



# basic education

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

## NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

**GRADE 12**

**RELIGION STUDIES P1**

**FEBRUARY/MARCH 2015**

**MARKS: 150**

**TIME: 2 hours**

**This question paper consists of 9 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 in this section.
3. **NOTE:** The questions in SECTION A count ONE mark per fact, unless otherwise indicated.
4. Read ALL the questions carefully.
5. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
6. Write neatly and legibly.



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

- 1.1 Various options are given 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.

1.1.1 Reconciliation is ...

- A the sense of unity when sacred rituals are performed.
- B the rebirth of the soul or spirit.
- C understanding and forgiveness between people who had a bad relationship.
- D the sense of belonging to those people who live in the same area.

(1)

1.1.2 In a religious context, a covenant is ...

- A a way of governing and controlling.
- B a secret plan to do something harmful.
- C available for humans to use however they want.
- D a deep and solemn pledge or promise.

(1)

1.1.3 Conservatism is ...

- A when people seek to integrate two or more beliefs into one system.
- B the ability to decide what to do without consideration.
- C conducting life independently of religious institutions and symbols.
- D holding on to traditional, conventional values.

(1)

1.1.4 Which ONE of the following explains the term *ideology*?

- A What religion does in society and what its role is in the world is read and interpreted
- B A religious belief that society can be divided into four distinct classes according to the work that people do
- C A situation in which members of many religions live in the same area
- D Has to do with the prevailing world view that shapes the meaning of existence

(1)

- 1.1.5 Which ONE of the Pillars of Islam is often only performed once in a person's lifetime?
- A Declaration of faith
  - B Ritual prayer
  - C Period of fasting
  - D Pilgrimage to Mecca
- (1)
- 1.1.6 The goal which all Buddhists strive for is called ...
- A Nirvana.
  - B Samsara.
  - C karma.
  - D moksha.
- (1)
- 1.1.7 This is a form of Christian teaching that focuses on correcting social and political injustice:
- A African Council of Religious Leaders
  - B Liberation theology
  - C World Council of Churches
  - D Cape Town Interfaith Initiative
- (1)
- 1.1.8 Which ONE of the following is the Hindu scholar who leads the worship in the temple?
- A Monk
  - B Imam
  - C Pundit
  - D Rabbi
- (1)
- 1.1.9 This religion's understanding of life is based on the idea of the intricate, complex relationships between all living beings:
- A Buddhism
  - B Islam
  - C Judaism
  - D African Traditional Religion
- (1)
- 1.1.10 An adherent believes that only his/her views of divinity are correct:
- A Functionalism
  - B Humanism
  - C Exclusivism
  - D Communism
- (1)



- 1.2 In the context of religion, write TWO sentences on each of the following concepts:
- 1.2.1 Buddha (2)
  - 1.2.2 Baptism (2)
  - 1.2.3 Caliph (2)
  - 1.2.4 Bar Mitzvah (2)
  - 1.2.5 Reincarnation (2)
- 1.3 Choose the word that does NOT fit in each group of words below. Write only the answer next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- Example: cremation; ubuntu; ancestors; Modimo  
Answer: 1.3.6 cremation
- 1.3.1 cardinal; pastor; friar; nun (2)
  - 1.3.2 Vaishnavism; Smartas; Sufism; Shaktism (2)
  - 1.3.3 incarnate; resurrection; evolution; salvation (2)
  - 1.3.4 Upanishads; Vedas; Tanach; Bhagavad Gita (2)
  - 1.3.5 diviners; ancestors; Mpumalanga; inyanga (2)
- 1.4 Indicate whether each of the following statements is TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only '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 Dharma is the belief that every action has a consequence which is either good or bad. (2)
  - 1.4.2 Hinduism does not teach about a god/gods but encourages a way of living to end suffering caused by unfulfilled human desires. (2)
  - 1.4.3 African Traditional Religion is common only in rural areas. (2)
  - 1.4.4 Taoists believe that in the beginning there was God and nothing. God made creation out of nothing. (2)
  - 1.4.5 According to Islamic teachings all religions can be seen as different stages of humanity's spiritual development as we move towards one world faith. (2)



