



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 11**

**NOVEMBER 2014**

**RELIGION STUDIES P1**

**MARKS: 150**

**TIME: 2 hours**



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This question paper consists of 7 pages.

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**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

1. This question paper consists of FOUR questions.
2. QUESTION 1 is COMPULSORY. Choose TWO questions from the remaining three questions.
3. Read ALL the questions carefully.
4. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. The length of your answers must be in accordance with the marks allocated to each question.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

**SECTION A**

**QUESTION 1**

1.1 Define the following concepts in the context of religion:

- 1.1.1 Patriarchy (2)
- 1.1.2 State Religion (2)
- 1.1.3 Meditation (2)
- 1.1.4 Syncretism (2)
- 1.1.5 Religious imperialism (2)

1.2 Match a symbol in COLUMN B with a religion in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–E) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.6), for example 1.2.7 G.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.2.1	Salat	A	African Traditional Religion
1.2.2	Clay Pot	B	Christianity
1.2.3	Ohm Sign	C	Islam
1.2.4	A cross	D	Buddhism
1.2.5	The Wheel of Dharma	E	Hinduism
1.2.6	The Hajj	F	The five daily prayers that every Muslim man and woman must offer

(6 x 2) (12)

1.3 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write only TRUE or FALSE next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.5).

- 1.3.1 Islamic religion gives protection to animals such as monkeys, snakes and even rats in certain temples.
- 1.3.2 Dialogue refers to the conversation between two or more religions.
- 1.3.3 Judaism is one of the non-missionary religions.
- 1.3.4 Karl Marx strongly advocated the conflict theory.
- 1.3.5 South Africa is a secular state.

(5 x 2) (10)

- 1.4 Re-order the steps in the revitalisation of a religion. Write only the letters in the right order next to the question number.
- A Changes start to occur in the religion and new ideas and ways are accepted by many people.
  - B A new period of harmony and acceptance is embraced.
  - C Changes are experienced in society or the natural environment, and these make a few members uncomfortable and they start to question their worldviews or religious beliefs.
  - D There is a state of harmony between religion, society and the natural environment.
  - E Many people experience their religion as no longer making sense in their lives, and seek changes in religious practices and beliefs. (5 x 2) (10)
- 1.5 Why do Christians celebrate Christmas? (2)
- 1.6 Name any THREE types of rituals. (3)
- 1.7 Name any THREE missionary religions. (3)

**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.

The Hindu fire walking festival is based on the story of a Hindu goddess, Draupadi, the mother of fire. She was brought to South Africa by the Tamil settlers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Common Era). She was the daughter of a king, born of fire. She was married to five brothers, but her family was tortured by invading enemies that sent them to exile. One day the enemies pulled her by her hair and the king tried to pull off her clothes to seduce her. A miracle saved her when her sari became an endless garment that could not be removed. She vowed that she would never tie her hair until she could wash it in her enemies' blood. She was eventually avenged.

She then demonstrated her faithfulness and purity by walking on fire, and that made her a powerful mother goddess within the Hindu faith. Today her followers imitate her faithfulness and virtue by walking on fire. Every year the celebration culminates in a fire walking ceremony when worshippers walk barefoot through a pit of hot coals, symbolising rebirth.

[Taken from *Focus on Religion Studies Grade 11* by Donne et al, 2005:77]

- 2.1.1 What is understood by the word *miracle*? (2)
- 2.1.2 In the light of the story above, define the concept *ritual* and state what role it plays in religion. (10)
- 2.1.3 What made the goddess powerful within the Hindu faith? (2)
- 2.1.4 What does the story tell us about the value of woman in the Hindu faith? (4)
- 2.1.5 What is done annually to celebrate the heroic act of the goddess Draupadi? (2)
- 2.2 2.2.1 What is a ritual? (4)
- 2.2.2 What are rites of passage? (4)
- 2.2.3 Name THREE rites of passage in religion. (6)
- 2.3 Why do religions use symbols? (6)
- 2.4 Give TWO examples of visual and non-visual symbols. (4)
- 2.5 Explain what is meant by a presenting symbol, and a representing symbol. (6)

**[50]**

**QUESTION 3**

- 3.1 3.1.1 Who was the founder of Sikhism? (2)
- 3.1.2 When was this religion (Sikhism) founded? (2)
- 3.1.3 Where would you expect to find Sikhism? (2)
- 3.1.4 Sikhism was based largely on two religions. Which two religions are they? (2)
- 3.1.5 What similarities are there between Sikhism and these two religions? (2)
- 3.2 Explain what is meant by a *theory*. (10)
- 3.3 How does the functionalist theory explain the purpose of the religion in society? (10)
- 3.4 Explain Karl Marx's ideas about liberation and religion. (10)
- 3.5 In what way can feminist theology be considered an example of a conflict theory, and what evidence can you see of its contribution to religions you have studied? (10)
- [50]**

**QUESTION 4**

4.1

Amina intends to do some research on the role of women in a traditional Islamic community. She wants to know the points of view of boys between the ages of 15 and 18 in her community. Amina plans to conduct structured interviews to gather her information. Can you help her prepare for her research and interpret her findings?

