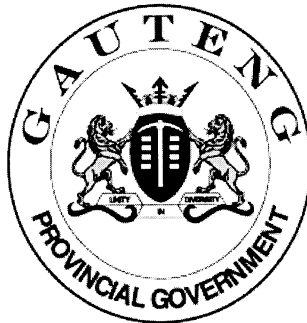


**SENIOR CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATION
*SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN***



**FEBRUARY / FEBRUARIE
*MARCH / MAART***

2005

INTRODUCTION TO ETHNOLOGY

***INLEIDING TOT
ETNOLOGIE***

SG

901-2/0

INTRODUCTION TO ETHNOLOGY SG

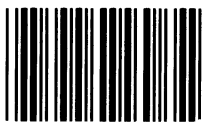
**6 pages
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GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

INLEIDING TOT ETNOLOGIE SG

TYD: 3 uur

PUNTE: 300

INSTRUKSIES:

1. Antwoord **Vraag 1** en enige **VYF** van die ander vrae.
2. Let op dat netheid en leesbaarheid in aanmerking geneem sal word.

VRAAG 1

(VERPLIGTEND)

Dui slegs aan of die volgende **WAAR** of **ONWAAR** is:

- 1.1 Etnoloë bestudeer die wêreldbeskouing van mense. (2)
- 1.2 Bantoesprekende mense glo dat waarsêers die oorsprong van teëspoed kan openbaar. (2)
- 1.3 Kultuur verwys na die fisiese trekke van mense. (2)
- 1.4 Taal is 'n aspek van kultuur. (2)
- 1.5 Alles wat lede van 'n samelewing doen of dink kan as kultuur beskou word. (2)
- 1.6 Afrika-Renaissance verwys na 'n herlewing van wat goed is in tradisionele Afrikakulture. (2)
- 1.7 *Ubuntu* is 'n algemene verskynsel in Afrikakulture. (2)
- 1.8 Die Noord-Sotho het 'n patrilineêre afkomsstelsel. (2)
- 1.9 'n Sibbe is 'n kleiner afkomsgroep as 'n linie. (2)
- 1.10 By Bantoesprekendes word huweliksluiting gekenmerk deur die oordrag van trougoedere. (2)

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

INTRODUCTION TO ETHNOLOGY SG

TIME: 3 hours

MARKS: 300

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer **Question 1** and any **FIVE** of the other questions.
2. Note that neatness and legible handwriting will be taken into account.

QUESTION 1**(COMPULSORY)**

Only indicate whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE**:

- 1.1 Ethnologists study the world-view of people. (2)
- 1.2 Bantu-speaking people believe that diviners can reveal the origin of misfortune. (2)
- 1.3 Culture refers to the physical characteristics of people. (2)
- 1.4 Language is an aspect of culture. (2)
- 1.5 Everything which members of a society do or think can be regarded as culture. (2)
- 1.6 African-Renaissance refers to a revival of what is good in traditional African cultures. (2)
- 1.7 *Ubuntu* is a common phenomenon in African cultures. (2)
- 1.8 The Northern Sotho have a patrilineal descent system. (2)
- 1.9 A clan is a smaller descent group than a lineage. (2)
- 1.10 Among Bantu-speaking groups the conclusion of marriage is characterised by the transfer of marriage goods. (2)

- 1.11 'n Ekologiese stelsel verwys na die wisselwerking tussen alle lewende organismes in 'n bepaalde natuurlike omgewing. (2)
- 1.12 Landbou is een van die basiese tegnieke wat gebruik word in die produksie van voedsel. (2)
- 1.13 Sjebeens is voorbeelde van informele handelsaktiwiteite in Suid-Afrika. (2)
- 1.14 Politeïsme verwys na die geloof in 'n oppergod by Bantoesprekende groepe. (2)
- 1.15 Alle Bantoesprekende stamme in Suid-Afrika het sentrale politieke stelsels. (2)
- 1.16 Burgeroorlog verwys na oorlog binne die grense van dieselfde staat. (2)
- 1.17 Sekere probleme met onderwysontwikkeling in Afrika hou verband met die kulture van Afrikamense. (2)
- 1.18 Tydens die Steentydperk was jag en versamel belangrike ekonomiese aktiwiteite. (2)
- 1.19 Rotskuns word met die Griekwas in Suid-Afrika verbind. (2)
- 1.20 Die kolonisasie van Afrika het na die Tweede Wêreldoorlog begin. (2)
- 1.21 Die Negrillo (Pigmeë) is hoofsaaklik landbouers. (2)
- 1.22 Die Xhosa is 'n Ngunisprekende groep. (2)
- 1.23 Die kultuur van die Noord-Ndebele weerspieël Tswana-invloed. (2)
- 1.24 Die Wambo word in Namibië aangetref. (2)
- 1.25 Die Kaapse Maleiers is afstammeling van vroeë Moslems wat na die Wes-Kaap gebring is. (2)

[50]

- 1.11 An ecological system refers to the interaction between all living organisms in a specific natural environment. (2)
- 1.12 Agriculture is one of the basic techniques used in the production of food. (2)
- 1.13 Shebeens are examples of informal trading activities in South Africa. (2)
- 1.14 Polytheism refers to the belief in a supreme being amongst Bantu-speaking groups. (2)
- 1.15 All Bantu-speaking tribes in South Africa have central political systems. (2)
- 1.16 Civil war refers to war within the boundaries of the same state. (2)
- 1.17 Certain problems with the development of education in Africa are related to the cultures of African people. (2)
- 1.18 During the Stone Age hunting and gathering were important economic activities. (2)
- 1.19 Rock art is associated with the Griquas in South Africa. (2)
- 1.20 The colonisation of Africa started after the Second World War. (2)
- 1.21 The Negrillo (Pygmies) are mainly agriculturists. (2)
- 1.22 The Xhosa is a Nguni-speaking group. (2)
- 1.23 The culture of the Northern Ndebele reflects Tswana influence. (2)
- 1.24 The Wambo are found in Namibia. (2)
- 1.25 The Cape Malays are descendants of the early Muslims who were brought to the Western Cape. (2)

