

# MARKING SCHEME

1.(a) State five books referred to as the pentatuch ) ( 5 x 1 = Mks)

- genesis
- Exodus
- Leviticus
- Deuteronomy
- Numbers

(b) Explain five reasons why the Bible is referred to as Library

- Contains many books
- Books written by different authors
- Different categories of books/divisions/sections
- Books written in different styles
- Books written in different times/situations/circumstances
- books address different issues/topics/themes/messages
- books written to different people/audience/readers
- Books are systematically arranged/chronological order
- It is a reference book

(7 x 1 = 7mks)

c) Outline the reasons why the church finds it difficult to translate Bible into local languages (8 Mks)

- inadequate finances/capital/money
- inadequate qualified personnel
- language barrier
- Poor transport and communication
- Shortage of exact words to use

(4 x 2 = 8mks)

2. a) Describe the covenant making incidence between God and Abraham (Genesis 15: 1-19). ( 8Mks)

- God came in form of a vision
- Abraham complained he did not have a heir
- God took him out and showed him the stars/told him to number the stars
- Abraham was asked to bring the animals:- a heifer, a ram, a she goat and a young pigeon
- He cut the three animals into two but not the birds.
- He laid them into two rows
- Birds of prey came on the carcasses, Abraham drove them away.
- Abraham fell into a deep sleep
- God gave him more promises
- God passed through the sacrifice inform of smoking firepot and flaming torch

(Any 8 x 1 = 8mks)

b) Explain four reasons why Gods covenant with Abraham was important ( 8Mks)

- God established a personal relationship with Abraham and Abraham became Gods friend
- Abraham indicated his faith in God

- Abraham as assured of God's protection
- It confirmed God's choice of Abraham as through whom all Nations will receive salvation
- God revealed to Abraham that he should have a son as a heir

(4 x 2 = 8)

c) State four factors that hinder Christians from practicing their faith ( 4Mks)

- Poor role models
- Social pressure
- False teachings/devil worship
- Permissiveness
- Greed for power/ wealth
- Science and technology effects
- Gender bias
- Generational gap
- Natural calamities

(4 x 1 = 4mks)

3 a). Describe the preparations Moses ordered Israelites to make in readiness for Exodus (Exodus 12:21-49)  
(8 Mks)

- Each man to choose either a lamb or a young goat
- Animal to be slaughtered in the evening of the 14<sup>th</sup> day.
- To be roasted whole
- Blood to be smeared on the door posts
- Roasted meat to be eaten at night with bitter herbs and unleavened bread.
- To eat while dressed and packed their luggage.
- Israelites women were to ask for jewellery, silver and clothing from Egyptians women
- To remain indoors till morning
- To burn any meat that remained

(8 x 1 = 8mks)

b) Identify seven challenges Moses faced as the leader of Israelites during Exodus ( 7Mks)

- Shortage of water in the wilderness
- Attacks from enemies ( Amalekites)
- Complaints /grumbling/failure to listen to Moses
- Bites from snakes
- Threats from Egyptian at the Red Sea.
- Food shortage
- Lack of faith/worship of golden calf
- Settling disputes among the people
- Experienced harsh climate
- Travelling through unfamiliar routes

(7 x 1 = 7mks)

c) State five reasons why political leaders in Kenya should cooperate (5 Mks)

- To enhance peace and harmony in the society

- Enhance respect and good public image
- Social economic and political development
- To make citizens get essential services
- As a way of accepting that authority comes from God
- To enhance transparency and accountability
- To make the country get international respect /recognition
- To unite the citizens
- To be role models to the youth
- To overcome evils such as ethnic animosity

(Any 5 x 1= 5mks)

4. (a) State four differences between traditional African prophets and the old testament prophets. (8mks)

- Old Testament prophets were called by God while Traditional African prophets inherited their ruler / empowered by ancestors / spirits.
- Old testament prophets were recorded while those of traditional African prophets were passed orally.
- Old testament prophets spoke of the coming Messiah while the traditional African prophets did not have this concept.
- Old testament prophets were rejected in their communities while traditional African prophets were respected / liked in the community.
- Old testament prophets promoted monotheism while Traditional African prophets were involved in idolatry.
- Old testament prophets delivered messages to their own people and those outside their locality while traditional African prophets were concerned with their communities.

