



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

RELIGION STUDIES P1

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. 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 Ecumenism is ...

- A when you are not allowed to take part in religious rituals.
- B making right the crimes committed.
- C promoting unity among churches.
- D keeping strictly to the traditions and practices of a religion. (1)

1.1.2 Veneration is ...

- A the belief that the universe was created by a Supreme Being.
- B the conviction that something is true.
- C to make something happen, usually by force.
- D the act of showing deep respect, for example to ancestors in the African Traditional Religion. (1)

1.1.3 Bodhisattva is ...

- A a particular branch of a religion with its own tradition.
- B someone who helps others attain Nirvana.
- C anti-religion and developed in the direction of a socialist view.
- D an economic, political and social system based on private ownership. (1)

1.1.4 A covenant is ...

- A a process of development or growth to a higher stage.
- B to give responsibility to someone else.
- C a deep and solemn agreement.
- D a set of beliefs or principles. (1)

1.1.5 A state of altered and peaceful consciousness of mind:

- A Lineage
- B Prophecy
- C Compassion
- D Trance (1)

- 1.1.6 An approach that does NOT reject God's existence but simply ignores it:
- A Elitism
 - B Communism
 - C Non-theism
 - D Theism
- (1)
- 1.1.7 The word *hermeneutics* originates from ...
- A Latin.
 - B Arabic.
 - C Greek.
 - D German.
- (1)
- 1.1.8 The rebirth of the soul or spirit in a new body is called ...
- A reincarnation.
 - B evolution.
 - C karma.
 - D regression.
- (1)
- 1.1.9 A person with liberal values is one who ...
- A understands something exactly as it is written.
 - B accepts opinions different from one's own.
 - C holds on to traditional values.
 - D shows deep religious commitment.
- (1)
- 1.1.10 The sacred scripture of Taoism is the ...
- A Tao-te Ching.
 - B Qur'an.
 - C Kitáb-i-Aqdas.
 - D Vedas.
- (1)
- 1.2 Explain EACH of the following in the context of religion:
- 1.2.1 Unity (2)
 - 1.2.2 Secularism (2)
 - 1.2.3 Dharma (2)
 - 1.2.4 Syncretism (2)
 - 1.2.5 Baha'u'llah (2)

- 1.3 Give ONE word for each of the following descriptions by choosing a word from the list below. Write only the word next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

meditation; Nirvana; hajj; diviner; secularism; guru; myth; Dalai Lama; monotheism

- 1.3.1 A religious figure who teaches, gives personal guidance and instructs devotees in yoga and meditation (1)
- 1.3.2 Refers to the belief in one God (1)
- 1.3.3 The most well-known Bodhisattva (1)
- 1.3.4 The spiritual goal of Buddhism (1)
- 1.3.5 Someone who gains insight into, or makes discovery of the unknown by supernatural means (1)
- 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 Reform Jews are those who belong to a conservative strand of Judaism. (2)
- 1.4.2 The name, Buddha, comes from Sanskrit and means 'the saviour'. (2)
- 1.4.3 A rabbi is a Muslim religious leader. (2)
- 1.4.4 Moral order in the African Traditional Religion is characterised by the concept of salvation. (2)
- 1.4.5 The belief in ancestors shows that the soul is immortal and that there is life after death. (2)

- 1.5 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches the word/term in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–G) next to the question number (1.5.1–1.5.6) in the ANSWER BOOK. Each item may only be used ONCE.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.5.1	Polytheism	A	a system which acknowledges more than one ultimate principle
1.5.2	Creed	B	a conviction that something is true
1.5.3	Atheist	C	a set of principles about how a society should be ordered
1.5.4	Meditation	D	someone who does not believe that God exists
1.5.5	Belief	E	belief in the plurality of gods
1.5.6	Pluralism	F	the act of stilling the mind as a spiritual exercise
		G	statements or set of religious beliefs

(6 x 1) (6)

- 1.6 Answer the following questions:

