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**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## **NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**RELIGION STUDIES P1**

**NOVEMBER 2009**

**MARKS: 150**

**TIME: 2 hours**

**This question paper consists of 7 pages.**

## **INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

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

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

- 1.1 Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (1.1.1 – 1.1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 1.1.1 In the African Traditional Religion the names 'Modimo', 'U Mvelinqangi', 'Mukurukuru' refer to (Priests/God/Satan). (2)
- 1.1.2 The sacred scripture of Judaism is (the Bible/the Qur'an/the Vedas/Tanach). (2)
- 1.1.3 Sunni is one branch of the (Baha'i/Buddhist/Islamic/Jewish) religion. (2)
- 1.1.4 The Dhammapada is a holy book of (Christianity/Judaism/Buddhism/Shintoism). (2)
- 1.2 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (1.2.1 – 1.2.4) in the ANSWER BOOK. If it is FALSE, rewrite the sentence correctly.
- 1.2.1 Baha' u'llah is the prophet/founder of the Baha'i Faith. (2)
- 1.2.2 According to the Jewish history, Moses was the first man to realise that there is one God. (2)
- 1.2.3 The Vedas are regarded as the holy scripture within the Christian faith. (2)
- 1.2.4 The Presbyterian Church has its origin in South Africa. (2)
- 1.3 In ONE sentence, explain the Law of Karma. (2)
- 1.4 What does the term *Halaal* mean in the Islamic faith? (2)

- 1.5 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a word/description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A – E) next to the question number (1.5.1 – 1.5.5) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.5.6 F.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.5.1	Shariah	A	African Traditional Religion (2)
1.5.2	Baha'i	B	China (2)
1.5.3	Veneration of the Ancestors	C	Constitution (2)
1.5.4	Taoism	D	Divine Law of Islam (2)
1.5.5	Freedom of belief and religion	E	Kitáb-i-Aqdas (2)

- 1.6 Briefly describe the concept '*ubuntu*'. (4)
- 1.7 Name the TWO normative sources of Islam. (4)
- 1.8 In THREE sentences, explain the role of ancestors in the African Traditional Religion. (6)
- 1.9 Name the THREE branches of Buddhism. (6)

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

## SECTION B

Answer any TWO of the four questions in this section.

### QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Define the following concepts in the context of religion:
- 2.1.1 Uniqueness (4)
  - 2.1.2 Unity (4)
  - 2.1.3 Similarity (4)
  - 2.1.4 Difference (4)
  - 2.1.5 Myth (4)
- 2.2 Discuss the differences and similarities between the Orthodox, Reformed and Conservative Judaism. (15)
- 2.3 Analyse the internal differentiations in any ONE religion, except Judaism. (15)

**[50]**

**QUESTION 3**

3.1 Briefly discuss the following concepts in the context of religion:

- 3.1.1 Ideology (4)
- 3.1.2 Dogma (4)
- 3.1.3 Belief (4)

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

Karl Marx (1818 – 1883) was an influential German philosopher, political economist and revolutionary. He is most famous for his analysis of history in terms of class struggles. He claimed that religion was used to oppress people and to maintain inequalities that were a source of conflict between the different classes in society. Marx said, "Religion is the opiate\* of the people."

[Adapted from: *Shuters Religion Studies Grade 12*, Hofmeyr et al. page 102 and 103]

*\*Opiate (an addictive, mind-altering drug)*

- 3.2.1 Explain what Marx meant by referring to religion as "the opiate of the people". (8)
  - 3.2.2 Give your own views on Marx's statement. (10)
  - 3.3 Discuss ONE other (except Communism) secular world view such as atheism, agnosticism or secular humanism with regard to its view on religion. (10)
  - 3.4 List FIVE common beliefs shared by the three Abrahamic faiths (Islam, Judaism and Christianity). (10)
- [50]**

**QUESTION 4**

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*, by Steyn et al. Page 218]

- 4.1 Do you believe that conflict exists between religion and the media? Substantiate your answer with at least ONE example from actual events. (12)

- 4.2 Briefly discuss the issue of human rights with specific reference to freedom of expression, with reference to religion. (6)
- 4.3 Briefly discuss the issue of human rights in any TWO religions. (6)
- 4.4 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

"History is full of religious conflicts and even wars. Not all religious conflicts are, of course, wars; sometimes the conflict is only verbal and does not involve any violence. Sometimes the conflicts simmer for many years, and at other times conflict spills over into open war."

[Adapted from: *Religion Studies Grade 12*, by Steyn et al. Page 226]

Describe ONE area of conflict where religion is perceived as part of the problem under the following sub-headings:

- 4.4.1 Identify the area of conflict. (4)
- 4.4.2 Analyse the situation. (10)
- 4.4.3 Explain in what ways religion is/is not part of the problem. (6)
- 4.4.4 Explain how religion can be part of the solution. (6)
- [50]**

## QUESTION 5

- 5.1 Select FOUR religions from the list below and write THREE unique features on each of them.
- 5.1.1 Islam (6)
- 5.1.2 Christianity (6)
- 5.1.3 Hinduism (6)
- 5.1.4 Buddhism (6)
- 5.1.5 African Traditional Religion (6)
- (4 x 6) (24)
- 5.2 Explain the following concepts as applied to religions:
- 5.2.1 Comparability (4)
- 5.2.2 Monotheism (4)

5.2.3	Parable	(4)
5.2.4	Polytheism	(4)
5.2.5	Fundamentalism	(4)
5.3	State the difference between a <i>traditional healer</i> (Inyanga, Mai'ne) and a <i>diviner</i> (Isangoma).	(6) <b>[50]</b>
<b>TOTAL SECTION B:</b>		<b>100</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>		<b>150</b>