



**B O A R D O F S T U D I E S**  
NEW SOUTH WALES

**2012**

**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE  
EXAMINATION**

# Studies of Religion I

## General Instructions

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 1½ 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 7–9

**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 10–11

**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.

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- 1 What is the basis of the Dreaming?
  - (A) Ceremonial life
  - (B) Kinship
  - (C) Totem
  - (D) Land
  
- 2 Which of the following names the three major Christian denominations in Australia in decreasing size?
  - (A) Anglican, Uniting, Catholic
  - (B) Catholic, Anglican, Uniting
  - (C) Anglican, Catholic, Orthodox
  - (D) Catholic, Orthodox, Anglican
  
- 3 According to census data, what proportion of people in Australia identify with a religious tradition?
  - (A) More than 60%
  - (B) Between 50% and 60%
  - (C) Between 40% and 50%
  - (D) Less than 40%

- 4 Which church can be considered to have been formed as a consequence of the ecumenical movement in Australia?
- (A) Congregational
  - (B) Presbyterian
  - (C) Anglican
  - (D) Uniting
- 5 The traditional role of initiation ceremonies in Aboriginal spirituality has been to prepare young people
- (A) for the effects of dispossession.
  - (B) for their struggle for Land Rights.
  - (C) to undertake adult responsibilities.
  - (D) to develop a relationship with the religious traditions.
- 6 Which of the following is a typical feature of New Age religions?
- (A) Foundational texts form the basis of all beliefs.
  - (B) Individual fulfilment is sought.
  - (C) Divine beings are worshipped.
  - (D) Cult status is achieved.
- 7 In which of the following do both examples refer to ecumenical developments in Australia?
- (A) Support for Aboriginal Reconciliation and the dismantling of the White Australia policy
  - (B) The formation of the National Council of Churches in Australia and the sharing of resources among rural Australian churches
  - (C) The formation of the Australian Partnership of Religious Organisations and the formal dialogue between the major world religions
  - (D) The Seventh Assembly of the World Council of Churches in Canberra and the Parliament of World Religions in Melbourne

- 8 The table shows the percentage of marriages in Australia conducted by ministers of religion and civil celebrants in the years 1990 and 2010.

**Type of Marriage Celebrant**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Ministers of Religion</i>	<i>Civil Celebrants</i>
1990	57.9%	42.1%
2010	30.7%	69.3%

Acknowledgement: Data taken from 1.1 Selected marriage indicators(a), Australia - Selected years - 1990-2010, <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/3310.0Main%20Features22010?>

Reproduced with permission by the Australian Bureau of Statistics under the Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia licence.

Which of the following is likely to best explain the trend shown?

- (A) Increased denominational switching
  - (B) Increased interfaith dialogue
  - (C) Increased secularisation
  - (D) Increased immigration
- 9 Burial in one's 'country' is important in Aboriginal spirituality because
- (A) relatives can access the burial site.
  - (B) the deceased's spirit can be comforted.
  - (C) relatives can complete the burial rituals.
  - (D) the deceased's spirit can return to its ancestors.
- 10 Statement 1: Kinship within traditional Aboriginal society regulates social relationships, including marriage.

Statement 2: Totemism expresses a system of kinship within the natural world.

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.

**Studies of Religion**

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Centre Number

**Section I (continued)**

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Student Number

**Attempt Question 11**

Answer the question in the space provided. This space provides guidance for the expected length of response.

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**Question 11 (5 marks)**

How have religious traditions in Australia given support to the process of Aboriginal reconciliation?

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## 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.

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#### Question 1 — Buddhism (15 marks)

- (a) (i) Briefly outline TWO Buddhist ethical teachings in ONE of the following areas: **4**
- Bioethics
  - Environmental ethics
  - Sexual ethics.
- (ii) How does ONE ethical teaching outlined in part (a) (i) influence the lives of adherents? **5**
- (b) Analyse the significance for the individual of ONE significant practice drawn from the following: **6**
- Pilgrimage
  - Temple Puja
  - Wesak.

**Question 2 — Christianity** (15 marks)

- (a) (i) Briefly outline TWO Christian ethical teachings in ONE of the following areas: **4**
- Bioethics
  - Environmental ethics
  - Sexual ethics.
- (ii) How does ONE ethical teaching outlined in part (a) (i) influence the lives of adherents? **5**
- (b) Analyse the significance for the individual of ONE significant practice drawn from the following: **6**
- Baptism
  - Marriage ceremony
  - Saturday/Sunday worship.

**Question 3 — Hinduism** (15 marks)

- (a) (i) Briefly outline TWO Hindu ethical teachings in ONE of the following areas: **4**
- Bioethics
  - Environmental ethics
  - Sexual ethics.
- (ii) How does ONE ethical teaching outlined in part (a) (i) influence the lives of adherents? **5**
- (b) Analyse the significance for the individual of ONE significant practice drawn from the following: **6**
- Marriage ceremony
  - Pilgrimage
  - Temple Worship.



**Question 4 — Islam** (15 marks)

- (a) (i) Briefly outline TWO Islamic ethical teachings in ONE of the following areas: **4**
- Bioethics
  - Environmental ethics
  - Sexual ethics.
- (ii) How does ONE ethical teaching outlined in part (a) (i) influence the lives of adherents? **5**
- (b) Analyse the significance for the individual of ONE significant practice drawn from the following: **6**
- Friday prayer at the mosque
  - Funeral ceremony
  - Hajj.

**Question 5 — Judaism** (15 marks)

- (a) (i) Briefly outline TWO Jewish ethical teachings in ONE of the following areas: **4**
- Bioethics
  - Environmental ethics
  - Sexual ethics.
- (ii) How does ONE ethical teaching outlined in part (a) (i) influence the lives of adherents? **5**
- (b) Analyse the significance for the individual of ONE significant practice drawn from the following: **6**
- Death and mourning
  - Marriage
  - Synagogue services.

## 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 choose in Section II**

**Allow about 35 minutes for this section**

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

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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
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### **Question 1 — Buddhism (20 marks)**

*The significant people and schools of thought in Buddhism that have the most impact are those that challenge adherents to follow Buddhist teachings more closely.*

How accurate is this statement in relation to ONE significant person or school of thought, other than the Buddha?

### **Question 2 — Christianity (20 marks)**

*Men, women and schools of thought have reformed and/or revitalised the Christian tradition.*

How well does this statement reflect the impact on Christianity of ONE significant person or school of thought, other than Jesus?

### **Question 3 — Hinduism (20 marks)**

*Significant people and schools of thought in Hinduism have helped adherents understand that there is a way to liberation from the endless cycle of life.*

To what extent does this statement apply to the impact of ONE significant person or school of thought, other than the Vedas?

**Question 4 — Islam** (20 marks)

*Men, women and schools of thought have reformed and/or revitalised the Islamic tradition.*

How well does this statement reflect the impact on Islam of ONE significant person or school of thought, other than Muhammad and the Four Rightly Guided Caliphs?

**Question 5 — Judaism** (20 marks)

*Men, women and schools of thought have reformed and/or revitalised the Jewish tradition.*

How well does this statement reflect the impact on Judaism of ONE significant person or school of thought, other than Abraham or Moses?

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