



# basic education

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

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 12**

**RELIGION STUDIES P1**

**NOVEMBER 2019**

**MARKS: 150**

**TIME: 2 hours**

**This question paper consists of 11 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 from this section.
3. Read ALL the questions carefully.
4. Start EACH answer on a NEW page.
5. The length of your answers must be in accordance with the marks allocated to each question.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. 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 numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 1.1.11 D.

- 1.1.1 With regard to sacred scriptures, 'canon' means the ...
- A books that are contested.
  - B official collection of inspired and authoritative books.
  - C books that were written by the apostles.
  - D books that are complete. (1)
- 1.1.2 The death of the Prophet Muhammad occurred in ...
- A 32 CE.
  - B 32 BCE.
  - C 600 BCE.
  - D 632 CE. (1)
- 1.1.3 In Judaism God is sometimes referred to as a father, king or shepherd, giving him human qualities. This is known as ...
- A anthropomorphism.
  - B immanentism.
  - C universalism.
  - D transcendentalism. (1)
- 1.1.4 Which of the following does NOT belong to the African Initiated Churches?
- A The Mormons
  - B The Zionists
  - C The Ethiopians
  - D The Nazarenes (1)
- 1.1.5 To a Taoist ...
- A the best way to lead is by example.
  - B it is best to be flexible and go with the flow of the way things are.
  - C there is nothing special about humans.
  - D All the above-mentioned (1)

- 1.1.6 This school of Buddhism places the most emphasis on sacred scripture:
- A Tibetan
  - B Pure Land
  - C Mahayana
  - D Theravada
- (1)
- 1.1.7 The word 'catholic' means ...
- A universal.
  - B belonging to the pope.
  - C belonging to the clergy.
  - D belonging to the apostles.
- (1)
- 1.1.8 Mysticism in Islam is called ...
- A pacifism.
  - B fundamentalism.
  - C Sufism.
  - D pantheism.
- (1)
- 1.1.9 A situation where members of many religions live in the same area:
- A Polytheism
  - B Denomination
  - C Pluralism
  - D Scientology
- (1)
- 1.1.10 Karl Marx was ...
- A a communist.
  - B a materialist
  - C an atheist.
  - D All the above-mentioned
- (1)

1.2 Choose the word in EACH list below that does NOT match the rest. Write down the word next to the question numbers (1.2.1 to 1.2.4) in the ANSWER BOOK and give a reason why it does NOT fit.

EXAMPLE: Banana; Apple; Potato; Grape

ANSWER: 1.2.5 Potato. The others are all fruit.

- 1.2.1 Minaret; Murtis; Kramat; Masjid (2)
- 1.2.2 Reverend; Isangoma; Intlabi; Ancestors (2)
- 1.2.3 King Saul; King David; King George; King Solomon (2)
- 1.2.4 Evolution; Oscillation; Pendulum; Yin and Yang (2)

- 1.3 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–J) next to the question numbers (1.3.1 to 1.3.8) in the ANSWER BOOK. Do NOT use any letter more than ONCE.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.3.1	A verse, syllable or phrase, which is used in rituals or meditation	A	Eucharist
1.3.2	A chief sacrament in the Roman Catholic Church	B	Tikkun Olam
1.3.3	The Bahá'i gardens in memory of Bahá'u'lláh are found here	C	sacrament
1.3.4	Many Reform Jews support this principle of social justice	D	Haifa
1.3.5	Denial of the existence of God	E	Rishis
1.3.6	Wise men who transmitted the Vedas orally before 3 BCE	F	mystic
1.3.7	Someone who longs for a deep, intense relationship with God	G	mantra
1.3.8	A person who does good works for other people	H	atheism
		I	humanitarian
		J	Iran

(8 x 1) (8)

- 1.4 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write 'true' or 'false' next to the question numbers (1.4.1 to 1.4.4) in the ANSWER BOOK. Correct the statement if it is FALSE.

