

JOINT EXAMINATION
FORM 3 CRE – PAPER 1
TERM 3-2023 (OCTOBER)
MARKING SCHEME

1. a) Name eight historical books in the Old Testament. (8mks)

- Joshua
- Judges
- First Samuel
- Second Samuel
- First kings
- Second kings
- First chronicles
- Second chronicles
- Ezra Nehemiah
- Esther

b) Outline the reasons why the bible is referred to as a library. (7mks)

- It contains many books.
- The books were written by different authors.
- The books are written in different times.
- The books in the bible address different issues.
- The books were written for different audiences.
- The books are systematically arranged/order/chronologically.
- Has different categories of books/divisions.

c) Give five occasions when Christians use the Bible. (5mks)

- When preaching the word of God/crusade/church sermons.
- When in court.
- When instructing new converts.
- During different religious ceremonies/festivals.
- When teaching Christian religious education.
- When composing gospel songs/Christian literature.
- During fellowships/prayers/guidance and counselling.
- During swearing in ceremony.

2. a) Explain six actions of Abraham as a man of faith. (6mks)

- He obeyed God's call.
- He moved from Haran to unknown land.
- He accepted to be circumcised at an old age together with the males in his household.
- He build two altars, one at Bethel and the other at Shechem.
- He believed in the promises that God gave him.
- He wanted to offer his son as a sacrifice to God.

- He accepted to change his name from Abram to Abraham and his wife Sarai to Sarah.

b) What are differences between the Jewish and traditional African practices of circumcision? (8mks)

- In the Jewish community, circumcision is for male children only whereas in African practice it is for both male and female.
- Among the Jews, circumcision is performed on babies of 8 days old whereas in traditional African communities it is done during adolescence.
- In African communities it is a test of courage whereas in Jews is a sign of faith.
- Circumcision in African communities is a communal practice whereas among the Jews only members of the immediate family participate.
- In TAC initiates takes up responsibilities while among the Jews initiates are too young to shoulder any responsibility.
- In TAC circumcision is carried out during specific seasons while among the Jews it is continuous.

(Accept first four correct) (4x2mks)

c) Give six ways through which Christians portray themselves in society today. (6mks)

- They lead a prayerful life.
- They share the word of God.
- They condemn immorality and crime in society.
- They call people for repentance.
- They take part in rehabilitating the offenders.
- They lead exemplary lives.
- They advocate for justice in the society.

3. a) Give seven reasons why the Israelites asked Samuel to appoint a king for them.(7mks)

- Samuel was old.
- Samuels's son had failed as judges/corrupt.
- They wanted a king who would lead them to victory in wars.
- They wanted a king who would be recognized by other nations.
- They wanted a political government with political authority.
- They wanted a physical human leader who they would see.
- Samuel had imposed his sons as judges.
- They wanted to be like other nations.

b) Identify seven areas where king Saul failed in his responsibility over Israel. (7mks)

- He offered sacrifices yet was not his duty.
- He did not wait for Gods time to act.
- He was not repentant.
- He consulted mediums.

- He wanted to kill David.
- He committed suicide.

c) **State six actions church members would take in handling cases of dishonesty with their leaders.** (6mks)

- Find out causes of dishonesty.
- Help them meet their daily need.
- Offer guidance and counselling.
- Forgive them.
- Pray for them to change their behaviors.
- Report the matter to higher church authorities.
- Suspend them for a while.

4. a) **Name the six groups of true prophets in the Old Testament.** (6mks)

- major prophets
- minor prophets
- canonical prophets
- non-canonical prophets
- cultic prophets
- early prophets
- prophetess

b) **Give six similarities between the Traditional African prophets and the true prophets in the Old Testament.** (6mks)

- Both predicted future events.
- Both acted as mediators between God and people.
- Both had supernatural powers to exercise their duties.
- Both had a personal relationship with God
- They were religious leaders.
- Both played an advisory role to the political leaders.
- They led exemplary lives.
- In both cases they were prophets and prophetess.

c) **Identify eight problems experienced by church leaders in their work.** (8mks)

- They are rejected /persecuted.
- Rivalry among themselves.
- There is hypocrisy among church members/religious syncretism.
- They encounter language barriers while spreading the word of God.
- There is conflicting interpretation of the Bible.
- Political interference in their work.
- Competition from false prophets.

- Permissiveness in society hinders their work.
- Insecurity/hostility.

5. a) **Identify six symbolic acts used by Jeremiah to demonstrate God's judgement and punishment to Israel.** (6mks)

- The wearing of linen waist cloth.
- Jeremiahs personal life.
- Jeremiahs visit to the potter's house.
- The broken clay flask.
- Vision of the two basket of fig.
- The wearing of ox yoke.

b) **Outline the contents of the Jeremiah's letter to the exile.** (7mks)

- Israelites were to build houses and live in them.
- They were to plant gardens and eat their produce.
- They were to marry and increase in numbers
- To support the welfare of their masters.
- They were not to let false prophets deceive them.
- To obey their masters.
- God was to restore them thereafter.
- God was to visit them after the end of 70 years.

c) **Identify seven leadership qualities that a modern leader should learn from the life of prophet Jeremiah.** (7mks)

- They should be courageous.
- They should be honesty.
- They should be royal to God.
- They should show gratitude.
- Should show perseverance.
- Faithfulness.
- Patience
- They should be just.

6. a) **Outline six rituals performed during a birth of a baby in Traditional African Communities.** (6mks)

- There is feasting by the family/relatives.
- Prayers of thanksgiving/blessings.
- Protective charms are given to the mother/baby.
- There is singing/dancing for new life.
- Umbilical cord is cut to separate the baby from the mother.
- Mother's hair is shaved.

- Ululations are made to announce the sex of the baby
- The placenta is disposed off carefully.
- The baby is washed.

b) Give six reasons why children are important in Traditional African Communities.

(6mks)

- They ensure continuity of the society.
- They inherit the parent's property.
- They take care of parents during old age.
- They cement the relationship between husband and wife.
- They are source of labour.
- They promote social status of parents.
- They are sign of Gods blessings.
- They are a replacement of the dead relatives/ancestors.
- Children are a source of wealth.

c) Explain four ways children are made responsible members in TAC.

(8mks)

- Elders/parents teach children basic rules and customs of the community as they grow up.
- They are told history of the family – to enable them know their origin.
- They listen to folk tales/myths – which teach them good values to be emulated.
- Participating in the rites of passage like initiation which prepare them for future.
- They are exposed to songs/dances which contain the message for the community.
- They accompany their parents for practical work.
- Everybody has a role to play in the community.
- There is reward for those who behave well.

(4x2mks)