



88135907

**WORLD RELIGIONS  
STANDARD LEVEL  
PAPER 1**

Wednesday 6 November 2013 (afternoon)

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidate session number

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Examination code

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**QUESTION BOOKLET – INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer a total of five questions selecting at least one question from:
  - Section A
  - and
  - Section B
  - and
  - Section C.
- Write your answers in the boxes provided.
- Each question is worth *[10 marks]*.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is *[50 marks]*.



16EP01

Answer a total of **five** questions, selecting **at least one** from **each** section. Write your answers in the boxes provided.

### SECTION A

Answer **at least one** question. Write your answers in the boxes provided.

#### Hinduism

Study the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

1. “Regarding sacrifice and merit as most important, the deluded ones (Brahmins) do not know of any higher spiritual good. Having enjoyed themselves only for a time on top of heaven won by good deeds, they re-enter this world or even a lower one. Those who practice penance and faith in the forest, the tranquil ones, the knowers of truth, living the life of wandering renunciation – they depart, freed from passion, to where dwells the immortal Purusha, the imperishable Soul.”

*Mundaka Upanishad 1.2.1, 2, 10–11*

- (a) Describe the two paths identified in the passage.

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*(Question 1 continued)*

- (b) Explain the relationship between renunciate “forest” sages and Brahmin priests from the passage.

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## Buddhism

*Study the passage below and answer the questions which follow.*

2. “Long is night for the wakeful;  
Long is a league for the weary.  
Long is samsara for fools  
Who do not know the true Dhamma.”

*Dhammapada 60*

- (a) What does the passage tell us about the concept of samsara in Buddhism?

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*(Question 2 continued)*

(b) Explain why samsara is “long” for “fools”.

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## Sikhism

*Study the passage below and answer the questions which follow.*

3. “They who remember the Name and make fear of God their spiritual food – such servants, with the Guru’s aid, dwell in union.

If the Mind is unclean how can it be purified by worshipping stones, visiting places of pilgrimage, living in jungles, wandering around as an ascetic\*? He who is united with the True One, he it is who acquires eternal honour.”

*Guru Granth Sahib 686*

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\* ascetic: a practitioner of strict self denial

- (a) Identify the variety of ways in which a Sikh can achieve union with God.

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*(Question 3 continued)*

- (b) Explain the ways in which Sikh teachings are used in opposition to other religious practices common in India.

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**SECTION B**

Answer **at least one** question. Write your answers in the boxes provided.

**Judaism**

Study the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

4. “See, I have set before you today life and prosperity, death and adversity. If you obey the commandments of the Lord your God that I am commanding you today, by loving the Lord your God, walking in his ways, and observing his commandments, decrees, and ordinances, then you shall live and become numerous, and the Lord your God will bless you in the land that you are entering to possess.”

*Deuteronomy 30:15–16*

- (a) What does this passage teach about free will?

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*(Question 4 continued)*

(b) Explain the consequences for Jews of exercising free will.

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## Christianity

*Study the passage below and answer the questions which follow.*

5. “For us and for our salvation he came down from heaven, was incarnate from the Holy Spirit and the Virgin Mary and was made man. For our sake he was crucified under Pontius Pilate; he suffered death and was buried.”

*Nicene Creed*

- (a) What is the meaning of the first sentence in this passage?

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- (b) Explain the doctrines of original sin and salvation.

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**Islam**

*Study the passage below and answer the questions which follow.*

6. “Say: He is Allah, the One and Only; Allah, the Eternal, Absolute; He begets (procreates) not, nor is He begotten; and there is none like unto Him.”

*Qur'an 112:1–4*

- (a) On the basis of the verses above, describe **three** ways in which a Muslim can understand the doctrine of tawhid.

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- (b) Explain some of the reasons why Muslims believe that monotheistic religions that “worship” prophets are in error.

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**SECTION C**

Answer **at least one** question. Write your answers in the boxes provided.

**Taoism**

Study the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

7. “Do not meditate, do not cogitate ... Follow no school, follow no way, and then you will attain the Tao.”

*Zhuangzi* (book of “Master Chuang”)

- (a) What is the teaching in this passage?

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*(Question 7 continued)*

(b) Explain what is meant by “attain the Tao”.

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**Jainism**

*Study the passage below and answer the questions which follow.*

8. “Emancipation means the establishment of the soul in its own nature on account of the destruction of all the karma. The liberated soul is the disembodied soul whose knowledge and intuition are completely uncovered, with delusion completely dispelled. The terms liberated, enlightened, emancipated, Great Soul, Great Lord and Lord are synonyms. The number of emancipated souls is infinite and they are never-returners.”

*Jaina Siddhanta Dippika 5, 19–22*

- (a) Outline what is meant by “the soul in its own nature” in the passage. [3]

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*(Question 8 continued)*

(b) Explain the Jain understanding of “emancipation”.

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**Baha'i Faith**

*Study the passage below and answer the questions which follow.*

9. “The world beyond is as different from this world as this world is different from that of the child while still in the womb of its mother.”

Bahá'u'lláh, *Gleanings from the Writings of Bahá'u'lláh* (1976) LXXXI:157

- (a) What is the meaning of this passage? [3]

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- (b) Explain Baha'i beliefs about the afterlife. [7]

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