- 1.4.1 Fundamentalists believe in a metaphorical interpretation of their scriptures. (2)
- 1.4.2 In the United Kingdom, the monarch is both the head of the Anglican Church and the constitutional head of the country. (2)
- 1.4.3 The sacred scripture of the Buddhists consists of both the Pali Canon and the Kitáb-i-Aqdas. (2)
- 1.4.4 The Sunnis and Shi'a agree that the Hadith of imam Bukhari is the most authentic. (2)

- 1.5 Complete the following sentences by filling in the missing word. Write only the word next to the question numbers (1.5.1 to 1.5.6) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 1.5.1 The religious movement which was started by Martin Luther is known as the ... (1)
- 1.5.2 According to Hinduism, a comprehensive scheme of right conduct is referred to as ... (1)
- 1.5.3 The indigenous religion of Japan is ... (1)
- 1.5.4 Jews who observe the laws of dress, food, sex, work and holy days very strictly are the ... Jews. (1)
- 1.5.5 Christians believe that Jesus was crucified on Mount ... (1)
- 1.5.6 Religious beliefs that people are expected to accept without any doubts are called ... (1)
- 1.6 Write TWO sentences on EACH of the following concepts in the context of religion:
- 1.6.1 Syncretism (2)
- 1.6.2 Sutta (2)
- 1.6.3 Pundit (2)
- 1.6.4 Diviner (2)
- 1.6.5 Lao-tzu (2)
- TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

**SECTION B**

Answer any TWO questions in this section.

**QUESTION 2**

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

**INTERFAITH LEADERS MARCH FOR PEACE**

Faith leaders of Cape Town and peace-loving citizens from all over the Western Cape united to participate in a Silent Peace and Prayer March yesterday in the run-up to today, International Day of Peace (21 September).

The colourful, silent peace march to Parliament – involving religious leaders from the Cape Town Interfaith Initiative (CTII), the Religious Leaders Forum, traditional leaders, residents, the SA Peace Alliance and the Muslim Judicial Council (MJC) – began with interfaith prayers and silent meditation.

The march was organised following the release of the country's national crime statistics by Police Minister Bheki Cele. A memorandum was handed to President Cyril Ramaphosa's representative, demanding that the government restore trust by acting against social ills such as the high rate of violence and crime.

Berry Behr, chairperson of CTII, said, 'We are here today to lead our country back to the hope and belief we felt in 1996, when our Constitution was promulgated. It seems South Africa has wandered very far from the spirit and the letter of the Constitution. The rule of law is replaced by gang rule in our suburbs, where fear stalks every child on every street.'

Princess Chantal Revell of Katz Korana royal house said: 'It's sad and terrifying to see the current state of our country. The injustices happening out there are unbelievable. It is time to come together to stop it for the benefit of our children.'

Spokesperson for the organisers, MJC deputy president, Moulana Abdul Khaliq Allie, said: 'There is no other way peace can come but via religions, so that is why we are saying to communities, stand with us so that we can overcome these hurdles we are facing. The police have tried and internal security have tried, but when do we put out our hands and call on God?'

[Adapted from *Cape Times*, Friday 21 September 2018]

- 2.1.1 State THREE ways in the extract in which society would benefit from the march. (6)
- 2.1.2 Why did the organisers of the march think it appropriate that it should be a 'silent' march'? (6)
- 2.1.3 How do we know that a large number of religions supported the march? Give TWO reasons. (4)
- 2.1.4 The march to Parliament is described as 'colourful'. Give TWO ways in which 'colourful' is a good description of the march. (4)
- 2.1.5 Three different people are quoted in the extract. Explain how this will influence the reader's perception of the march. (10)

- 2.2 Why is stereotyping a form of bias? (4)
- 2.3 Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) can strongly influence public opinion about religious matters.
- 2.3.1 State FOUR advantages of the influence of social media. (8)
- 2.3.2 State FOUR disadvantages of the influence of social media. (8)
- [50]**

### QUESTION 3

- 3.1 Explain EACH of the concepts below. Use EACH concept in a sentence to illustrate its meaning in the context of religion clearly.
- 3.1.1 Difference (4)
- 3.1.2 Belief (4)
- 3.1.3 Comparability (4)
- 3.1.4 Unity (4)
- 3.2 In the context of religion, give TWO facts about EACH of the following:
- 3.2.1 The Supreme Being in Taoism (4)
- 3.2.2 Ancestors in African Traditional Religion (4)
- 3.2.3 Trinity in Christianity (4)
- 3.2.4 Nirvana in Buddhism (4)
- 3.3 Explain what is meant by the following statements:
- 3.3.1 A religion's belief comes from its teaching. (4)
- 3.3.2 A religion's practice comes from its belief. (4)
- 3.4 State the unique features of the following religions:
- 3.4.1 TWO unique features of the Bahá'í Faith (4)
- 3.4.2 THREE unique features of Judaism (6)
- [50]**

