



# basic education

Department:  
Basic Education  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## **NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**RELIGION STUDIES P1**

**EXEMPLAR 2014**

**MARKS: 150**

**TIME: 2 hours**

**This question paper consists of 8 pages.**

**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B.
2. SECTION A: COMPULSORY  
SECTION B: Answer any TWO questions from this section.
3. Read ALL the questions carefully.
4. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

**SECTION A (COMPULSORY)****QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.1.11 D.

1.1.1 A religion that originated in India:

- A Buddhism
  - B Islam
  - C Christianity
  - D Rastafarianism
- (1)

1.1.2 The oldest branch of Buddhism:

- A Tao-te Ching
  - B Mahayana
  - C Aka
  - D Theravada
- (1)

1.1.3 Dhammapada is ...

- A a famous Buddhist monk.
  - B the birthplace of Taoism.
  - C Buddhist scripture.
  - D a state of heightened spiritual awareness.
- (1)

1.1.4 The founder of the Baha'i faith:

- A Abdu'l-Baha
  - B Baha'u'llah
  - C Vajrayana
  - D Dalai Lama
- (1)

1.1.5 The holy shrine of Karbala is in ...

- A Iraq.
  - B Iran.
  - C China.
  - D Saudi Arabia.
- (1)

1.1.6 Shia Islam believes that Prophet Muhammad should have been succeeded by ...

- A Isaac.
  - B Abu Bakr.
  - C Jesus.
  - D Ali.
- (1)

- 1.1.7 The oral component of the Torah is called ...  
A the Talmud.  
B the Mashiach.  
C the Mitzvot.  
D Genesis. (1)
- 1.1.8 The word *secular* means ...  
A in the form of a circle.  
B world view.  
C non-religious.  
D religious. (1)
- 1.1.9 *Halal* in the Islamic faith refers to that which is ...  
A permissible for Muslims.  
B not permissible for Muslims.  
C a special diet.  
D divine. (1)
- 1.1.10 A *myth* in religious context is a ...  
A lie or fabrication.  
B ritual.  
C sacred text.  
D discussion of deep truths through a story. (1)
- 1.2 Explain, in TWO sentences, EACH of the concepts below in the context of religion.
- 1.2.1 Unity (2)
- 1.2.2 Fundamentalism (2)
- 1.2.3 Uniqueness (2)
- 1.2.4 Yin and yang (2)
- 1.2.5 Reincarnation (2)

- 1.3 From each group of words/terms below, choose the word/term that does NOT belong. Write only the word next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

EXAMPLE: Banana; apple; potato; grape

ANSWER: 1.3.6 potato

- 1.3.1 Charles Darwin; Martin Luther; Copernicus; Kepler (2)
- 1.3.2 Cremation; Ubuntu; Ancestors; Modimo (2)
- 1.3.3 Brahma; Vishnu; Nirvana; Shiva (2)
- 1.3.4 Sikhism; Zionist Christian Church; Yoruba; Chrislam (2)
- 1.3.5 Gospels; Resurrection; Transcendence; Trinity (2)

- 1.4 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. Give a reason if the answer is FALSE.

- 1.4.1 Ecumenism is the science of interpreting religious texts. (2)
- 1.4.2 A shaman is a supreme being, the Creator in African Traditional Religion. (2)
- 1.4.3 Hinduism consists of the following schools: Saivism, Vaishnavism, Vajrayana and Smartas. (2)
- 1.4.4 In African Traditional Religion, ancestors are venerated. (2)
- 1.4.5 The Holy Bible is regarded by adherents to be dictated word for word by the angel Gabriel. (2)

- 1.5 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a word/description in COLUMN A. Each item can be used once, more than once, or not at all. Write only the letter (A–G) next to the question number (1.5.1–1.5.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.5.1	Belief that only one's own religion is true	A	ritual
1.5.2	Divine Law	B	Haifa
1.5.3	Vedas	C	exclusivism
1.5.4	Followed by Muslims	D	Hindu scripture
1.5.5	All religions are equally true	E	Sharia
1.5.6	Prescribed order or sequence	F	pluralism
		G	normative source

(6 x 1) (6)

- 1.6 Name TWO important subdivisions of EACH of the following religions:

1.6.1 Judaism (2)

1.6.2 Christianity (2)

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

**SECTION B**

Answer any TWO of the four questions in this section.

**QUESTION 2**

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

Kings and chiefs are cultural, political and religious leaders who look after the social order of the entire community. When there is a dispute within the community, these are the highest court of appeal. But when there is a clan problem, the elderly in the clan, as kinship leaders, take the lead in solving the problem. If the problem is believed to be due to an unperformed ritual, the kinship leadership takes responsibility without taking it to the king or the chief.

Sometimes harmony and balance within the society are disturbed by natural forces like drought or famine. In such cases, the chief is the authority who asks the people to call on the ancestors and to *camagusha* (agree, plead, pardon, invoke) *izihlwele* (all ancestors collectively, irrespective of clans). Usually the whole community is involved in this activity and each one invokes his or her ancestors.

[Source: *Shuters Top Class Religion Studies Grade 12*, p. 29]

- 2.1 According to the extract, which type of sacred text is interpreted and which religion is it from? (2)
- 2.2 Explain the concept *clan-based religion*. (4)
- 2.3 Write THREE unique features of EACH of the following religions:
- 2.3.1 Hinduism (6)
- 2.3.2 Christianity (6)
- 2.4 Explain the attitude of African Traditional Religion towards the ancestors and their roles. (6)
- 2.5 According to African Traditional Religion, what is the relationship between the individual and the community? (8)
- 2.6 What is the nature of divinity in Christianity? (8)
- 2.7 Do you think that the religions in South Africa may be becoming more similar or more dissimilar? Explain your answer by referring to the involvement of kings and chiefs as cultural, political and religious leaders. (10)
- [50]**

**QUESTION 3**

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

Conflicts are common in many parts of the world. Many countries, like Egypt, India and Sudan, will conduct elections soon, and this is a recipe for an increase in religious conflict.

[Adapted from *Die Burger*, January 2011]

- 3.1 Identify ONE area of recent conflict in the world, and give a brief history of the conflict. (12)
- 3.2 Discuss the role of religion in this conflict. (12)
- 3.3 In what ways has the relationship between religion and politics changed in the last 100 years? (12)
- 3.4 'South Africa is spared the spectacle of religious conflict.'  
Discuss the measures that have been put in place to prevent religious conflict in South Africa. (14)
- [50]**

**QUESTION 4**

- 4.1 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

Religious stories are more prevalent in the media, but the prevailing attitude at the networks seems to be, 'It's only a good story if it casts faith in a negative light or if it evokes a political controversy'.

[Adapted from *Religion Studies Grade 12, Steyn et al., 2007, p. 218*]

- 4.1.1 Do you agree that media coverage is 'only a good story if it casts faith in a negative light, or if it evokes a political controversy'?  
Give THREE examples from the media (print and electronic) to illustrate your answer. (10)
- 4.1.2 Why do you think that media coverage of religious stories is 'more prevalent'? (10)
- 4.1.3 Discuss ONE example of religious coverage that refers to 'political controversy'. (10)
- 4.2 Discuss the issue of human rights and responsibilities, with reference to the teachings of any TWO religions. (12)
- 4.3 Distinguish between the concepts of *religious freedom* and *religious tolerance*. (8)
- [50]**

**TOTAL SECTION B: 100**  
**GRAND TOTAL: 150**