

# AI

## SEMINAR 8 – ANSWER KEY

### Religion

**Quiz:** 1) b 2) d 3) a 4) d 5) d 6) a 7) a 8) c 9) b 10) a 11) c 12) a 13) b

#### Abbreviations:

1. for example	e.g. (exempli gratia)	10. approximately or similar to	~
2. that is	i.e. (id est)	11. in reference to	re
3. number	no. or #	12. and	& or +
4. therefore	∴	13. page	p.
5. greater than	>	14. pages	pp.
6. less than	<	15. Anno Domini	AD 412
7. equal to	=	16. Before Christ	3000 BC
8. not equal to	x	17. et cetera	etc.
9. ditto or same as above	“		

#### Listening – Note Taking: Major Religions of the World

Religion	Buddhism	Christianity	Confucianism	Hinduism	Islam
1 Time & place of foundation	2500 years ago NE India	2000 years ago	2500 years ago	not mentioned, but earliest text is Rig Veda- pre 1000 BC	1400 years ago
2 Founder of the religion	Prince Siddharta Gautama	Jesus Christ	Kong Zi (Latin name is Confucius)		Mohamed
3 Lived from _____ to _____	563 – 483 BC	7 BC – AD 30	551 – 479 BC		AD 570 - 632
4 Religious texts	Pali Canon & collections of Sanskrit, Tibetan & Chinese texts	Bible	Analects	Upanishads, Brahmanas, Puranas: Veda, Bhagavad-Gita	Koran
5 Number of followers today and where practised	256 million; SE Asia and the Far East	1200 million; 806 RomCath.; 343 Protest.; 74 East. Orth.	275 million; China (esp. Taiwan)	500 million; India, and Ind. communities around world.	1100 million
6 Other information	Founder known as Buddha – The Awakened One		Analects come from the Greek analekta; means collection of facts & sayings	Santanadarma; Veda means knowledge.	

Sources consulted: Mary Waters and Alan Waters, Study Tasks in English, CUP, 1995.

## Discussion questions based on class work.

### Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What are religious people doing to encourage long-term changes in environmental practice?

**Religious scholars are identifying symbolic, scriptural, and ethical dimensions of religions with the natural world. They are writing reports, organising conferences, events, and movements.**

(par. 1, 2)

2. Do religions have the effect of restricting\* or encouraging social change? **Both limiting (not specified in text) and liberating effects – civil rights improvements and social movements.** (par. 2, 3)

3. How can religions contribute to environmental ethics? **By taking the different perspectives of Western, indigenous, and Eastern religions and emphasising their relation to the natural world and its resources; making people consider of the importance of nature.** (par. 3, 4)

4. What are the five common 'Rs' that religions share regarding the natural world? **Reverence, respect, restraint, redistribution, and responsibility.** (par. 5)

### Zen Stories – Pre-reading Questions

1. What are some typical features of Eastern religions? **Eastern religions (think about Hinduism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, Shinto) often emphasise the individual and the ability to harmonise oneself with the natural world (the first Zen story may be seen as an example of this).**

2. What do you know about Zen Buddhism? **Everyone has a Buddha nature inside of them; have to search inner self for self-knowledge, which is attained through mediation; meditation is Truth, realized in action, an end in itself.**

### Grammar – Verbs + Infinitive or Gerund

1 If you were a Muslim, how often would you stop **working** / to work, in order to make time to pray?

2 The nun stopped praying going / **to go** back to work.

3 What do you remember **doing** / to do on your first visit to a church?

4 If you are a man, what should you always remember doing / **to do** when you enter a synagogue?

5 Is there anything in the past that you regret **saying** / to say to your priest?

6 I regret saying / **to say** that I don't believe in God.

7 If you were holding a religious fast, how long would you stop **eating** / to eat?

8 He stopped **working**/to work to say a prayer.

9 The monks take many hours a day meditating / **to meditate.** (the infinitive functions as a statement of purpose)

10 The monks spend many hours a day **meditating** / to meditate. (the verb *spend* is followed by -ing)

11 He welcomed the new members of the group and then went on explaining / **to explain** the rules. (in the sense of moving on to something new)

12 How long do you intend to go on **working** / to work for the mission? (in the sense of continuing the activity)

13 I meant going/**to go** to the mass but I couldn't.

14 If you want to go to Holy Communion, it will mean **going**/to go to confession first.

15 Don't forget saying/**to say** a prayer before every meal.

16 I forgot **being told**/to be told about his son's christening.

With *remember, forget, stop, go on* and *regret*, the difference is connected with time. The -ing form refers to things that happen earlier (**before** the remembering, forgetting, etc. take place); the infinitive refers to things that happen **after** the remembering, etc.).