



**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 II

## General Instructions

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 3 hours
- Write using black or blue pen  
Black pen is preferred
- 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 13–15

**30 marks**

- Attempt TWO questions from Questions 1–5
- You must NOT choose the same Religious  
Tradition in both Section II and Section III
- Allow about 1 hour for this section

**Section III** Pages 16–17

**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 IV** Page 18

**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.

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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.

2012 HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

**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 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.

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- 12 The basis of animist spiritualities and beliefs is that the physical and spiritual worlds are
- (A) irrelevant to each other.
  - (B) isolated from each other.
  - (C) in opposition to each other.
  - (D) inseparable from each other.
- 13 Which of the following world views refers to a spiritual dimension beyond human experience?
- (A) Humanist
  - (B) Materialist
  - (C) Rationalist
  - (D) Monotheist
- 14 The rise of new religious expressions and spiritualities is best explained by
- (A) disenchantment with multiculturalism.
  - (B) increasing confidence in government institutions.
  - (C) the search for guidance outside traditional religious practice.
  - (D) the desire to work with traditional religious practices in caring for the earth.
- 15 In which two countries is Islam the dominant religion?
- (A) Indonesia and Pakistan
  - (B) Iran and India
  - (C) Afghanistan and South Africa
  - (D) Thailand and Iraq

- 16** After Christianity, which two religious traditions have the greatest number of adherents globally?
- (A) Islam and Judaism
  - (B) Islam and Hinduism
  - (C) Buddhism and Judaism
  - (D) Buddhism and Hinduism
- 17** Which of the following has both a religious dimension and a commitment to social responsibility?
- (A) The Salvation Army
  - (B) Amnesty International
  - (C) Doctors Without Borders
  - (D) United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

Use the information provided to answer Questions 18 and 19.

Alex seeks spiritual assistance from colour therapy.

Chris lives by a belief in transcendental judgement.

Drew connects to the spirit world through the environment.

Kim lives by a belief in specific gods and goddesses.

- 18** Who is most likely to be a monotheist?
- (A) Alex
  - (B) Chris
  - (C) Drew
  - (D) Kim
- 19** Who is most likely to be an animist?
- (A) Alex
  - (B) Chris
  - (C) Drew
  - (D) Kim



- 20** What do a Scientific Humanist and a Rational Humanist have in common?
- (A) Both are strongly animistic.
  - (B) Both believe that humanity is not responsible for its own destiny.
  - (C) Both recognise that the existence of a human soul survives after death.
  - (D) Both acknowledge that research and experimentation help to address human problems.
- 21** Statement 1: An agnostic accepts that the existence of a transcendent or divine reality can be proven.
- Statement 2: An atheist does not believe in the existence of a transcendent or divine reality.
- 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.

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**2012 HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION  
Studies of Religion II**

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Centre Number

**Section I (continued)**

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Student Number

**Attempt Question 22**

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

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**Question 22 (5 marks)**

Compare the response of ONE religious and ONE non-religious belief system to the human person.

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## Studies of Religion II

### Section II — Religious Tradition Depth Study

**30 marks**

**Attempt TWO questions from Questions 1–5**

**Choose DIFFERENT Religious Traditions in Section II from the one you choose in Section III**

**Allow about 1 hour for this section**

Answer each question in a SEPARATE 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 ones 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
- 

### **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?

**Please turn over**

## **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.

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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
- 

**Question 1** (20 marks)

How have the principal teachings on peace of ONE religious tradition guided its contribution to the achievement of world peace?

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