(4 x 2 = 8mks)

(b) Identify five visions of Prophet Amos. ( 5 Mks)

- Visions of swarm of locusts
- Vision of great fire
- Vision of crooked wall/ plumb line
- Vision of basket of ripe fruits
- Vision of destruction of the altar / temple

(5 x 1 = 5mks)

(c) In what ways is the church promoting social justice (7mks)

- Preaches / teaches on need of justice / fairness of society.
- Church condemns all forms of injustice in society.

- Pray for justice to prevail in the land.
- Lead exemplary lives / role models / practise justice.
- Initiates income generating activity to create employment.
- Church assists needy / shares health with poor.
- Guiding and counseling victims of justice.
- Advocating for just laws / voice of the voiceless.

(7 x 1 mks)

5(a) Describe the contents of Jeremiah's letter to Exiles ( 7Mks)

- Build houses /live in houses
- Plant garden/eat produce
- Marry and have many children
- Sons and daughters to be married off
- Seek city's welfare while in exile
- Not to listen to false prophets
- Will be freed after 70 years
- God to restore them their land
- To Obey masters and pray for them

(7 x 1 = 7mks)

b) Outline the stages followed in the renewal of the Covenant during the time of Nehemiah ( 7Mks)

- People gathered in the public square in Jerusalem
- Priest Ezra read the Law to the people
- They performed repentance gestures / raising hands / bowing their heads
- People constructed make shift tents to celebrate feast of booths.
- Held a National day of fasting and confession as they wore sackcloths.
- Ezra lead people in prayer of confession
- They sealed Covenant by signing an agreement under the leadership of Nehemiah and priests
- People promised to follow Mosaic law
- Re- distribution of the people in Jerusalem and Countryside

(7 x 1= 7mks)

c) State five ways in which the government of Kenya supports church leaders in their work. ( 6Mks)

- Financial /material assistance
- Support church sponsored institutions
- Availing facilities to host church workshop/seminars/conferences
- Including CRE in the school curriculum
- Appointing church leaders as Chaplain in education institutions and military
- Organising national prayers day
- Giving land for church construction
- Development of infrastructure
- Government recognize Christian calendar
- Church granted permission to operate electronic media
- (6 x 1= 6mks)

6. a). Identify seven reasons why the singing was important during initiation in Traditional African Society (7 Mks)

- Remind of History and secrets of the community.
- To teach on Moral values
- Diverted initiates minds from the coming pain
- Provided socialization for participants
- To give courage to initiates
- Exercise body parts
- Discover qualities, skills and talents
- Welcome initiates into full community membership
- Link initiates with ancestors by invoking their names
- Condemn evils in the society
- Announce the seasons/occasions for the initiation.
- Entertain participants.
- Form of prayer for initiates

(7 x 1 = 7mks)

b) Give eight moral values taught to the youth during the initiation in Traditional African Society (8 Mks)

- Hospitality/generosity/kindness
- Honesty
- Integrity
- Tolerance/perseverance/endurance
- Chastity/faithfulness/self-control
- Loyalty/obedience
- Respect/courtesy
- Love
- Responsibility

- Hard work
  - Courage
  - Cooperation/unity
- (Any 8 x 1 = 8mks)

c) State five factors that have lead to changes in dressing from traditional African Society to Modern Society ( 5 Mks)

- Westernization
- Permissiveness
- Formal education/science and technology
- Erosion of traditional values
- Urbanization
- Human rights movements
- Mass media influence
- Christianity and other World religions
- Peer influence

(5 x 1 = 5mks)