4.1.1 What is the difference between structured and unstructured interviews? (4)

4.1.2 Give THREE guidelines for formulating her questions for a structured interview. (6)

4.1.3 Give FIVE examples of questions she could ask in this type of research. (10)

4.2 4.2.1 Name FIVE types of religious myths. (5)

4.2.2 Briefly explain how myths help people understand how the world works. Give examples where you can. (10)

4.3 4.3.1 Explain how modernisation has affected some people's view about religion. (5)

4.3.2 What is meant by the term *post-modernism*? (5)

4.3.3 How are religions responding to the challenges of post-modernism? (5)

**[50]****TOTAL SECTION B: 100****GRAND TOTAL: 150**

**VRAAG 4**

4.1 Amina wil navorsing doen oor die rol van vroue in 'n tradisionele Islam gemeenskap. Sy wil weet wat die siening van seuns tussen die ouderdom van 15 en 18 in haar gemeenskap is. Amina is van plan om gestruktureerde onderhoude te voer om haar inligting te versamel. Kan jy haar help om voor te berei vir haar navorsing en om haar bevindings te interpreteer?

- 4.1.1 Wat is die verskil tussen gestruktureerde en ongestruktureerde onderhoude? (4)
- 4.1.2 Gee DRIE riglyne vir die opstel van haar vrae vir 'n gestruktureerde onderhoud. (6)
- 4.1.3 Gee VYF voorbeelde van vrae wat sy met hierdie navorsing kan vra. (10)
- 4.2 Noem VYF soorte religieuse mites. (5)
- 4.2.2 Verduidelik kortliks hoe mites mense help om te verstaan hoe die wêreld werk. Gee voorbeelde waar jy kan. (10)
- 4.3 Verduidelik hoe modernisasie sommige mense se siening oor religie beïnvloed het. (5)
- 4.3.2 Wat word bedoel met die term "*postmodernisme*"? (5)
- 4.3.3 Hoe reageer religieë op die uitdagings van postmodernisme? (5)

[50]

**TOTAAL AFDELING B: 100**  
**GROOTTOTAAL: 150**



**VRAAG 3**

- 3.1 3.1.1 Wie is die stigter van Sikhisme? (2)
- 3.1.2 Wanneer is hierdie geloof (Sikhisme) gestig? (2)
- 3.1.3 Waar sal jy ver wag om Sikhisme aan te tref? (2)
- 3.1.4 Sikhisme was hoofsaaklik op twee gelowe gegrond. Watter twee gelowe is dit? (2)
- 3.1.5 Watter ooreenkoms is daar tussen Sikhisme en hierdie twee gelowe? (2)
- 3.2 Verduidelik wat met 'n *teorie* bedoel word. (10)
- 3.3 Hoe verduidelik die funksionalistiese teorie die doel van godsdien in die samelewing? (10)
- 3.4 Verduidelik Karl Marx se idees oor bevryding en godsdien. (10)
- 3.5 Op watter manier kan feministiese teologie as 'n voorbeeld van 'n konflik-teorie gesien word, en watter getuënis kan jy sien van die bydrae daarvan tot godsdienste wat jy bestudeer het? (10)

**[50]**

(10)

**AFDELING B**

Beantwoord enige TWEE vrae in hierdie afdeling.

**VRAAG 2**

2.1 Lees die volgende uittreksel en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

Die Hindoe-vuurlooptees is op 'n storie van 'n Hindoe-godin, Drupadi, die moeder van vuur gebaseer. Sy is in die 19<sup>de</sup> eeu AE (Algemene Era/Huidige Tydperk) deur die Tamil setlaars na Suid-Afrika gebring. Sy was die dogter van 'n koning, gebore uit vuur. Sy was met vyf broers getroud, maar haar familie is deur vyande, wat hul land binnegeval het, gemartel. Hulle is in ballingskap weggevoer. Eendag het die vyand haar aan die hare gesleep en die koning het probeer om haar klere uit te trek om haar te verlei. 'n Wonderwerk het haar gered toe haar sari 'n eindelose kledingstuk geword het, wat nie verwyder kon word nie. Sy het belofte gemaak om nooit weer haar hare op te bind totdat sy dit in haar vyand se bloed kon was nie. Sy het dit uiteindeelik gedoen.

Sy het hierna haar getrouheid en reinheid gedemonstreer deur op vuur te loop, en dit het haar 'n magtige moedergodin in die Hindoe-geloof gemaak. Vandag boots haar volgelinge haar getrouheid en deugsaaamheid na, deur op vuur te loop. Elke jaar bereik die feesvieringe 'n hoogtepunt in 'n vuurloopteseremonie, wanneer aanbidders kaalvoet oor 'n put met vuurwarm kole, wat hergeboorte simboliseer, loop.

