

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION GRADE 10

MID TERM 2 EXAM 2026

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A (20 MARKS)

1. Define 'Natural Revelation'.

* It is the process through which God makes Himself known to humanity through the created order, nature, and human conscience. (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

2. Two ways the Bible serves as a library.

* It contains a collection of 66 distinct books written by different authors.

* It covers various literary genres (history, poetry, law, prophecy) compiled over centuries.

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

3. Two major divisions of the New Testament.

* The Gospels.

* Historical book (Acts of the Apostles).

* Epistles / Letters.

* Prophetic/Apocalyptic book (Revelation). (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

4. Reason for two distinct creation accounts.

* They were written by different theological traditions/sources (Yahwist and Priestly) at different historical times to emphasize different attributes of God. (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

5. Two consequences of sin (Genesis 3).

- * Alienation/separation from God (humanity hiding from God).
- * Introduction of physical death, pain, and suffering.
- * Distorted relationships (blame between man and woman, hostility with nature). (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

6. Two promises to Abraham during his call.

- * He would be made into a great nation.
- * God would bless him and make his name great.
- * All peoples on earth would be blessed through him. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

7. Contest Mountain.

- * Mount Carmel. (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

8. Two leadership qualities of David.

- * Deep faith and trust in God / Humility to repent when corrected.
- * Military courage and strategic wisdom.
- * Political diplomacy to unify the twelve tribes of Israel. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

9. One social issue that caused the division of Israel.

- * High and oppressive taxation introduced by King Solomon and sustained by Rehoboam.
- * Forced labor (*corvée*) imposed on the northern tribes. (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

10. Two historical sources outside the New Testament.

- * Flavius Josephus (Jewish historian).

- * Tacitus (Roman historian).
- * Pliny the Younger / Suetonius. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

11. Two gifts from the Magi.

- * Gold.
- * Frankincense.
- * Myrrh. (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

12. Jesus' childhood village.

- * Nazareth. (1 x 1 = 1 mark)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

13. (a) Five literary forms in the Old Testament:

- * Legal codes / Statutory laws (e.g., Leviticus).
- * Historical narratives / Prose (e.g., Kings and Chronicles).
- * Poetic writing / Songs (e.g., Psalms, Song of Songs).
- * Wisdom literature / Proverbs (e.g., Ecclesiastes, Proverbs).
- * Prophetic oracles (e.g., Isaiah, Jeremiah).
- * Apocalyptic/Symbolic literature (e.g., Daniel). (5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(b) Five ways Bible translation transformed local societies:

- * ****Literacy improvement****: It spurred the growth of modern formal education as locals learned to read and write to engage with scriptures.

* **Cultural preservation***: It preserved local indigenous languages and grammar by capturing

them in structural text.

* **Leadership development***: It shifted reliance from foreign missionaries to local African pastors and translators, empowering indigenous leadership.

* **Growth of Independent Churches***: Access to scripts in local dialects led to the birth of African Independent Churches (AICs) reflecting local culture.

* **Social consciousness***: It made people realize that God speaks their local language, raising self-esteem and challenging colonial oppression. (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

14. (a) Five characteristics of the Sinai Covenant:

* It was initiated entirely by God out of grace and historical faithfulness.

* It involved a conditional legal agreement based on the Ten Commandments.

* It was sealed with the shedding of blood (sacrificial animals sprinkled on the altar and the people).

* It bound the twelve separate tribes together as one holy nation under God.

* It was marked by physical symbols and signs (the stone tablets, the Ark of the Covenant).

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(b) Five factors leading to the spread of idolatry (Baalism) under Ahab:

* **Ahab's political marriage***: His marriage to Jezebel, a Phoenician princess, directly introduced Baal worship into the royal house.

* **State sponsorship***: Queen Jezebel built temples and altars for Baal and Asherah in Samaria

using public funds.

* **Persecution of Yahweh's prophets***: Jezebel ordered the systematic execution of true

prophets, silencing voices of spiritual resistance.

****Influence of agricultural syncretism****: Many Israelites wrongly believed that Baal was the god of rain and fertility, mixing his worship with Yahweh's to ensure good harvests.

****Weak moral leadership****: King Ahab built a temple for Baal himself, giving structural approval

to spiritual unfaithfulness. (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

15. (a) Five duties of Old Testament prophets:

* Acted as God's direct messengers (***forthtellers***) to interpret His current will.

* Foretold future events (***foretellers***) regarding judgment or redemption.

* Acted as the moral and social conscience of the nation, calling out injustice.

* Defended true monotheism against foreign idolatry.

* Interceded on behalf of the people through prayer during times of crisis. (5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(b) Five lessons for modern leaders from Prophet Amos on social justice:

****Judicial integrity****: Leaders must protect the courts from corruption, bribery, and favoritism toward the wealthy.

****Protection of vulnerable groups****: Policies must actively safeguard widows, orphans, and the economically vulnerable from structural exploitation.

