



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 11

NOVEMBER 2016

RELIGION STUDIES P1

MARKS: 150

TIME: 2 hours



This question paper consists of 10 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B.
2. SECTION A (QUESTION 1) is COMPULSORY.
3. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. The length of your answers must be in accordance with the marks allocated to each question.
5. Answer each question on a new page.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

1.1 Choose from the each group of words below the word that does NOT fit. Write down the word in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 Jesus Christ; Moses; Mohammed; Abraham (2)

1.1.2 Cross; Fish; Halaal; Mary (2)

1.1.3 Bethlehem; Durban; Mecca; Jerusalem (2)

1.1.4 Pastor; Iyanga; Isangoma; Clay pot (2)

1.1.5 Quran; Vedas; Bible; Dictionary (2)

1.2 Fit the teaching in COLUMN B with the religion in COLUMN A. Write the letter (A to F) next to the question number (1.2.1 to 1.2.6) in your ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.2.1	Hinduism	A	The law of love and forgiveness
1.2.2	Buddhism	B	The Ten Commandments
1.2.3	Judaism	C	The Five Pillars
1.2.4	Islam	D	Ubuntu
1.2.5	Christianity	E	The Eight Path
1.2.6	African Traditional Religion	F	Dharma and Karma

(6 x 2) (12)

1.3 Define the following concepts in the context of religion:

1.3.1 Theocracy (2)

1.3.2 Secularism (2)

1.3.3 Ecumenism (2)

1.3.4 Myth (2)

1.4 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (1.4.1 to 1.4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.4.1 The Orthodox Church is the smallest Christian group in South Africa. (2)

1.4.2 Islam is one of the Abrahamic religions. (2)

1.4.3 Polygamy is a marriage to more than one person. (2)

1.4.4 The Vedas is regarded as the holy scripture within the Christian faith. (2)

1.4.5 Brahman is a Hindu god. (2)

1.5 Which religions are represented by each of the following persons?

1.5.1 Jesus of Nazareth (2)

1.5.2 Baha'u'llah (2)

1.5.3 Prophet Muhammad (2)

1.5.4 Siddhartha Gautama (2)

1.5.5 Brahma (2)

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

Answer any TWO of the FOUR questions in this section.

QUESTION 2

2.1 Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

In Southern Africa, hunter-gatherer communities, known as the San or Bushmen, have existed for thousands of years until today. Archaeologists claim that the ancestors of the San go back as far as 20 000 years! In this time, the San society and religion have gone through many changes.

The most important ritual, which is still performed today, is called the trance dance. The trance dance helped to heal those who were sick by connecting them to the power of the spirit world. The ritual also heals the group as a whole because it reminds them that they are part of a community that can help each other during difficult times.

[Taken from: Focus on Religion Studies Grade 11 by Donne *et al* 2005:9]

2.1.1 Religion is not static, but dynamic (changing).

Do you agree with the statement with regard to the San religion?

Motivate your answer. (4)

2.1.2 The trance dance is an important ritual in the San community.

Why is it called a ritual?

What role does it play in the San community? (3 x 2) (6)

2.1.3 Is the belief system of the San monotheistic or polytheistic?

Motivate your answer. (4)

2.1.4 Traditional healing is an important practice in the San community.

Do you think traditional healing can play a crucial role in the struggle against HIV/Aids?

Motivate your answer. (6)

2.1.5 Why is the San community known as a hunter-gatherer community? (2)

2.1.6 What is the spiritual power of the San community called? (2)

2.2 Briefly explain each of the following concepts as applied in religion:

2.2.1 Mission (2 x 2) (4)

2.2.2 Evangelism (2 x 2) (4)

2.2.3 Dialogue (2 x 2) (4)

2.2.4 Ecumenism (2 x 2) (4)

2.2.5 Syncretism (2 x 2) (4)

2.3 Name:

2.3.1 THREE non-missionary religions (3 x 1) (3)

2.3.2 THREE missionary religions (3 x 1) (3)

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

Many of the world's religions tell people that they must take time off from work. 'Leisure' is what people do to unwind and enjoy themselves when their work is done. They socialise together, play games, read, watch TV, and so on. However, what people do for recreation sometimes rouses serious ethical questions.

[Taken from: Shutters Religion Studies Grade 11 by Donne *et al* 2006:74]

3.1.1 Write TWO leisure activities that you think most religions are in favour of, and write TWO leisure activities that you think religions are against. (8)

3.1.2 Define the difference between leisure activities that religions ...
• support, and those that they (1 x 2)
• condemn. (1 x 2) (4)

3.1.3 Summarise the main reasons why religions seem to be against leisure activities involving drugs, alcohol and gambling. (4 x 2) (8)

3.2 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

Drugs are addictive. When people take drugs, they cannot stop, even when they want to. People have to be protected by making it hard for them to get drugs.

