



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 11**

**NOVEMBER 2015**

**RELIGION STUDIES P1**

**MARKS: 150**

**TIME: 2 hours**



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This question paper consists of 8 pages.

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**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B.
2. SECTION A (QUESTION 1) is COMPULSORY.
3. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. The length of your answers must be in accordance with the marks allocated to each question.
5. Answer each question on a new page.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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

1.1 Write ONE sentence to explain the following terms:

1.1.1 Convert (2)

1.1.2 Nirvana (2)

1.1.3 Hierarchical (2)

1.1.4 Pilgrimage (2)

1.1.5 Nomadic (2)

1.2 Match the correct word with the following statements. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.5).

1.2.1 The following religions is one of the non-missionary religions:

- A Islam
- B Christianity
- C Buddhism
- D Judaism (2)

1.2.2 This concept refers to the belief that there is only one God.

- A Polytheism
- B Neo-paganism
- C Theism
- D Monotheism (2)

1.2.3 An African ethic which means respect and care for the well-being of another is called ...

- A Ubuntu.
- B transition.
- C worldview.
- D sangoma. (2)

1.2.4 He strongly advocated the conflict theory:

- A Hans Mol
- B Karl Marx
- C Siddhartha Gautama
- D Emile Durkheim (2)

- 1.2.5 This concept refers to the belief that all natural things have a spirit and can influence human events.
- A Amulet
  - B Cremate
  - C Animism
  - D Disciple
- (2)
- 1.3 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write only (T or F) next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.5)
- 1.3.1 Monotheism is the belief in more than one God. (2)
- 1.3.2 Muslims worship in a mosque. (2)
- 1.3.3 South Africa has a state religion. (2)
- 1.3.4 A matriarchal system is a social order in which men, or the father figure, are central in power, authority and social importance. (2)
- 1.3.5 A sangoma is the founder of the African Traditional Religion. (2)
- 1.4 1.4.1 Why do Christians choose the cross as the symbol of their faith? (4)
- 1.4.2 Why was Islam divided into two main branches? (6)
- 1.5 1.5.1 Name any TWO missionary religions. (4)
- 1.5.2 Why do different religions have different symbols? Provide TWO reasons. (4)
- 1.5.3 What is a *sect*? (2)

**TOTAL SECTION A: 50**

**SECTION B**

Answer any TWO questions from this section.

**QUESTION 2**

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

Zionism can be understood as a refinement of Christianity in relation to the African experience. In effect Zionism harnesses the distilled spiritual energy of Christianity to respond to modern African needs and channels it through African categories of thought and action, though without denuding it entirely of Christian categories. Thus there is a retention of some African religious methods and techniques but these draw from a new source of power – the Holy Spirit rather than the ancestral spirits.

He points out that people have commented on the similarities between the Zionist prophet and an African diviner, in that they both diagnose the cause of a person's illness or distress, and recommend treatment. But the difference, he says is that the Zionist prophet's diagnoses and treatments are not considered effective unless they are centred in prayer, and include the patient spending even more time praying within the church group as on-going treatment. Zionists are not, then, just bringing together Christianity and African Religion, they have actually developed a new form of African Christianity. Zionists are creating and extending Christian clearings in what I see as the societal jungle, oases in a moral desert; pockets of order in the midst of disorder.

[Source: The African Independent Churches in Martin Polzesky and John Grunchy (eds.) 1995, *Living Faiths in South Africa*, Cape Town, David Phillip pp. 122,127]

2.1.1 What do you think the author means by saying that Zionism is a refinement of Christianity in relation to the African experience? (2)

2.1.2 The author thinks that Zionists spiritual power has its source in Christianity rather than in African Religion. Quote TWO sentences from the extract which indicates this. (4)

2.1.3 Explain in your own words what the difference is between a *Zionist prophet* and a *diviner*. (4)

2.2 Explain each of the following concepts in the context of religion:

2.2.1 Mission (4)

2.2.2 Evangelism (4)

2.2.3 Ecumenism (4)

2.2.4 Proselytising (4)

2.2.5 Religious imperialism (4)

- 2.3 “A symbol is an object, picture, word or action that makes events, abstract ideas and belief real.”