- 1.6.1 Explain the term *halal*. (2)
- 1.6.2 Name any TWO goals of Hindu ethics that a person should strive for. (2)
- 1.6.3 Briefly explain what is meant by the terms *yin* and *yang*. Give ONE example of your explanation. (3)
- 1.6.4 'The Tao that can be told of is not the eternal Tao.'
Give the meaning of this quotation. (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.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN MODERN SOCIETY

Although the term 'human rights' will not be found in any of the religious sources you have studied, the basis of human rights lies in religious ideas. For instance, in Jewish and Christian scriptures we read that Adam was 'made in the image of God', which gives a very high value to a human being.

All religions, however, impose limitations on their followers, in the form of morals or ethics.

[Adapted from *Religion Studies Grade 12* Steyn et al., p. 208]

- 2.1 Human beings have 'a very high value'.
What does this mean? (14)
- 2.2 Discuss any TWO religious teachings that refer to the protection of human rights. (20)
- 2.3 'There can be no morality without religion.'
Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. (12)
- 2.4 Explain what is meant by *ethics* and *morality*. (4)
- [50]**

QUESTION 3

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

Religious identity involves the self-identification and self-declaration of those who believe in and follow the doctrines of a particular religion.

[From *Shuters Top Class Religion Studies*, p. 4]

- 3.1.1 What are the advantages of a religious identity? (6)
- 3.1.2 How do religions develop an identity? (6)
- 3.2 What are the different roles that teachings play in the following religions:
- 3.2.1 Orthodox Judaism (4)
- 3.2.2 African Traditional Religion (4)
- 3.2.3 Zen Buddhism (4)

3.3 Study the extract below and answer the question that follows.

Research shows that very few wars can be attributed to religion. All religions advocate peace and reject violence. Where religion is involved in war, the reason is that religious organisations become involved with the state. Another reason is that political parties try to justify war on religious grounds.

[From *Religion Studies Grade 12*, Steyn et al., p. 227]

Select ONE recent example of conflict and discuss to what extent religion is responsible for the conflict.

(26)
[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 A parable is one form of religious teaching. State THREE characteristics of a parable. (6)

4.2 Give an example of a parable from any ONE religion and explain its meaning. (12)

4.3 Use ONE example to explain each of the following terms:

4.3.1 Doctrine (10)

4.3.2 Dogma (10)

4.4 State THREE unique features of EACH of the following religions:

4.4.1 Hinduism (6)

4.4.2 African Traditional Religion (6)

[50]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Study the two extracts discussing the cartoons of Prophet Muhammad, published in 2005. Then answer the questions that follow.

Die Welt, a German newspaper, wrote:

Islam will only become an accepted religion when there are as many jokes about Muhammad as there are about Jesus, Moses and the Buddha.

South Africa responded as follows:

A court order was obtained to prevent newspapers in South Africa from publishing the cartoons. President Thabo Mbeki reacted to the court order by saying that the courts had spoken, and that anyone who objected could pursue the matter as allowed by the law. He went on to say that the courts had an obligation to balance the rights of citizens to freedom of speech with those of others to be protected from harm or insult.

- 5.1.1 What is *Die Welt* saying about religion? (4)
- 5.1.2 What message did the South African courts convey about religion? (6)
- 5.1.3 Discuss TWO examples of how media coverage can influence public opinion about religions. (20)

5.2 Study the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

Today, in many parts of the world, people remain divided based on nationalist, ethnic or religious rivalries that are passed from generation to generation. These rivalries are written into history books and perpetuated in conversations between parents and their children, as well as through discriminatory governmental policies.

Nevertheless, real potential for change exists in our schools, in our communities, even in the world's governments.

[From *Focus on Religion Studies Grade 12*, p. 25]

- 5.2.1 How does the South African Constitution prevent interreligious conflict in our country? (10)
- 5.2.2 Discuss the potential for change in our school communities to develop healthy religious dialogue. Give FIVE examples. (10)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 100
GRAND TOTAL: 150