[50]

VRAAG 2

- 2.1 Waarom sou u 'n studie van etnologie as 'n verpligte skoolvak in Suid-Afrika aanbeveel? (20)
- 2.2 “Etnologie is die vergelykende studie van samelewings en hulle kulture”. Beskryf hierdie stelling kortliks. (20)
- 2.3 Identifiseer enige **TWEE** voorbeelde van **religieuse groepe** en enige **DRIE** voorbeelde van **politieke eenhede** wat in samelewings voorkom. (10)
- [50]

VRAAG 3

- 3.1 Noem **DRIE** voorbeelde van vroeë beskawings en dui ook **VIJF** kenmerke van beskawings aan. (14)
- 3.2 Skryf aantekeninge oor die ekonomiese aktiwiteite van die Boesmans. (20)
- 3.3 Beskryf die kenmerke van stokvels in Suid-Afrika. (16)
- [50]

VRAAG 4

- 4.1 Noem die **VYF** basiese metodes wat gebruik word om voedsel te produseer en bespreek dan die algemene kenmerke van **veeherdery (boer met lewende hawe) in Afrika**. (30)
- 4.2 Bespreek die invloed wat industrialisasie uitgeoefen het op die inheemse mense van Suid-Afrika. (20)
- [50]

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Why would you recommend the study of ethnology as a compulsory school subject in South Africa? (20)
- 2.2 “Ethnology is the comparative study of societies and their cultures”. Briefly discuss this statement. (20)
- 2.3 Identify any **TWO** examples of **religious groups** and any **THREE** examples of **political units** that are found in societies. (10)
- [50]**

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 Name **THREE** examples of early civilisations and also indicate **FOUR** characteristics of civilisations. (14)
- 3.2 Write notes on the economic activities of the Bushmen. (20)
- 3.3 Describe the characteristics of stokfels in South Africa. (16)
- [50]**

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 Name the **FIVE** basic methods that are used for the production of food and also discuss the general characteristics of **pastoralism (farming with live-stock) in Africa**. (30)
- 4.2 Describe the influence that industrialisation has had on the indigenous people of South Africa. (20)
- [50]**

VRAAG 5

- 5.1 Noem **VYF** tipes bewysmateriaal wat deur die howe in verskillende samelewings gebruik word. (10)
- 5.2 Dui die kenmerke van 'n hofstelsel aan en noem die verskillende howe wat in Suid-Afrika aangetref word. (16)
- 5.3 Identifiseer **VYF** tipes veranderingsagente wat vreemde idees en kultuurvoorwerpe tussen samelewings oordra. (10)
- 5.4 Noem **SEWE** voorbeelde van kultuurverandering wat plaasgevind het nadat Bantoesprekers met Westerlinge in aanraking gekom het. (14)
- [50]**

VRAAG 6

- 6.1 Lewer kommentaar op die gevolge wat die hoë bevolkingsgroei op die ontwikkeling van mense in Afrika het. (25)
- 6.2 Skryf 'n opstel oor die probleme wat onderwysontwikkeling in Afrika belemmer. (25)
- [50]**

VRAAG 7

- 7.1 Noem **VIER** Nguni- en **TWEE** Sothotale wat in Suid-Afrika gepraat word. (12)
- 7.2 Skryf aantekeninge oor die kultuurkenmerke van die volgende Bantoesprekende groepe:
- 7.2.1 Die Lemba (12)
- 7.2.2 Die Xhosa (12)
- 7.2.3 Die Herero (14)
- [50]**

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 Name **FIVE** types of evidence which are used by courts in various societies. (10)
- 5.2 Indicate the characteristics of a court system and also name the various courts which are found in South Africa. (16)
- 5.3 Identify **FIVE** types of agents of change which transmit foreign ideas and cultural objects between societies. (10)
- 5.4 Name **SEVEN** examples of culture change which occurred after Bantu-speakers came into contact with Westerners. (14)
- [50]**

QUESTION 6

- 6.1 Comment on the effect that the high population growth has on the development of people in Africa. (25)
- 6.2 Write an essay on the problems that hamper the development of education in Africa. (25)
- [50]**

QUESTION 7

- 7.1 Name **FOUR** Nguni- and **TWO** Sotho languages which are spoken in South Africa. (12)
- 7.2 Write notes on the cultural characteristics of the following Bantu-speaking groups:
- 7.2.1 The Lemba (12)
- 7.2.2 The Xhosa (12)
- 7.2.3 The Herero (14)
- [50]**

VRAAG 8

- 8.1 Noem die belangrikste kenmerke van die Islamgeloof in Suider-Afrika. (20)
- 8.2 Bespreek die kultuurkenmerke van die **Griekwas** en **Kaapse Maleiers**. (20)
- 8.3 Noem **VYF** Indiese tale wat in Suid-Afrika gepraat word. (10)
- [50]

TOTAAL: [300]

QUESTION 8

- 8.1 Name the most important characteristics of the Islam religion in Southern Africa. (20)
- 8.2 Describe the cultural characteristics of the **Griquas** and **Cape Malays**. (20)
- 8.3 Name **FIVE** Indian languages spoken in South Africa. (10)

[50]

TOTAL: [300]

END