Briefly explain the importance of symbols in religion. (10)

- 2.4 Name any TWO leisure activities that you think religions are against. (4)

- 2.5 Give THREE social roles of rituals. (6)  
**[50]**

### QUESTION 3

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

Marriage is a very important transitional period. This is a mixing of worlds, a coming together of the worlds of the ancestors. That is exactly what marriage entails – the coming together of the world of the husband's clan ancestors and that of the wife's clan ancestors. So marriage is not just between one individual and another. Clans are brought together. Spiritually it means that two ancestral worlds are brought together – two bodies are brought together in marriage. This calls for very intricate and elaborate rituals to make the process possible in a safe way, because where otherness come together like that, especially where blood is involved, it is a potentially dangerous thing to happen. It could have very destructive consequences if it is not handled properly.

[Source: Kwenda, C et al: *African Religion and Cultural Alive*]

- 3.1.1 Briefly explain the concept “*ritual*”. (4)

- 3.1.2 What do you think are the ‘potentially dangerous things’ that Dr Kwenda refers to? (4)

- 3.1.3 Think of the marriage ceremony that you have attended. Briefly explain ONE ritual that was part of the ceremony. (8)

- 3.1.4 Explain how the ritual in QUESTION 3.1.3 emphasises the seriousness of the change that took place. (4)

- 3.2 What are *rites of passage*? (4)

- 3.3 Name THREE rites of passage in religion. (6)

- 3.4 Explain the term *inter-religious dialogue*. (10)

- 3.5 List the FIVE steps that take place in the process of revitalisation. (10)  
**[50]**

**QUESTION 4**

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

The Gift of the Givers Foundation was started by Dr Imtiaz Sooliman in 1992 and is the largest disaster relief organisation in Africa (although its efforts have researched across the world to disaster sites like Haiti, Iran, India and China. Besides disaster relief, the foundation also provides primary health care clinics, feeding schemes, water purification and water well provision, distribution of new blankets, new clothing and food parcels.

Bursaries, educational support, agricultural and entrepreneurial services, HIV/Aids workshops, drug rehabilitation services, skills development and life-altering workshops are some of their diverse activities that have benefited millions worldwide. They have delivered more than R450 millions in aid to assist 32 countries around the world, including South Africa. The foundation assist people irrespective of race, class, political affiliation or geographical boundary.

[From Shuters, *Top Class Religion Studies Grade 11*, page 136]

- 4.1.1 List TWO works that Gift of the Givers do for people who are in need. (4)
- 4.1.2 In your own words, explain the religious teaching that has inspired the work of the Gift of the Givers. (4)
- 4.1.3 Are the efforts of the Gift of the Givers confined to people of the same religion as the teaching that inspired their work? Why do you think this is? (4)

- 4.2 Read the following extract from stories by women about their experiences of exclusion and answer the questions that follow.

Reflecting on women's exclusion from congregational prayer in the mosque, Shamima Shaikh asserted that the exclusion of women from congregational prayer was a betrayal of the teaching of the prophet.

Reflecting on the purity codes for women in the Hindu tradition, Anu Pillay says, "When my brothers would go to the temple on a Sunday morning. If I was menstruating I had to stay at home. And I rebelled against that ... and went to the temple. And I kept wondering if the walls would fall down or I would be punished."

[From Shuters, *Top Class Religion Studies Grade 11*, p75]

- 4.2.1 Identify each women's religion and say how she feels being excluded. (8)
- 4.2.2 What do these two women have in common? (2)
- 4.2.3 What is your response to what they are saying? (2)
- 4.3 How does the conflict theory help to explain the struggles of women in different religions? (10)
- 4.4 Explain what is meant by a "*theory*" and give an example of a theory that you may have tried to test in your own life. (6)
- 4.5 How does a functionalist theory explain the purpose of religion in society? (10)
- [50]**

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



