

MARKING SCHEME

1. (a) Four teachings on the relationship between human beings and the environment from Genesis stories

of creation

- (i) Both were created by God/common origin
- (ii) Human beings are superior to all other beings/creatures
- (iii) Human beings should take care of the environment/preserve/conservate it
- (iv) Human beings have authority over the rest of creation/subdue the earth
- (v) Human beings should enjoy Gods creation/the rest of creation was made for the glory of God.
- (vi) All creation is very good/human beings should treat the rest of creation with reverence/respect
- (vii) Human beings and the environment are interdependent/depend on existence of each other.

4 x 2 = 8marks

(b) State what God provided to man in the creation accounts

- (i) The garden of Eden/a beautiful home
- (ii) A helper/companion/a wife
- (iii) The gift of life/breath
- (iv) His love/perfect happiness
- (v) Wealth e.g. gold from the four rivers
- (vi) Power to procreate
- (vii) Authority/dominion over the rest of the creation
- (viii) All types of food needed i.e. plants/animals
- (ix) Water from the four rivers i.e. Tigris, Euphrates, Gihon/ etc.

6 x 1 = 6marks

(c) Six causes of evil in Kenya today.

- (i) Bribery and corruption
- (ii) Diseases
- (iii) Poverty
- (iv) Negative influence from mass media
- (v) Unemployment
- (vi) The influence of drugs and alcohol
- (vii) Poor leadership
- (viii) Lack of guidance and counseling
- (ix) Permissiveness
- (x) Destruction of the environment
- (xi) Poor parenting

6 x 1 = 6marks

This paper consists of 5 printed pages

Turn Over

2. (a) The call of Moses Exodus 3:1-22

- (i) Moses was herding the flock of his father in law Jethro, a priest in Midian
- (ii) The angel of the Lord appeared to him in a burning bush on Mt. Sinai which was not being consumed
- (iii) Moses moved closer and the Lord called out by his name.

- (iv) God commanded him to remove his shoes for he was standing on a holy place/ground
- (v) God revealed Himself as the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob Moses ancestors
- (vi) God told him that He had heard the cries of His people in Egypt and had come to deliver them through Moses
- (vii) Moses was reluctant to go back but God assured him of His protection
- (viii) God revealed Himself as "I am whom I am"/Yahweh
- (ix) God foretold the hardness of Pharaoh to release the Israelites from Egypt unless through a mighty

Hand

- (x) God promised favour to the Israelites to obtain jewellery, silver, gold and clothing

7 x 1 = 7marks

(b) Six reasons why Moses was reluctant to go back to Egypt

- (i) He had killed an Egyptian
- (ii) Pharaoh wanted to kill him/feared for his life
- (iii) He feared that the Israelites would not believe that God had sent him
- (iv) He was not an eloquent speaker/stammerer
- (v) He feared that the Israelites would not accept him as their leader
- (vi) He lacked identity/confidence
- (vii) He did not have enough knowledge about Yahweh/lack of faith
- (viii) He was already settled in Midian/had a family

6 x 1 = 6marks

(c) Seven qualities of Moses shown during His call

- (i) Care/cautiousness
- (ii) Inquisitiveness
- (iii) Respect
- (iv) Patience
- (v) Obedience
- (vi) Wisdom/intelligence
- (vii) Courage/bravery/fearlessness
- (viii) Faith/trust
- (ix) Consistency/reliability
- (x) Humility

7 x 1 = 7marks

3. (a) Seven reasons against kingship in Israel

- (i) The people's demand was a rejection of God as their king
- (ii) The king would recruit Israelites sons forcefully into the army
- (iii) The king would introduce forced labour in Israel
- (iv) The king would introduce slavery in Israel
- (v) The king would grab their land and property
- (vi) The king would impose heavy taxation to maintain the army and royal palace
- (vii) The Israelites would lose their identity in becoming like other nations
- (viii) The king would take their daughters to be performers and cooks in his palace
- (ix) Hereditary kingship would bring oppression and dictatorship in Israel

7 x 1 = 7marks

(b) Failures of King Solomon

- (i) He married foreign wives/concubines
- (ii) He allowed worship of foreign gods/idols/foreign gods
- (iii) He murdered his half brother Adonijah whom he thought would rival his power
- (iv) He taxed the Israelites heavily for his upkeep
- (v) He challenged the instructions given to his father David to rely on God
- (vi) He built places of worship for the false gods
- (vii) He subjected the Israelites to forced labour/slavery during the construction of the temple/his palace
- (viii) He signed treaties with his neighbours for protection
- (ix) He sold land to Hiram King of Tyre
- (x) He used more time to build his palace than the temple of God

7 x 1 = 7marks

(c) Six factors that make Kenyan political leaders not perform their duties effectively

