



# MARKING SCHEME

## THE ROYAL EXAM SERIES

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education



**313/1 — C.R.E — Paper 1**

**1. (a) Ways in which CRE promotes national unity**

- i. Teaches on moral values e.g. love, cooperation
- ii. Teaches on social equality of all races, tribes
- iii. Teaches on self-respect and respect of others
- iv. Teaches on need to respect our religion and those of others
- v. Promotes our culture - to respect our culture and that of others/promotes cultural integration
- vi. Encourages respect to authority, laws of the country
- vii. Promotes international consciousness.
- viii. The subject is studied by students of different religious backgrounds
- ix. It teaches on equality of all human beings as God's creation, hence the need to be united and have social equality.
- x. It helps to foster social cohesion

**Any 5 x 1 = 5mks**

**b) Four differences between African concept of evil and biblical concept of sin**

- i. Biblically there is eternal punishment for wrong doers while in African concept punishment is immediately in the physical world
- ii. Africans believe in collective punishment unlike in the bible that talks about individual punishment
- iii. Traditionally suffering is a result of doing evil while biblically it is not always true e.g. Job and Jesus
- iv. Traditionally African religion does not have an opportunity of a saviour which is provided for in the Bible through Jesus Christ
- v. Biblically sinners go to hell and those who repent their sins go to heaven while traditionally the dead join the spirits. No heaven no hell
- vi. Biblically sin originate from the heart/ by nature one is a sinner while in traditional African society external forces are believed to cause evil

**Any 4x2mks= 8marks**

**c) . seven ways in which human beings fail to carry out responsibilities given to them by God (7mks )**

- i. By deciding to remain unmarried
- ii. By not worshipping Him/observing the Sabbath /resting
- iii. Not guarding the land from erosion/ not caring for the environment
- iv. Laziness/ not working

- v. Through deforestation/clearing/not planting trees
- vi. Mining and excavation
- vii. Murder /capital punishment
- viii. Pollution of the environment
- ix. Through abortion
- x. Through sexual immorality e.g. homosexuality /lesbianism
- xi. Through use of contraceptives/not procreating
- xii. Through cultivating on steep slopes
- xiii. Through poaching

(first 7x1=7 mks )

**2(a) How the early life of Moses prepared him for leadership.**

**(7mks)**

- ❖ He was brought up in the Pharaoh's house and learnt leadership skills.
- ❖ His experience as an Egyptian prince helped him to handle the Pharaoh.
- ❖ His Egyptian education helped him in writing the Decalogue.
- ❖ Having been brought up by his mother, he was familiar with the customs of the Jews, the people he was to lead.
- ❖ His experiences in the desert hardened him to be bold and persevere during hardship in the desert.
- ❖ He took care of the flock of his father-in-law which made him patient and keen.
- ❖ His knowledge about God of Israel helped in teaching the Israelites about Yahweh and Monotheism.
- ❖ He had a family which made him responsible.

(any 7x1 = 7mks)

**2.(b) The breaking of the Sinai covenant by the Israelites Ex 32: 1-35.**

**(8mks)**

- ❖ When Moses delayed on the mountain the Israelites thought that he had abandoned them.
- ❖ The people became impatient and restless and asked Aaron to make them a god who would lead them.
- ❖ Aaron made a golden calf from the gold and silver which he received from the people.
- ❖ They worshipped the golden calf and offered burnt offerings and peace offerings.
- ❖ God was angry with the Israelites for worshiping the golden calf and wanted to destroy them.
- ❖ God listened to Moses intercessions.
- ❖ Moses came down the mountain with the stone tablets on which the Ten Commandments were written.
- ❖ Moses was angry and threw down the ten tablets breaking them.
- ❖ Moses pleaded with God not to destroy them.
- ❖ Moses burnt the gold calf, grounded it to powder.
- ❖ He scattered the powder upon the water and made the people drink it.
- ❖ He then ordered the faithful Israelites to kill those who had broken the covenant.