- 1.5 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches the description in COLUMN A. 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	Statements or set of religious beliefs	A	mantra
1.5.2	Living forever, eternal, everlasting	B	Taoism, Confucianism
1.5.3	A verse, syllable or phrase believed to be of divine origin used in rituals	C	pluralism
1.5.4	The act of calming and stilling the mind as a spiritual exercise	D	immortal
1.5.5	All religions are paths towards the truth, they are equally true	E	Hinduism, Buddhism
1.5.6	Humans need to live according to how the universe works	F	creed
		G	meditation

(6 x 1) (6)

- 1.6 Explain the difference between the concepts *teaching* and *belief*. (4)

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

**SECTION B**

Answer any TWO of the three questions in this section.

**QUESTION 2**

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

**SEE THE RELIGIOUS LANDSCAPE AS A WHOLE**

Each one of the religions is unique. It would be a serious mistake to level all of them by saying, 'After all, they all say the same thing!'

There are important differences between them.

[Adapted from *The Human Search for Meaning* by JS Kruger, GJA Lubbe and HC Steyn]

- 2.1 Identify FOUR unique features of any ONE religion. (8)
- 2.2 Explain how the religion that you chose in QUESTION 2.1 creates its own identity. (4)
- 2.3 State TWO similarities that are shared by different branches of the religion in QUESTION 2.1. (8)
- 2.4 Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

In 1997 the then President of South Africa, Nelson Mandela called on religious communities to set aside their differences and come together to work together towards the building of a free and just South Africa.

[Source: *Focus on Religion Studies*]

- 2.4.1 What steps has the South African government taken to ensure interreligious harmony in South Africa? (10)
- 2.4.2 Discuss and evaluate the work done by any ONE interreligious organisation in South Africa. (10)
- 2.4.3 Do you agree that closer ties among religions are necessary for securing a more just and peaceful world? Give reasons for your answer. (6)
- 2.4.4 What is the main difference between *interdenominational* and *interreligious*? (4)

**[50]**



**QUESTION 3**

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

**ISSUES OF FAITH**

The modern media carry information to people about events around the world as they happen. People look at this information and form opinions about what is happening. The opinions they form may then affect how they react and behave.

[Adapted from *Shuters Religion Studies Grade 12*]

- 3.1.1 Discuss the negative and positive impact of the media on people's religious beliefs. (12)
- 3.1.2 Are soap operas on TV, such as *Generations* and *Scandal*, an effective way of helping people to understand religious issues?  
Give FOUR reasons for your answer. (8)
- 3.1.3 State FIVE different ways in which religions can respond to negative media coverage of religious issues. (10)
- 3.2 Discuss the practical steps that religions can take to promote or protect human rights and responsibilities. (10)
- 3.3 What are the benefits of living in a multifaith society? (10)
- [50]**



**QUESTION 4**

Read the article below and answer the questions that follow.

**BLOODY MUSLIM-CHRISTIAN CLASHES CONTINUE  
IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

A weekend of violence in Bangui, capital of the Central African Republic (CAR), has left at least 10 people dead, a humanitarian agency official said yesterday.

Fighting again broke out on Saturday between Christians and Muslims in the west of the capital where many buildings were looted or torched.

Christians killed another Muslim and one of the assailants was shot dead by an African Union peacekeeper, witnesses said.

The former French colony has been engulfed in violence for nearly a year. Muslims and foreigners have been fleeing Bangui for several months to escape the conflict.

[Adapted from *The Times*, 10 February 2014]

- 4.1 Do you think the above is a religious conflict? Give reasons for your answer. (10)
- 4.2 What role can religious organisations play to prevent such conflicts? (12)
- 4.3 Conflict between Muslims and Christians is more common in Africa than on other continents. Give TEN possible reasons for this. (20)
- 4.4 All religions advocate peace rather than war. However, war is permissible under certain conditions.
- State and briefly elaborate on TWO conditions under which a religious war can be seen as just or permissible. (8)

**[50]**

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



## VRAAG 4

Lees die artikel hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

**BLOEDIGE MOSLEM-CHRISTEN-SKERMUTSELINGE DUUR VOORT  
IN SENTRAAL-AFRIKAANSE REPUBLIEK**

In 'n naweek van geweld in Bangui, hoofstad van die Sentraal-Afrikaanse Republiek (SAR), is ten minste 10 mense dood, het 'n beamppte van 'n humanitêre agentskap gister gesê.

