

OPENER EXAMINATION: TERM 1 2024

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

FORM TWO

MARKING SCHEME

1. Translation of the bible from original to local languages. (8mks)

- The Old Testament was originally written in Hebrew.
- The New Testament was originally written in Greek.
- The Old Testament was translated from Hebrew into Greek by 70 scholars and scribes (Septuagint).
- The entire bible was then translated from Greek into Latin by Jerome. (Vulgate)
- The bible was then translated into European languages i.e. English, German and French.
- It was translated from English into Kiswahili by Dr Ludwing Kraft.
- The bible has been translated into other local languages by the bible society of Kenya/individuals.
- The work of translation is still going on by the bible society of Kenya.

2. Reasons why the Bible is referred to as the word of God

- It was inspired by God
- It deals with God's revelation to human beings
- The authors of the Bible wrote under the influence of the Holy Spirit
- God wrote the Ten Commandments on the stone tablets
- The Bible is God's will to human beings and their response
- The Bible is God's message in human language
- It contains prophecies and predictions made by people sent by God and they came to pass
- It contains the history of salvation through Jesus Christ
- It contains words that were directly spoken by God

3. Steps taken by God towards healing the damaged relationship with mankind after the fall of man.

- He looked for Adam and Eve to find out where they were. Gen 3:9
- The Lord God made garments of skins and clothed Adam and Eve.
- He provided them with means to find food after throwing them out of the Garden of Eden.
- He saved Noah and the family during the flood.
- He called Abraham and entered into a personal relationship with him
- He chose Israel as a holy nation through whom other nations would receive God's salvation.
- He promised a new covenant through prophet Jeremiah.
- He sent many prophets in the Old Testament.
- He promised and fulfilled the coming of the Messiah who died on the cross for the sins of mankind to reconcile man to God.

4. Explain seven characteristics of God's covenant with Abraham. (7mks)

- The covenant was unconditional.
- There were promises to be fulfilled.
- It had an outward sign/circumcision.
- The covenant was sealed through the sacrifice of animals.
- The covenant was voluntary as Abraham was not forced into entering into an agreement with God.
- The covenant was binding/long lasting/permanent.
- The covenant was initiated by God.
- It was between unequal parties i.e. Abraham and God.

5. Describe the making of the Sinai covenant Exodus 24: 1-8 (7mks)

- Moses built an altar at the foot of the mountain using twelve stones representing twelve tribes of Israel.
- He sent young men to offer burnt offerings and peace offerings of oxen to Yahweh.
- Moses divided the blood into two halves and poured it into basins
- He took half of the blood and threw against the altar.
- He read the book of covenant to the people.

- The people responded that they would be obedient to God's Law.
- Moses took the remaining half of blood and sprinkled it to the people.
- Moses told the people that the blood had sealed their covenant with God

6. State six reasons why the Israelites demanded for a King. (6 mks)

- Samuel was old and unable to rule.
- Samuel had appointed his sons as judges making the post hereditary.
- Samuel's sons had failed as judges/Were corrupt.
- The Israelites wanted to be like other nations.
- They wanted an earthly King who could be recognized by other nations.
- They wanted a King who would lead them to victory over their enemies.
- They wanted a leader whom they could see.
- They wanted a political government ruled by law and order.

7. Identify seven ways in which King Saul turned away from the Covenant way of life. (7 mks)

- He was impatient and did not wait for Prophet Samuel.
- He assumed priestly duties/offered sacrifices to God.
- He disobeyed God's command/failed to carry out the law of total destruction of the conquered enemy.
- He spared the animals for his own selfish reasons.
- He spared King Agag hoping to receive a huge ransom from the Amalekites.
- He was jealous of King David/Plotted to kill him.
- He did not listen to Prophet Samuel.
- He consulted a medium so that he could communicate with the spirit of Samuel.
- He was possessed and tormented by an evil spirit.
- He was rejected by God/Prophet Samuel as King of Israel.
- He committed suicide when he realized the Philistines would defeat Israel.