(any 8x1 = 8mks)

**(c) Five challenges faced by Christians while practicing their faith in Kenya today. (5mks)**

- ❖ The emergency of splinter groups within the church.
- ❖ Emergency of cults which practice ungodly activities.
- ❖ Emphasis on materialism by the church.
- ❖ Open conflict among leaders and church members.
- ❖ Lack of role models among the leaders.
- ❖ Moral decadence / permissiveness.
- ❖ Negative effects of mass media or modern technology.
- ❖ Discrimination in church.
- ❖ Terrorist attacks.

**(any 5x1 = 5mks)**

**3a) Identify seven failures of King Solomon**

**(7mks).**

- i. He married women from many foreign countries, breaking the torah
- ii. He allowed the foreign women to worship their gods and built altars for them
- iii. Solomon himself worshipped idols e.g. Ashtarte the goddess of Sidon
- iv. Solomon loved himself more than he loved God because his palace took 13 years to complete while God's temple took 7years.
- v. He killed his half-brother Adonijah, on suspicion that he could rival him to the throne.
- vi. He enslaved the people and practiced forced labour ,to sustain his lavish lifestyle
- vii. He used foreign materials and designs in building the temple for God.
- viii. He sold a piece of Israel's land adjoining Tyre to pay off his debts to Hiram king of Tyre

**7x1mk=7mks**

**b) State seven functions of the temple in Jerusalem**

**(7mks).**

- i. It was a Centre of worship for all the Israelites
- ii. It was a place where different sacrifices were offered to God
- iii. It symbolized God's presence among the people because the ark of the covenant was kept there
- iv. It was a symbol of unity for the Israelites
- v. Different religious festivals were conducted there
- vi. Important religious ceremonies e.g dedication of children and purification of mothers were conducted there
- vii. It was a residence for religious leaders
- viii. It was a business Centre. People would purchase animals and exchange currencies for offerings and sacrifices
- ix. It acted a a school of law for the religious leaders

- x. It was a judicial court in Israel. The Sanhedrin used to have their sittings there and judge cases.

**First 7x1mk=7mks**

**c) Give six reasons why Christians build churches today (6mks).**

- i. To symbolize God's presence
- ii. As a sign of prestige/identity
- iii. To symbolize church growth numerically/geographically
- iv. It's in line with Old Testament traditions
- v. To celebrate religious functions/festivals
- vi. As a refuge place in times of danger
- vii. For worship
- viii. Used for meetings/gatherings of members
- ix. Used for receiving religious instructions/to preach/teach

**First 6x1mk=6mks**

4a) State **four** similarities between traditional African seers and Old Testament prophets?

- (i) Both were mediators between God and the people.
- (ii) They both warned people of impending dangers.
- (iii) Both had supernatural experiences through dreams, visions and trances.
- (iv) Both were people of high moral integrity.
- (v) Both could be consulted and they helped to settle disputes.
- (vi) Both led people in performing religious rituals.
- (vii) Both condemned social injustice.

**4x2=8mrks**

**b) Outline Five teachings of Prophet Amos on the Remnant and Restoration of the Israelites.**

- a) God would restore the dynasty of David after destruction.
- b) God would bring the people of Israel back to their land.
- c) The people would rebuild their cities so that the remnant of Edom can occupy them.
- d) The land would be productive/ grapes would be in abundance/wine would be in plenty.
- e) The people would grow food and harvest it.
- f) The people of Israel would be peaceful and prosperous.
- g) The Israelites would not be taken to exile again.