Gevegte het weer Saterdag tussen Christene en Moslems in die weste van die hoofstad uitgebreek waar baie geboue geplunder en aan die brand gestee is.

Christene het nog 'n Moslem doodgemaak en een van die aanrander is deur 'n vredesbewaarder van die Afrika-unie doodgeskiet, het getuies gesê.

Die voormalige Franse kolonie word al amper 'n jaar in geweld verswelg. Moslems en buitelanders vlug al vir verskeie maande uit Bangui om van die konflik weg te kom.

[Aangepas uit *The Times*, 10 Februarie 2014]

4.1	Dink jy die bogenoemde is godsdienstige konflik? Gee redes vir jou antwoord.	(10)
4.2	Watter rol kan godsdienstige organisasies speel om sulke konflikte te voorkom?	(12)
4.3	Konflik tussen Moslems en Christene is meer algemeen in Afrika as op ander kontinente. Gee TIEN moontlike redes hiervoor.	(20)
4.4	Alle godsdienste bepleit vrede eerder as oorlog. Oorlog is egter onder sekere omstandighede toelaatbaar.	
	Noem en brei konflikte uit oor TVEE voorwaardes waaronder 'n godsdienstige oorlog as geregtig of toelaatbaar beskou kan word.	(8)
<b>TOTAAL AFDELING B:</b>		<b>100</b>
<b>GROOTTOTAAL:</b>		<b>150</b>



### VRAAG 3

3.1 Lees die gedeelte hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

**GELOOFSKWESSIES**

Die moderne media gee mense inligting oor gebeurtenisse van oor die wêreld heen soos wat dit gebeur. Mense kyk na hierdie inligting en vorm menings oor wat besig is om te gebeur. Die menings wat hulle vorm kan dan die wyse waarop hulle reageer en optree, beïnvloed.

[Aangepas uit *Shuters Religion Studies Grade 12*]

3.1.1 Bespreek die negatiewe en positiewe invloed van die media op mense se godsdienstige oortuigings. (12)

3.1.2 Is sepies op TV, soos *Generations* en *Scandal*, 'n doeltreffende manier om mense te help om godsdienstige kwessies te verstaan?

Gee VIER redes vir jou antwoord. (8)

3.1.3 Noem VYF verskillende maniere waarop godsdienste op negatiewe mediadekking van godsdienstige kwessies kan reageer. (10)

3.2 Bespreek die praktiese stappe wat godsdienste kan doen om menseregte en verantwoordelikhede te bevorder of te beskerm. (10)

3.3 Wat is die voordele daarvan om in 'n multigodsdienstige samelewing te leef? (10)

[50]



**AFDELING B**

Beantwoord enige TWEE van die drie vrae in hierdie afdeling.

**VRAAG 2**

Lees die gedeelte hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

**BESKOU DIE GODSDIENSTIGE LANDSKAP AS 'N GEHEEL**

Elkeen van die godsdienste is uniek. Dit sou 'n ernstige fout wees om hulle almal gelyk te stel deur te sê, 'Op stuk van sake sê hulle almal dieselfde ding!'

Daar is belangrike verskille tussen hulle.

[Aangepas uit *The Human Search for Meaning* deur JS Kruger, GJA Lubbe en HC Steyn]

2.1 Identifiseer VIER unieke kenmerke van enige EEN godsdienste.

2.2 Verduidelik hoe die godsdienste wat jy in VRAAG 2.1 gekies het, sy eie identiteit skep.

2.3 Noem TWEE ooreenkomste wat deur die verskillende take van die godsdienste in VRAAG 2.1 gedeel word.

2.4 Lees die gedeelte hieronder en beantwoord die vrae wat volg.

In 1997 het die destydse President van Suid-Afrika, Nelson Mandela, 'n beroep op godsdienstige gemeenskappe gedoen om hulle verskille tersyde te stel en saam te werk om 'n vrye en regverdige Suid-Afrika te bou.