**QUESTION 4**

Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

**VULNERABLE CHILDREN**

- 1 Around the world, children are at risk. More than 11 million will die this year from preventable diseases; 200 million are malnourished; another million are living with HIV. In sub-Saharan Africa alone, more than 13 million have been orphaned in the Aids pandemic.
- 2 Children are also the victims of armed conflict. They are forced into killing as child soldiers. They are victims of land mines. They are more than half of the world's refugees. As nations unite to struggle against terrorism, there will be more and more child refugees, orphans and victims of violence.
- 3 Every religious tradition emphasises the beauty, sacredness and value of the child. Religious people recognise the need to respond to the problem of vulnerable children. In partnership with governments, charities and other humanitarian organisations, they are working towards making the world a better place for children.
- 4 The support of the world for children's rights has resulted in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), which has become the most widely ratified human rights agreement in history. Under President Nelson Mandela, whose love for children is known by everybody, South Africa ratified the Convention on 16 June 1995.
- 5 Religious communities are uniquely equipped to bring about the changes in attitude and behaviour called for in the Convention. The World Conference of Religions for Peace, working with the United Nations, is helping religious communities implement the goals of the Convention. The World Conference of Religions for Peace, an outcome of the Parliament of World Religions, founded in Kyoto, Japan in 1970, is the largest global interreligious organisation, active on every continent.

[Adapted from *Shuters Top Class Religion Studies Grade 12 Learner's Book*]

- 4.1 Many children are at risk because of disease.
  - 4.1.1 What other factor is stated in the extract? (2)
  - 4.1.2 State TWO other factors, NOT mentioned in the extract, which could lead to child deaths. (4)
- 4.2 What do religions teach us about children:
  - 4.2.1 According to the extract (2)
  - 4.2.2 According to a specific religion of your choice (4)

- 4.3 Religious organisations often work together to make the world a better place for children.
- 4.3.1 Quote ONE word from paragraph 3, which tells us that the problem is too big for any one organisation to handle on its own. (2)
- 4.3.2 '... and other humanitarian organisations ...' (paragraph 3).  
Give ONE example of a humanitarian organisation that is associated with a religion. Name the religion. (4)
- 4.3.3 Discuss the work of the organisation you named in QUESTION 4.3.2. (8)
- 4.4 Refer to paragraph 4.
- 4.4.1 '... has become the most widely ratified human rights agreement in history.'  
What does this quotation mean? (2)
- 4.4.2 The United Nations has been responsible for two significant human rights documents – the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989).  
State TWO similarities and TWO differences between these documents. (8)
- 4.5 'Religious communities are uniquely equipped to bring about the changes in attitude and behaviour called for in the Convention.' (Paragraph 5)  
Give THREE reasons for this. (6)
- 4.6 Both the World Conference of Religions for Peace and the Parliament of World Religions are interreligious organisations that are still active today.  
Briefly compare the way these two organisations started. (8)
- [50]**

**QUESTION 5**

- 5.1      5.1.1      What do you understand by *Yin and Yang*? (4)
- 5.1.2      How does this belief influence the lifestyle of its followers? (2)
- 5.2      Answer the questions that follow with reference to the following concepts:
- Bodhisattva (Buddhism)
  - Sannyasin (Hinduism)
  - Saint (Christianity)
- 5.2.1      Give ONE similarity that the three concepts share. (2)
- 5.2.2      Explain how EACH of these concepts is different. (6)
- 5.3      Name the religion in which the beliefs below are found and explain the belief:
- 5.3.1      Incarnation (6)
- 5.3.2      Reincarnation (6)
- 5.4      In the context of religion, give ONE similarity and ONE difference between the following:
- 5.4.1      Myth and parable (4)
- 5.4.2      Fundamentalist and traditionalist (4)
- 5.4.3      Vaishnavism and Shaivism (4)
- 5.5      Many factors make up the identity of a religion, including the three factors given below.
- With reference to any ONE religion, write TWO facts about EACH factor:
- 5.5.1      The symbol that represents the religion (4)
- 5.5.2      Place of worship (4)
- 5.5.3      Dress code (4)
- [50]**

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