**(5x1=5marks)**

**c) Identify Seven ways in which the church restores members who have fallen from the faith.**

- a) Encouraging them to repent/confess
- b) Guiding and counselling them

- c) Organizing for retreats.
- d) Preaching to them.
- e) Forgiving them/patient
- f) Addressing the issues that led to their fall.
- g) Praying for their conversion.
- h) Inviting them to church
- i) Giving material support
- j) Visiting them in their homes

(7x1 =7marks)

**5a) Outline the promises the Israelites made during the renewal of the covenant under Nehemiah**

- ❖ They promised to live according to Gods law, obey all his commands and requirements.
- ❖ They would not intermarry with foreigners living in their land
- ❖ They would keep the Sabbath day
- ❖ Every seventh year, they would cancel debts
- ❖ They would contribute annual temple expenses and ensure the house of God was not neglected
- ❖ They would provide sacrifices and offerings for the temple and arrange for provision of wood for burnt offerings/ sacrifices
- ❖ They would offer first fruit of their harvest, dedicate their first born sons and flocks as required by law
- ❖ They would pay their tithes in accordance with the law

Any 6x1= 6mks

**b) State seven factors that led Nehemiah to engage in prayer.**

- (i) A feeling of compassion for the ruined state of Jerusalem city.
- (ii) The need for favor from the king in order to return to Judah
- (iii) The need for the rich to change their hearts so as not to exploit the poor.
- (iv) To seek protection from God against his enemy.
- (v) The need to be strengthened following the plot to kill him.
- (vi) To plead with God not to destroy the temple following its defilement by Tobiah.
- (vii) To be given guidance to assign duties to the priests after their consecration.
- (viii) The need to punish Sanballet for marrying a foreigner yet he was a priest.

7x1=7mrks

**c) What is the importance of prayers in the life of a Christian today?**

- (i) It enables one to gain power over temptation.
- (ii) It enables one to give thanks to God.
- (iii) It expresses once obedience before God.
- (iv) Enables one to ask for protection.

- (v) One is able to intercede for others.
- (vi) So as to praise/ glorify/ exalt God.
- (vii) One is able to communicate with God.
- (viii) In order to acknowledge God as the provider of everything.
- (ix) One is able to communicate with God.
- (x) It expresses humility.

**7x1=7mrks**

**6. (a) Give seven reasons why pre-marital pregnancies are rare in traditional African communities.**

- i. Boys and girls are taught to control their emotions/passion.
- ii. Free mixing of boys and girls is not allowed.
- iii. Heavy fines are imposed on young men who make girls pregnant before marriage.
- iv. Girls who become pregnant before marriage are punished.
- v. Girls who are known to be of loose morals are married off to old men/to men who are despised.
- vi. Parents of children of low morals are ridiculed/mocked and this forces parents to keep a close eye on their children's morals.
- vii. Young boys and girls got instructions on sex education from the older members of the community.
- viii. Virginity/chastity is highly valued / rewarded.
- ix. Those who become pregnant are discriminated against by their peers.
- x. Sex offenders are punished.

**6 x 1 = 6 marks**

**(b) How are initiates prepared for adult life in traditional African communities?**

- i. They are made to endure pain in order to develop perseverance.
- ii. Assigned duties similar to those performed in adult life.
- iii. Given specific instructions to help them develop obedience/compliance/understanding.
- iv. Exposed to hardship in order to develop coping mechanisms.

- v. Told about moral stories to help them develop deductive thinking.
- vi. Punished for disobedience to learn about consequences of such acts/reward for courage.
- vii. Are grouped into age-sets/groups to help them develop collective responsibility/skills.
- viii. Live in seclusion in order to develop independence/self-awareness.
- ix. They are taught gender roles/responsibilities.
- x. Taught the history of the community to help them trace their ancestry.

**7 x 1 = 7 marks**

**(c) Why do some traditional African communities practice initiation rites today?**

- i. To uphold traditional values and customs/culture.
- ii. To provide an occupation for initiators/surgeons.
- iii. In order to please/appease ancestral spirits.
- iv. To ensure acceptability by those who have undergone the initiation rites/create a sense of belonging.
- v. To prepare one for marriage.
- vi. To promote African languages through song and dance.
- vii. To create a new age-set.
- viii. In order to raise one's social status.
- ix. Provide an opportunity for leadership.
- x. In order to enable one to inherit property.   **6 x 1 = 6 marks**