****Honesty in commerce****: Business systems must enforce fair weights, measurements, and pricing, rejecting deceitful practices.

****Authentic lifestyle over hypocrisy****: Religious leaders must ensure spiritual rituals match daily moral actions and compassion.

****Accountability for power****: Leadership is a temporary trusteeship from God; misusing authority brings divine and societal judgment. (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

16. (a) Five titles of the Messiah in Isaiah:

- * Wonderful Counselor.
- * Mighty God.
- * Everlasting Father.
- * Prince of Peace.
- * Immanuel.
- * Suffering Servant. (Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(b) Announcement of John the Baptist's birth (Luke 1:5-25):

- * Zachariah, an elderly priest, was burning incense inside the sanctuary of the Lord.
- * Suddenly, Angel Gabriel appeared standing on the right side of the altar of incense, terrifying Zachariah.
- * The angel told him not to fear, announcing that his prayer had been heard and his barren wife Elizabeth would bear a son named John.
- * The angel prophesied that John would be filled with the Holy Spirit from birth, live as a Nazirite, and prepare the people for the Lord in the spirit of Elijah.
- * Zachariah doubted the message, asking for proof since he and his wife were advanced in years.
- * The angel rebuked his doubt and declared that Zachariah would remain mute and unable to speak until the baby was born.
- * When Zachariah came out to the waiting crowd, he could only make signs to them, and they realized he had seen a vision in the sanctuary. (Chronological narrative = 10 marks)

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

17. (a) Four structural components of a human rights culture:

- * A robust legal/constitutional framework protecting freedoms.
- * Independent judicial and oversight enforcement institutions.
- * Comprehensive civic education and awareness among citizens.
- * A shared public morality built on human dignity and mutual respect. (4 x 1 = 4 marks)

(b) Biblical view on human rights from creation accounts:

- * **The Image of God (*Imago Dei*): Humans were created in God's image (Genesis 1:26), investing every person with inherent dignity that cannot be stripped away.
- * **The Right to Life: Life originates from God's breath, making it sacred and protected against arbitrary termination.
- * **Equality and Non-discrimination: Both male and female were created unique but equal in status, standing, and destiny before God.
- * **Stewardship and Dominion: Humanity received authority to manage creation responsibly, implying a right to resource ownership and economic sustainability.
- * **Social community: God observed that "it is not good for man to be alone," validating the right to assembly, association, family, and companionship. (Well-discussed analysis = 11 marks)

18. (a) Four rights of vulnerable groups in the Kenyan Constitution:

- * Right of children to free, basic, and compulsory education, nutrition, and shelter.
- * Right of persons with disabilities to accessible infrastructure, materials, and fair employment opportunities.
- * Right of youth to relevant education, political representation, and protection from economic exploitation.

- * Right of minorities and marginalized groups to cultural preservation and equal economic allocations. (4 x 1 = 4 marks)

(b) Alternative Christian strategies for family conflict resolution:

- * **Biblical mediation: Involving trusted, spiritually mature church elders or pastoral counselors to guide dialogue without resorting to public litigation.
- * **The Principle of Restitution: Emphasizing open confession, deep apology, and active restoration where economic or emotional hurt has occurred.
- * **Christ-centered communication: Setting family forums ruled by love, active listening, and non-violent expression, following Ephesians 4:26 ("do not let the sun go down on your anger").
- * **Structured forgiveness sessions: Actively choosing to release grudges based on Christ's unconditional forgiveness model, moving past retaliatory cycles.
- * **Prayer and Scriptural reflection: Regulating family atmospheres through shared devotion, allowing internal spiritual renewal to soften hard positions. (Well-structured points = 11 marks)

19. (a) Four methods used by the early church to maintain harmony:

- * Gathering daily to break bread and share all material possessions equally.
- * Appointing a diverse leadership pool (e.g., electing seven Greek-speaking deacons to resolve food distribution imbalances).
- * Holding authoritative apostolic councils (e.g., the Jerusalem Council) to resolve complex cultural disputes.
- * Distributing relief collections from wealthy Gentile churches to struggling believers in Judea.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

(b) How modern technology can promote citizenship values and digital safety:

- * **Civic engagement platforms: Youth can design blogs, podcasts, and online campaigns to champion national integration, peace, and values.
- * **Combating cyberbullying: Setting peer-led online watch groups that report online abuse, promoting a safe and respectful digital neighborhood.
- * **Fact-checking initiatives: Utilizing digital tools to verify information before sharing, cutting down the spread of hate speech and fake news that damages national cohesion.
- * **Digital evangelism and mentoring: Spreading messages of hope, ethical behavior, and accountability using social media channels like YouTube, WhatsApp, or TikTok.
- * **Skills acquisition for nation-building: Enrolling in online security, coding, or civic courses to build technical capacity for national economic advancement. (Well-argued points = 11 marks)