[Unknown]

3.2.1 If you were in government, how would you decide which policy is better – to ban drugs or to allow it under control circumstances?
Give reasons for your answer. (5 x 2) (10)

3.2.2 Describe what role religions can play in helping with the drug problem. (5 x 2) (10)

3.3 List FIVE steps that take place in the process of religious revitalisation. (5 x 2) (10)

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QUESTION 4

- 4.1 Explain the difference between representational and presentational symbols. (10)
- 4.2 Read the following Hindu story and answer the questions that follow.

Before the world, sky or stars, there was empty darkness, but it was warm and damp and rippling through the universe. Then slowly a sound began, until it filled all space: OM as this sound-word spread, it turned the universe into an endless ocean. Bobbing up from the depths came a seed, which became a golden egg. The OM sound enfolded it and was inside the eggshell until, after a long time, it formed itself into Brahma, the Creator of Worlds.

When Brahma was ready to be born, he hatched from the golden egg like a chick. He made the sky from half the shell, and the earth from the other half. He set the air between to keep them apart.

When the earth was ready, Brahma created living things of every kind, and gave them the sense of touch and the power to create themselves. Many ages passed, and he roamed the Earth, delighting his creation. Then he divided himself and made another being, Saravasti. As soon as she came into being, he fell in love with her. They were married, and spent their wedding night (of a hundred years) in a secret cave. At the end of this time, the first human being, Manu, was born.

[Taken from: Shuters Religion Studies Grade 11, 2006, p28]

- 4.2.1 Is this story a narrative or a myth?
Motive your answer by defining your choice critically. (6)
- 4.2.2 What is the purpose of this story? (2)
- 4.2.3 According to this story, how did the first creature come into being? (2)
- 4.2.4 This story told us about the belief of the Hindus.
Are they monotheistic or polytheistic?
Motive your answer. (4)
- 4.2.5 Quote from the story evidence of a marriage between the gods. (2)
- 4.2.6 Who was responsible for creation, according to this story? (2)
- 4.2.7 How, do you think, this Hindu story about creation was retained until it was written down? (2)

4.3 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

Marriage is a very important transitional period. There is a mixing of worlds, a coming together the husband's clan ancestors and that of the wife's clan ancestors. So marriage is not just between one individual and another. Clans are brought together. Spiritually it means that two ancestral worlds are brought together – two bloods are brought together in the marriage. This calls for intricate and elaborate rituals to make the process possible in a safe way, because where otherness comes together like that, especially where blood is involved; it is a potentially dangerous thing to happen. It could have very destructive consequences if it is not handled properly.

[Sourced from Kwenda, C *et al* 1997: African and Culture Alive]

- 4.3.1 Briefly explain the concept *ritual*. (4)
- 4.3.2 What do you think are the 'potential dangers' Dr Kwenta is referring to? (4)
- 4.3.3 Think of a marriage ceremony you have attended or know about.
Briefly describe ONE ritual that was part of the ceremony. (8)
- 4.3.4 Explain how the ritual in QUESTION 4.3.3 emphasises the seriousness of the change taking place. (4)

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QUESTION 5

5.1 Briefly explain the meaning of each of the following symbols:

- 5.1.1 African beer (4)
- 5.1.2 Statue of Buddha (4)
- 5.1.3 The Cross (4)
- 5.1.4 Menorah (4)
- 5.1.5 Hajj (4)

5.2 Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa assures religious diversity. Chapter 2 of the Bill of Rights deal with fundamental human rights, which include acknowledgement, and protection of religious freedom in South Africa. Article 15 : Freedom of religion, belief and opinion declare that:

1. Anyone has the right to freedom of conscience, religion, thought and opinion.
2. Religion observances may be conducted at state or state-aided institutions provided that:
 - (a) Those observances follow rules by appropriate public authorities;
 - (b) They are conducted on an equitable basis;
 - (c) Attendance at them is free and voluntary

5.2.1 Is South Africa a secular or a theocratic state?

Give a reason for your answer. (4)

5.2.2 What is an atheistic state? Name ONE country as an example. (4)

5.2.3 Do you think that South Africa endorse Article 1 of the United Nations?

Motivate your answer. (6)

5.2.4 Define religious freedom and show how it can be promoted and applied at your school. (6)

5.3 Give any FIVE features that define prayer. (5 x 2) (10)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150