8. Describe the contest between Prophet Elijah and prophets of Baal at Mount Carmel.

(1st King 18:17 - 40) (8marks)

- Prophet Elijah asked King Ahab to assemble all the people at Mt. Carmel.
- The king summoned all the people including the prophets of Baal to Mt. Carmel.
- Elijah told the people to choose between worshipping God and Baal.
- He suggested to the people that two bulls be brought and each party to offer the sacrifice to their God.
- He challenged them and said whichever party will make their God burn the sacrifice will be the true God.
- The prophets of Baal were given a bull which they prepared and called upon the name of their god.
- Elijah mocked them/asked them to shout louder to their god.
- He placed the sacrifice on the altar and asked the people to pour water on it.
- He called upon God to prove that He was the living God.
- Fire consumed the sacrifices/the wood/stone/the water/dust around it.
- The people threw themselves on the ground and worshipped the Lord as the true God.
- Elijah killed the Prophet of Baal.

9. State the nature of God seen from Mount Carmel's contest between Elijah and false prophets (6marks)

- Yahweh answers prayers / He is a faithful God.

- ii) God is powerful / Omnipotent / mighty / He is a miraculous God.
 - iii) Yahweh is the true God.
 - iv) Yahweh is a jealous God.
 - v) He is the protector of this servants / He protected and provided for Elijah
 - vi) Yahweh is a forgiving God. i.e. He forgave the Israelites when they repented.
 - vii) Yahweh is just God/ He punishes sinners.
 - viii) Yahweh is a holy God. i.e. He does not condone sin.
 - ix) Yahweh controls the forces of nature i.e. He brought an end to the draught.
 - x) Yahweh uses people to do his work.
 - xi) Yahweh reveals himself through nature.
10. Describe the traditional African understanding of the hierarchy of beings. (7marks)

- i. At the top (highest) is God
- ii. God is followed by the divinities
- iii. The divinities are followed by spirits
- iv. Fourth are the ancestors (living dead)
- v. The ancestors are followed by the human beings
- vi. The humans are followed by the living things (animals and plants)
- vii. The living things are followed by the non- living things (rocks, mountains etc.) which are last in the Hierarchy.

11. Identify moral values taught to the Youth during initiation to adulthood in Traditional African communities. (7marks)

- i. Hospitality /Generosity/kindness
- ii. Honesty
- iii. Integrity
- iv. Tolerance /perseverance/endurance
- v. Chastity/faithfulness/self-control
- vi. Loyalty /obedience
- vii. Respect
- viii. Love
- ix. Responsibility
- x. Co-operation
- xi. Unity
- xii. Courage
- xiii. Hardworking



12. Explain the changes that have taken place in the African traditional understanding of land. (6marks)

- i. Land is individually owned today.
- ii. There are landless people today.
- iii. Land can be bought anywhere and people can settle anywhere.
- iv. Land ownership is evidenced with a title deed or allotment letter.
- v. Some land is set aside for use like establishment of Game Park.
- vi. Ancestral land can be sold.
- vii. Women can own land.
- viii. Daughters can inherit their father's land.

13. Identify six places in which sacrifices are carried out in T.A.C (6mks)

- Under trees/forests
- In caves
- At river banks/sea shore/lake shores
- Near rocks
- On mountain/hill tops
- At waterfalls
- In shrines/temples
- In homes
- Grave sides

14. Give seven reasons why sacrifices are made in traditional communities (7mks)

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- It is an act of worship
- It enables the people to maintain good relationship with God/human beings
- As a way of asking for protection
- To appease ancestors/spirits/God for any wrongs done e.g. cleansing, forgiveness
- In order to seek God's intervention in times of trouble
- It is a way of acknowledging God as the source of life
- Thanks giving to the ancestors/spirits/God
- To invite ancestors/spirits/God in the function/event
- To ask for blessings

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15. State seven roles of elders in traditional African communities (7mks)

- They are custodians of community property and make decisions on how property is to be shared among members
- They are custodians of community traditional values and customs
- They educate the young people on the History and values of the community
- They also train them on how to perform their responsibilities in the society
- They offer guidance and counseling services to all members of the community
- They preside over religious functions such as offering sacrifices
- They console the community in times of distress such as famine
- They are consulted before family and community decisions are made
- They settle disputes within the community and negotiate for peace with other neighboring communities
- They pick dates for community ceremonies and rituals such as initiation ceremonies