[Geneem uit *Focus on Religion Studies Grade 11* deur Donne et al, 2005:77]

2.1.1 Wat verstaan jy onder die begrip *wonderwerk*? (2)

2.1.2 In die lig van die verhaal, definieer die konsep *ritueel* en sê watter rol dit in 'n godsdiens speel. (10)

2.1.3 Wat het die godin in die Hindoe-geloof magtig gemaak? (2)

2.1.4 Wat vertel die storie ons oor die waarde van vroue in die Hindoe-geloof? (4)

2.1.5 Wat word jaarliks gedoen om die godin Drupadi se heldedaad te vier? (2)

2.2 Wat is 'n ritueel? (4)

2.2.2 Wat is deurgangsrites? (4)

2.2.3 Noem DRIE deurgangsrites in godsdiens. (6)

2.3 Waarom word simbole in godsdiens gebruik? (6)

2.4 Noem TWEE voorbeelde van sigbare en onsigbare simbole. (4)

2.5 Verduidelik wat bedoel word met simbole wat iets voorstel, en simbole wat iets verteenwoordig. (6)

[50]

1.4 Herrangskik die stappe in die heropwekking van 'n godsdiens. Skryf slegs die letter langs die vraagnommer neer.

A Verandering begin in die godsdiens intree en nuwe idees en maniere word deur baie mense aanvaar.

B 'n Nuwe tydpêrk van harmonie en aanvaarding word aangegryp.

C Verandering word in die samelewing en natuurlike omgewing ondervind, en dit maak 'n paar lede ongemaklik en laat hulle hul wêreldsiëning of godsdiensige oortuigings bevestig.

D Daar is 'n toestand van harmonie tussen geloof, samelewing en die natuurlike omgewing.

E Baie mense ervaar hulle geloof as iets wat nie meer sin maak in hul lewens nie, en soek verandering in godsdiensige praktyke en oortuigings.

- 1.5 Waarom vier Christene Kerstees? (2)
- 1.6 Noem enige DRIE tipes rituele. (3)
- 1.7 Noem enige DRIE sendingsgodsdiensste. (3)

**TOTAAL AFDELING A: 50**

1.1 Definieer die volgende konsepte in die konteks van godsdiens:

- 1.1.1 Patriargie (2)
- 1.1.2 Staatsreilige (2)
- 1.1.3 Meditasie (2)
- 1.1.4 Sinkretisme (2)
- 1.1.5 Godsdienstige imperialisme (2)

1.2 Pas 'n simbool in KOLOM A by 'n geloof in KOLOM B. Skryf slegs die letter (A–E) langs die vraagnommer (1.2.1–1.2.6), byvoorbeeld 1.2.7 G.

KOLOM A		KOLOM B	
1.2.1	Salaat	A	Afrika Tradisionele Godsdiens
1.2.2	Kleipot	B	Die Christelike geloof
1.2.3	Om-teken	C	Islam
1.2.4	Kruis	D	Boeddhisme
1.2.5	Die wiel van Dharma	E	Hindoëisme
1.2.6	Die Hajj	F	Die vyf daaglikse gebede wat elke Moslem man en vrou moet doen

(6 x 2) (12)

1.3 Dui aan of die volgende stellings WAAR of ONWAAR is. Skryf slegs WAAR of ONWAAR langs die vraagnommer (1.3.1–1.3.5) nêr.

- 1.3.1 Islamitiese godsdiens bied beskerming aan diere soos apies, slange en selfs rotte in sekere tjempele.
- 1.3.2 Dialoog verwys na die gesprekkevoering tussen twee of meer godsdiensle.
- 1.3.3 Judaïsme is een van die nie-sendingse godsdiensle.
- 1.3.4 Karl Marx was 'n groot voorstaander van die konflikteorie.
- 1.3.5 Suid-Afrika is 'n sekulêre staat.

(5 x 2) (10)

1. Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit VIER vrae.
2. VRAAG 1 is VERPLIGTEND. Kies TWEE vrae uit die oorblywende drie vrae.
3. Lees AL die vrae noukeurig deur.
4. Nommer die antwoorde korrek volgens die nommeringsstelsel wat in hierdie vraestel gebruik is.
5. Die lengte van jou antwoord moet in ooreenstemming met die punte-toekenning van elke vraag wees.
6. Skryf netjies en leesbaar.

## INSTRUKSIES EN INLIGTING

Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit 7 bladsye.



TYD: 2 uur

PUNTE: 150

## RELIGIESTUDIES V1

NOVEMBER 2014

GRAAD 11

**NASIONALE  
SENIOR SERTIFIKAT**