[Bron: *Focus on Religion Studies*]

- 2.4.1 Watter stappe het die Suid-Afrikaanse regering gedoen om intergodsdienstige harmonie in Suid-Afrika te verseker? (10)
- 2.4.2 Bespreek en evalueer die werk wat deur enige EEN intergodsdienstige organisasie in Suid-Afrika gedoen word. (10)
- 2.4.3 Stem jy saam dat nouer bande tussen godsdienste nodig is om 'n regverdiger en vreedsaamer wêreld te verseker? Gee redes vir jou antwoord. (6)
- 2.4.4 Wat is die hoofverskil tussen *interkeltik* en *intergodsdienstig*? (4)

[50]



1.5

Kies 'n item uit KOLOM B wat by die beskrywing in KOLOM A pas. Skryf slegs die letter (A–G) langs die vraagnummer (1.5.1–1.5.6) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer.

KOLOM A		KOLOM B	
1.5.1	Stellings of stel godsdienstige oortuigings	A	mantra
1.5.2	Leef vir altyd, ewig, onverganklik	B	Taöisme, Confucianisme
1.5.3	'n Vers, sillabe of frase wat vermoedelik van goddelike oorsprong is en wat in rituele gebruik word	E	Hindoeïsme, Boeddhisme
1.5.4	Die daad om die verstand/bewussyn as 'n geestelike oefening te kalmteer en rustig te maak	F	geloofsbelydens
		G	meditasie
1.5.5	Alle godsdienste is paai na die waarheid, hulle is ewe waar		
1.5.6	Mense moet lewe volgens hoe die heelal werk		

(6) (6 x 1)

1.6

Verduidelik die verskil tussen die konsepte *lering* en *oortuiging/geloof*.

(4)

**TOTAAL AFDELING A: 50**



1.2 In die konteks van godsdiens, skryf TWEE sinne oor elk van die volgende konsepte/terme:

- 1.2.1 Boeddha (2)
- 1.2.2 Doopbediening (2)
- 1.2.3 Kalief (2)
- 1.2.4 Bar Mitzvah (2)
- 1.2.5 Reïnkarnasie (2)

1.3 Kies die woord wat NIE in elke groep woorde hieronder pas NIE. Skryf slegs die antwoord langs die vraagnummer (1.3.1–1.3.5) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer.

Voorbeeld: verassing; ubuntu; vooraders; Modimo  
Antwoord: 1.3.6 verassing

- 1.3.1 kardinaal; pastoor; monnik; non (2)
- 1.3.2 Vaishnavisme; Smartas; Soefisme; Shaktisme (2)
- 1.3.3 inkarneer; opstanding; evolusie; saligmaking (2)
- 1.3.4 Upanishads; Vedas; Tanag; Bhagavad Gita (2)
- 1.3.5 waarsêers; vooraders; Mpumalanga; inyanga (2)

1.4 Dui aan of elk van die volgende stellings WAAR of ONWAAR is. Kies die antwoord en skryf slegs 'waar' of 'onwaar' langs die vraagnummer (1.4.1–1.4.5) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer. Gee 'n rede indien die antwoord ONWAAR is.

- 1.4.1 Dharmas is die geloof dat elke daad 'n gevolg het wat of goed of sleg is. (2)
- 1.4.2 Hindoeïsme leer nie oor 'n god/gode nie, maar moedig 'n lewenswyse aan om lyding wat deur onvervulde menslike begeertes veroorsaak is, te beëindig. (2)
- 1.4.3 Die Afrika Tradisionele Godsdiens is slegs in die landelike gebiede algemeen. (2)
- 1.4.4 Taoïste glo dat daar in die begin God en niks anders was nie. God het die skepping uit niks gemaak. (2)
- 1.4.5 Volgens Islamitiese leringe kan alle godsdiens as verskillende stadiums van die mensdom se geestelike ontwikkeling, soos wat ons na een wêreldgeloof beweeg, beskou word. (2)



