



NSW Education Standards Authority

2021 HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Studies of Religion I

**General
Instructions**

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 1 hour and 30 minutes
- Write using black pen
- Write your Centre Number and Student Number at the top of page 5

**Total marks:
50**

Section I – 15 marks (pages 2–5)

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

Section II – 15 marks (pages 7–9)

- Attempt ONE question from Questions 12–16
- You must NOT choose the same Religious Tradition in both Section II and Section III
- Allow about 30 minutes for this section

Section III – 20 marks (pages 10–11)

- Attempt ONE question from Questions 17–21
- 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 What did the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) recognise?
- A. Terra nullius
 - B. The use of land by pastoralists
 - C. The land and water rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
 - D. The acknowledgement of the Dreaming as vital to Aboriginal spirituality
- 2 Which of the following best represents what land means for Aboriginal peoples?
- A. A place of tourism
 - B. A means of making a living
 - C. A commodity to be bought and sold
 - D. A sacred link that embraces identity and belonging

3

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For Aboriginal people, the above statement reflects the effects of

- A. dispossession.
- B. immigration.
- C. reconciliation.
- D. repossession.

4

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To which of the following is this source referring?

- A. Custodianship
- B. Dreaming
- C. Initiation
- D. Kinship

5 Which of the following lists only Christian denominations in Australia?

- A. Anglican, Hindu, Presbyterian
- B. Baptist, Pentecostal, Salvation Army
- C. Buddhist, Church of Christ, Greek Orthodox
- D. Catholic, Church of Scientology, Uniting Church

6 Which of the following was a key objective in the formation of the New South Wales Ecumenical Council (1984)?

- A. To address the causes of division among some Christian churches
- B. To fund multi-faith initiatives in indigenous communities
- C. To encourage the development of church-based schools
- D. To combine different religious traditions

7 Which of the following is true of the Uniting Church?

- A. It was formed primarily to promote interfaith dialogue
- B. It is the second largest Christian denomination in Australia
- C. It is a member of the National Council of Churches in Australia
- D. It was formed to rival the growth in popularity of the Catholic Church in Australia

- 8 According to Australian census data (2016), which of the following is correct?
- A. Catholicism is the fastest growing denomination in Australia
 - B. Hinduism is the second largest religious tradition in Australia
 - C. Australians over the age of 65 are likely to identify themselves as Christian
 - D. Australians identifying as having 'No Religion' make up the majority of the population
- 9 Which of the following is an expression of ecumenism?
- A. Methodists forming a new church with many Presbyterians and Congregationalists
 - B. The Church of England in Australia becoming the Anglican Church of Australia in 1981
 - C. An Aboriginal community conducting a ceremonial gathering with a Baptist community
 - D. A joint statement of principles issued by the National Council of Jewish Women of Australia and the Council for Australian Catholic Women
- 10 Which of the following is correct?
- A. In 1992, the High Court of Australia ruled that native title to land did not exist in 1788.
 - B. The Wik decision determined that pastoral leaseholders and Aboriginal title holders could not coexist.
 - C. The Mabo decision created a law for the return of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artefacts to their rightful owners.
 - D. The *Native Title Amendment Act 1998* (Cth) empowered states and territories to legislate their own native title procedures.

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Centre Number

Studies of Religion I

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Student Number

Section I (continued)

Attempt Question 11

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

Question 11 (5 marks)

How have religious traditions engaged with 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 12–16

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 Sections II and III Writing Booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

Question 12 — Buddhism (15 marks)

- (a) Outline ONE action or ritual in Buddhism that is drawn from ONE of the following significant practices. **3**
- Pilgrimage
 - Temple Puja
 - Wesak
- (b) What impact has ONE significant person or school of thought, other than the Buddha, had on Buddhism? **6**
- (c) *A generous heart, kind speech, and a life of service and compassion are things which renew humanity.* **6**

THE BUDDHA

How do Buddhist ethical teachings guide adherents to *renew humanity*? In your answer, refer to ONE of the following.

- Bioethics
- Environmental ethics
- Sexual ethics

Question 13 — Christianity (15 marks)

- (a) Outline ONE ethical teaching within Christianity from ONE of the following. **3**
- Bioethics
 - Environmental ethics
 - Sexual ethics
- (b) What impact has ONE significant person or school of thought, other than Jesus, had on Christianity? **6**
- (c) *But you, dear friends, must build up your lives ever more strongly upon the foundation of our holy faith.* **6**

Jude 20

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How does ONE significant practice encourage adherents to build and strengthen their lives according to their *holy faith*? In your answer, refer to ONE of the following.

- Baptism
- Marriage ceremony
- Saturday/Sunday worship

Question 14 — Hinduism (15 marks)

- (a) Outline ONE ethical teaching within Hinduism from ONE of the following. **3**
- Bioethics
 - Environmental ethics
 - Sexual ethics
- (b) Evaluate the contribution of ONE significant person or school of thought, other than the Vedas, to Hinduism. **6**
- (c) *The ashram* encourages a form of living through wisdom and guidance.* **6**

*ashram a Hindu place of worship

How does ONE significant practice provide *wisdom and guidance* for the Hindu community? In your answer, refer to ONE of the following.

- Marriage ceremony
- Pilgrimage
- Temple worship

Question 15 — Islam (15 marks)

- (a) Outline ONE action or ritual in Islam that is drawn from ONE of the following significant practices. **3**
- Friday prayer at the mosque
 - Funeral ceremony
 - Hajj
- (b) How has ONE ethical teaching within Islam influenced the lives of adherents? In your answer, refer to ONE of the following. **6**
- Bioethics
 - Environmental ethics
 - Sexual ethics

- (c) **6**

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Qur'an 1:5

Source: The Koran - translated by Arthur J Arberry - ISBN: 9780199537327
Originally published by Oxford University Press in 1983

In what ways has ONE significant person or school of thought, other than Muhammad and the Four Rightly Guided Caliphs, guided adherents on the *straight path*?

Question 16 — Judaism (15 marks)

- (a) Outline ONE action or ritual in Judaism that is drawn from ONE of the following significant practices. **3**
- Death and mourning
 - Marriage
 - Synagogue services
- (b) Evaluate the contribution of ONE significant person or school of thought, other than Abraham or Moses, to Judaism. **6**
- (c) *The Judaic tradition can be described as dynamic and living.* **6**

How does Judaism, as a *dynamic and living* tradition, provide ethical guidance to adherents? In your answer, refer to ONE of the following.

- Bioethics
- Environmental ethics
- Sexual ethics

Section III — Religious Tradition Depth Study

20 marks

Attempt ONE question from Questions 17–21

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 the Sections II and III Writing Booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

Your answer 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 17 — Buddhism (20 marks)

On life's journey, faith is nourishment, virtuous deeds are a shelter, wisdom is light by day, and right mindfulness is the protection by night.

THE BUDDHA

How does Buddhism guide adherents on their *life's journey*?

Question 18 — Christianity (20 marks)

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How does Christianity encourage adherents to be people who might help to change the world *for the better*?

Question 19 — Hinduism (20 marks)

The great secret of true success, of true happiness, is this: the man or woman who asks for no return, the perfectly unselfish person, is the most successful.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

How does Hinduism guide adherents to live a life of *true success* and *true happiness*?

Question 20 — Islam (20 marks)

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due to copyright issues.

Qur'an 3:5
Source: The Koran - translated by Arthur J Arberry - ISBN: 9780199537327
Originally published by Oxford University Press in 1983

How does Islam guide adherents to *do things that are right*?

Question 21 — Judaism (20 marks)

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How does Judaism guide adherents to walk in the Lord's ways?

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