

QUIZ QUESTIONS to accompany World Religions in Practice

CHAPTER 4: BIRTH

1. The baptism of Jesus marks
 - A. his birth
 - B. his initiation into adulthood
 - C. the beginning of his public ministry
 - D. his final entry into Jerusalem
2. A sandek is a
 - A. ceremony
 - B. godparent
 - C. garment
 - D. pool of water
3. The Islamic tahnik custom involves
 - A. washing
 - B. offering food
 - C. cutting hair
 - D. sacrificing an animal
4. Buddhism does not have established birth rituals because
 - A. they were forbidden by the Buddha
 - B. procreation is considered evil
 - C. birth is really rebirth into a world of suffering
 - D. monks refused to be involved
5. Churches which practise infant baptism often celebrate another ceremony when the baptised person is older and able to speak for themselves. This ceremony is commonly called
 - A. Ordination
 - B. Second Birth
 - C. Confirmation
 - D. Consecration
6. A Hindu life-cycle ceremony is called a
 - A. samsara
 - B. samskara
 - C. sannyasin
 - D. sharma
7. Islamic circumcision can take place
 - A. immediately after birth
 - B. at the age of reason
 - C. during adolescence

- D. all of the above
8. The purpose of the Hindu pumsavana ceremony is to
- A. secure a healthy birth
 - B. name the child
 - C. secure a male child
 - D. secure twins
9. The ceremonial cutting and weighing of a child's hair is not found in:
- A. Judaism
 - B. Islam
 - C. Christianity
 - D. Hinduism
10. The pre-natal simantonnayana ceremony symbolises the hope for an intelligent child by the
- A. tearing of garments
 - B. parting of hair
 - C. weighing of hair
 - D. payment of coins
11. The pidyon ha ben ceremony is a ransom for
- A. firstborn sons
 - B. firstborn sons and daughters
 - C. all male children
 - D. all children
12. When baptism is by "infusion" it means that
- A. the child is immersed in water
 - B. water is sprinkled over the child's head
 - C. water is poured over the child's head
 - D. oil is used rather than water
13. Aqiqah literally means
- A. to cleanse
 - B. to cut
 - C. to name
 - D. to redeem
14. How many days after birth does a Jewish circumcision take place?
- A. three
 - B. seven
 - C. eight
 - D. twelve
15. The only reason for postponing a Jewish circumcision is if the

- A. day falls on a sabbath
- B. day is Yom Kippur
- C. day is Passover
- D. child's health is in danger

16. The type of sin washed away when an infant is baptised is called

- A. personal sin
- B. mortal sin
- C. cardinal sin
- D. original sin

17. The pouring of water at many Buddhist life-cycle rituals symbolises the

- A. washing away of sin
- B. transference of good karma
- C. waters of creation
- D. passage of time

18. The term 'baptism' literally means

- A. washing
- B. anointing
- C. immersing
- D. burying

19. A Jewish circumcision takes place at the Chair of

- A. the Most High
- B. Abraham
- C. Moses
- D. Elijah

20. The major religion with the most extensive series of infancy rituals is

- A. Hinduism
- B. Buddhism
- C. Judaism
- D. Christianity

21. How many stages are there in the Buddhist concept of Dependent Origination?

- A. 4
- B. 8
- C. 12
- D. 40

22. According to the bible, Jewish circumcision originated with

- A. Adam
- B. Abraham
- C. Moses
- D. David

23. Aum is the
- A. call to prayer in Islam
 - B. fundamental sound in Hinduism
 - C. annual fast of Jewish males
 - D. oil used at a Christian baptism
24. A mohel is
- A. a Jewish circumciser
 - B. a Christian baptismal font
 - C. an Islamic sacrifice
 - D. a Hindu mantra
25. A branch of Christianity that does not baptise infants is
- A. Catholicism
 - B. Anglicanism
 - C. Orthodox churches
 - D. Baptist churches