- Watter EEN van die Pilare van Islam word dikwels slegs een keer in 'n persoon se lewe uitgevoer?
- 1.1.5
- A Verklaring van geloof  
B Rituele gebede  
C Vastydperk  
D Pelgrimstog na Mekka
- (1)
- Die doelwit waarna alle Boeddhiste streef, word ... genoem.
- 1.1.6
- A Nirvana  
B Samsara  
C karma  
D moksha
- (1)
- Hierdie is 'n vorm van Christelike lering wat fokus op die regstelling van sosiale/maatskaplike en politieke ongeregtigheid:
- 1.1.7
- A Raad vir Godsdienstige Leiers in Afrika  
B Bevrydingsteologie  
C Wêreldraad van Kerke  
D Kaapstadse Intergehoof-inisiatief
- (1)
- Watter EEN van die volgende is die Hindoe-geleerde wat die aanbidding/verheerliking in die tempel lei?
- 1.1.8
- A Monnik  
B Imam  
C Geleerde ('Pundit')  
D Rabbi
- (1)
- Hierdie godsdiens se begrip van die lewe is gebaseer op die ingewikkelde, komplekse verhoudings tussen alle lewende wesen:
- 1.1.9
- A Boeddhisme  
B Islam  
C Judaïsme  
D Afrika Tradisionele Godsdiens
- (1)
- 'n Volgeling glo dat slegs sy/haar siening/beskouing van godheid reg is:
- 1.1.10
- A Funksionalisme  
B Humanisme  
C Eksklusivisme  
D Kommunisme
- (1)



## AFDELING A (VERPLIGTEND)

### VRAAG 1

- 1.1 Verskeie opsies word as moontlike antwoorde op die volgende vrae gegee. Kies die antwoord en skryf slegs die letter (A–D) langs die vraagnummer (1.1.1–1.1.10) in die ANTWOORDEBOEK neer.

1.1.1 Versoening is ...

- A die gevoel van eenheid wanneer heilige rituele beoefen word.  
B die wedergeboorte van die siel of gees.  
C begrip en vergifnis tussen mense wat 'n slegte verhouding gehad het.  
D die gevoel van behoort by daardie mense wat in dieselfde gebied woon.

(1)

1.1.2 In 'n godsdienstige konteks is 'n verbond ...

- A 'n manier om te regeer en te beheer.  
B 'n geheime plan om iets skadeliks te doen.  
C beskikbaar vir mense om te gebruik hoe hulle ook al wil.  
D 'n diep en plegtige waarborg of belofte.

(1)

1.1.3 Konserwatisme is ...

- A wanneer mense twee of meer gelowe/oortuigings in een stelsel wil integreer.  
B die vermoë om te besluit wat om te doen sonder ooreg/omsigtigheid.  
C om los van godsdienstige instellings en simbole te leef.  
D om aan tradisionele, konvensionele waardes vas te hou.

(1)

1.1.4 Watter EEN van die volgende verduidelik die term *ideologie*?

- A Wat godsdiens in die samelewing doen en wat sy rol in die wêreld is, word gelees en geïnterpreteer  
B 'n Godsdienstige oortuiging dat die samelewing in vier afsonderlike klasse ingedeel kan word volgens die werk wat mense doen  
C 'n Situasië waar lede van baie gelowe in dieselfde gebied woon  
D Het te make met die heersende wêreldbeskouing wat die betekenis van bestaan vorm.

(1)





## INSTRUKSIES EN INLIGTING

1. Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit AFDELING A en AFDELING B.
2. AFDELING A: VERPLIGTEND  
AFDELING B: Beantwoord enige TWEE vrae in hierdie afdeling.
3. **LET WEL:** Die vrae in AFDELING A tel EEN punt per feit, tensy anders aangedui.
4. Lees AL die vrae aandagtig deur.
5. Nommer die antwoorde korrek volgens die nommeringstelsel wat in hierdie vraestel gebruik is.
6. Skryf netjies en leesbaar.





Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit 9 bladsye.

PUNTE: 150  
TYD: 2 uur

FEBRUARIE/MART 2015

RELIGIESTUDIES V1

GRAAD 12

NASIONALE  
SENIOR SERTIFIKAT



basic education  
Department:  
Basic Education  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA