church sign 1965		Church sign 2009	

With reference to the two signs above and your own knowledge, account for changes in Australia's religious landscape since the 1960s.

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Studies of Religion II

Section I (continued)

Part B — Religion and Non-Religion

15 marks

Attempt Questions 12–22

Use the multiple-choice answer sheet for Questions 12–21.

- 12** Which of the following is a form of monotheism?
- (A) Judaism
 - (B) Animism
 - (C) Hinduism
 - (D) Agnosticism
- 13** Which statement about non-religious world views is correct?
- (A) Atheists reject the existence of God.
 - (B) Agnostics reject the existence of God.
 - (C) Atheists accept that God created the universe.
 - (D) Agnostics accept that God created the universe.
- 14** Which of the following countries has the largest Christian population?
- (A) Australia
 - (B) Malaysia
 - (C) Indonesia
 - (D) Philippines
- 15** Which of the following lists the current global distribution of the five major world religious traditions in size from largest to smallest?
- (A) Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism
 - (B) Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism
 - (C) Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism
 - (D) Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism

- 16** Which of the following best illustrates how the religious dimension can encourage social cohesion in the wider, multi-faith community?
- (A) Passage of life rituals
 - (B) Worship opportunities
 - (C) Social welfare outreach initiatives
 - (D) Moral clarity in religious teaching
- 17** A typical principle of humanism is that
- (A) moral values are founded on revelation in sacred texts.
 - (B) scientific method shows the truth of traditional religion.
 - (C) many reincarnations give us ample opportunity to make life better.
 - (D) the solution of people's problems is to be found in reason and humanity.
- 18** Which development in mainstream society has encouraged the emergence of new religious expressions and spiritualities?
- (A) Obsessive desire for material possessions
 - (B) Growing trust in political institutions and solutions
 - (C) Rising status of the moral guidance of traditional religions
 - (D) Acknowledgement of the importance of diet in a healthy lifestyle
- 19** What practice is characteristic of animism?
- (A) Celebrating mass
 - (B) Worshipping only one god
 - (C) Appealing to the saints for protection and healing
 - (D) Performing rituals related to hunting an animal for food
- 20** Of the following, who would be most likely to modify their behaviour out of fear of transcendental judgement?
- (A) An atheist
 - (B) An agnostic
 - (C) A rational humanist
 - (D) A scientific humanist

- 21** What do religious and non-religious worldviews have in common?
- (A) The shared pursuit of material prosperity
 - (B) The common human quest for meaning in life and death
 - (C) The ethical achievement of transcendent meaningful communities
 - (D) The experimental investigation of comprehensive scientific knowledge

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Centre Number

Section I (continued)

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Attempt Question 22

Student Number

Answer the question in the space provided.

Question 22 (5 marks)

‘If God does not exist, then everything is permitted.’

With reference to the quotation, explain how atheism OR agnosticism influences the aspirations and behaviour of individuals.

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Studies of Religion II

Section II — Religious Tradition Depth Study

30 marks

Attempt TWO questions from Questions 1–5

Allow about 1 hour for this section

Answer each question in a SEPARATE Studies of Religion Section II Answer Booklet.

Question 1 — Buddhism (15 marks)

- (a) Describe ONE Buddhist ethical teaching in ONE of the following areas: **4**
- Bioethics
 - Environmental ethics
 - Sexual ethics
- (b) Explain how ONE of the following practices expresses the beliefs of Buddhism: **5**
- Pilgrimage
 - Temple Puja
 - Wesak
- (c) Analyse the impact on Buddhism of ONE significant person or school of thought other than the Buddha. **6**

Question 2 — Christianity (15 marks)

- (a) Outline ONE significant practice within Christianity drawn from the following: **4**
- Baptism
 - Marriage ceremony
 - Saturday/Sunday worship
- (b) Explain how Christian ethical teachings, in ONE of the following areas, reflect Christian beliefs. **5**
- Bioethics
 - Environmental ethics
 - Sexual ethics
- (c) Evaluate the contribution of ONE significant person or school of thought, other than Jesus, to the development and expression of Christian beliefs. **6**

Question 3 — Hinduism (15 marks)

- (a) Describe ONE principal source of Hindu ethical teaching. **3**
- (b) Explain the impact on Hinduism of ONE significant person or school of thought other than the Vedas. **6**
- (c) Analyse the importance for the individual of ONE Hindu practice drawn from the following: **6**
- Marriage ceremony
 - Pilgrimage
 - Temple worship

Question 4 — Islam (15 marks)

- (a) Describe ONE significant practice within Islam drawn from the following: **3**
- Friday prayer at the mosque
 - Funeral ceremony
 - Hajj
- (b) Explain how the ethical teachings of Islam apply in ONE of the following areas: **6**
- Bioethics
 - Environmental ethics
 - Sexual ethics
- (c) Assess the contribution of ONE school of thought or significant person, other than Muhammad or the Four Rightly Guided Caliphs, to the development and expression of Islamic beliefs. **6**

Question 5 — Judaism (15 marks)

- (a) Describe ONE significant practice within Judaism drawn from the following: **3**
- Death and mourning
 - Marriage
 - Synagogue services
- (b) Explain how the ethical teachings of Judaism apply in ONE of the following areas: **6**
- Bioethics
 - Environmental ethics
 - Sexual ethics
- (c) Explain the impact on the development and expression of Judaism of ONE school of thought or significant person, other than Abraham or Moses. **6**

Section III — Religious Tradition Depth Study

20 marks

Attempt ONE question from Questions 1–5

Choose a DIFFERENT Religious Tradition from the ones 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:

- incorporate significant aspects of religion to illustrate your answer
 - use language and terminology appropriate to the study of religion
 - present ideas clearly in a well-structured answer
-

Question 1 — Buddhism (20 marks)

[Nirvana] can only be reached, not produced, by the Path . . . it transcends the intrinsic nature of matter . . . being attainable through special insight effected by strong effort.

BUDDHAGHOSA, 5th century India

[Proper meditation is] single-minded intense sitting without burning incense, worshipping, reciting . . . , practising repentance, nor reading sutras.

DOGEN, 13th century Japan

With reference to the quotations, analyse how Buddhist ethics and/or practices are informed by different expressions of the Buddhist belief system.

Question 2 — Christianity (20 marks)

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With reference to Luke's post-resurrection account in the quotation, assess Christianity as a living religious tradition in the life of its adherents.

Question 3 — Hinduism (20 marks)

Do those deeds that are without blame.

Taittiriya Upanishad 1.11.1–3

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Discuss the relevance of the quotation to Hindu ethics and/or practices.

Question 4 — Islam (20 marks)

*The ultimate guidance is the Qur'an given by God through Muhammad . . .
The Qur'an enables humans to see and understand the guidance God has
inbuilt in creation.*

H COWARD

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With reference to the quotation, analyse the role played by the revelation through the Prophet in the life of Muslims.

Question 5 — Judaism (20 marks)

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Analyse the connection between 'the laws and the rules' and the love of God, referred to in the quotation, as a guide in the life of adherents.

Section IV — Religion and Peace

20 marks

Attempt Question 1

Allow about 35 minutes for this section

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

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

- incorporate significant aspects of religion to illustrate your answer
 - use language and terminology appropriate to the study of religion
 - present ideas clearly in a well-structured answer
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Question 1 (20 marks)

Awaiting copyright

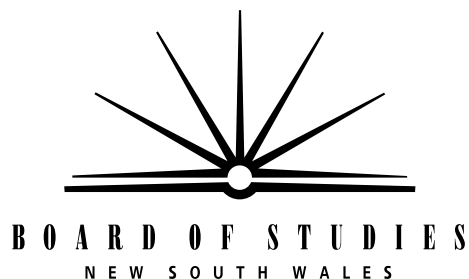
Considering Dawkins' claims about the role of religion in conflict and war, evaluate the principal teachings about peace in ONE religious tradition.

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Centre Number

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Student Number

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Question Number

Studies of Religion

Section II Answer Booklet

Instructions

- Answer ONE question from Questions 1–5 in this answer booklet
- Write the question number in the space provided
- Write your Centre Number and Student Number at the top of this page

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This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple horizontal rows, each defined by two parallel dashed lines. The rows are evenly spaced and extend across the entire width of the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. There is no text or other markings on the page.

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