- (i) Lack of leadership skills
- (ii) Lack of obedience in God
- (iii) Lack of faith/trust in God
- (iv) Some could be corrupt
- (v) Tribalism
- (vi) Conflicts among themselves on matters affecting the government
- (vii) They are not loyal to their leader/subjects
- (viii) Failure to accept their mistakes
- (ix) Lack of patience

6 x 1 = 6marks

4. (a) Ways through which old Testament prophets communicated their messages to the people

- (i) Through lyrics
- (ii) Prose/narratives
- (iii) Through sermons/public speeches
- (iv) Through letters e.g. Jeremiah
- (v) Through songs and poems
- (vi) Through lamentations
- (vii) Through symbolizations/symbolic acts
- (viii) Through their life styles
- (ix) Miracles
- (x) Discussions/dialogue

6 x 1 = 6marks

(b) Teachings of Amos about the day of the Lord

- (i) It will be a day of terror and disaster
- (ii) God will punish the Israelites for their disobedience/He will remember their evil deeds
- (iii) The land shall tremble/there will be earthquake
- (iv) People will mourn/no happiness
- (v) There will be darkness at noon
- (vi) The feasts and festivals will not be joyful
- (vii) People will thirst/hunger for the word of God
- (viii) It will be a day of disappointment to the Israelites
- (ix) People will faint in the process of searching for the word of God

(x) The wicked will not escape God's judgement

7 x 1 = 7marks

3.

(c) Ways through which the church in Kenya can fight social evil

- (i) Preaching the gospel to the people to change
- (ii) Repenting
- (iii) Reporting evil doers to the authority
- (iv) Carrying guidance and counseling
- (v) Punishing those who go against rules
- (vi) Educating the youth on moral issues
- (vii) Being role models
- (viii) Helping the needy

7 x 1 = 7marks

5. (a) Outline the message of Jeremiah in his letter to the exiles. Jeremiah 29:1-14

- (i) To build houses and live in them
- (ii) To plant gardens and eat their produce
- (iii) To marry and raise families
- (iv) To pray for their masters
- (v) To promote the welfare of their cities
- (vi) God would bring them back after 70 years
- (vii) That God would answer their prayers
- (viii) That Yahweh was still accessible to them even in Babylon
- (ix) Not to listen to the false prophets and diviners
- (x) To trust in God and not give up

7 x 1 = 7marks

(b) Four reasons why prophet Jeremiah condemned the practice of necromancy in Judah

- (i) It indicated lack of faith in one true God
- (ii) The Israelites and their king disobeyed God's command by consulting necromancers
- (iii) It was a form of deception hence evil before God/the diviners and magicians misled the people
- (iv) Necromancy polluted the true worship of Yahweh/syncretism distorted the true worship of Yahweh
- (v) By trusting in divination/magic the Israelites showed their lack of knowledge of one true God

4 x 2 = 8marks

(c) Factors that make it difficult to have reforms in Kenya today

- (i) Lack of political will by leaders
- (ii) Corruption in the country
- (iii) Tribalism/Nepotism
- (iv) Weak institutions to carry out meaningful reforms
- (v) Many political parties with different ideologies
- (vi) Selfishness/lack of vision among the reformers
- (vii) Lack of finance
- (viii) Lack of patriotism among leaders

5 x 1 = 5marks

6. (a) Eight roles of priest in traditional African societies
- (i) They performed religious duties in sacred places e.g. shrines
 - (ii) They took care of religious places
 - (iii) Lead people in prayer/petition/repentance/thanksgiving
 - (iv) They offered sacrifices to God
 - (v) They performed rituals e.g. purification rituals
 - (vi) They acted as intermediaries between man and God/ancestors

4.

- (vii) They consulted ancestral spirits for advice
- (viii) They removed curses
- (ix) They were the custodians of the customs in a society

8 x 1 = 8marks

(b) Moral values taught to the youth during initiation to adulthood in traditional African communities

- (i) Hospitality/generosity/kindness
- (ii) Honesty
- (iii) Integrity
- (iv) Tolerance/perseverance/endurance
- (v) Chastity/faithfulness/self control
- (vi) Loyalty/obedience
- (vii) Respect/courtesy
- (viii) Love/responsibility
- (ix) Co-operation/unity/courage/hard work

6 x 1 = 6marks

(c) Seven reasons why the observance of taboos in African traditional communities has declined

- (i) Introduction of Christianity/Islam
- (ii) Formal education
- (iii) Permissiveness in society
- (iv) Inter ethnic marriages
- (v) Struggle for gender equality
- (vi) Government policies on some traditional practices e.g. female genital mutilation
- (vii) Urbanisation
- (viii) Modernisation
- (ix) Influence from Western culture e.g. dressing
- (x) Weakening of moral values in the society.

7 x 1 = 7marks