

Marking Scheme: C.R.E. Paper 1 SPEC PRE-MOCK 2026

1. (a) Reasons why CRE is taught in schools (7 marks)

- It makes learners aware of their religious and cultural background, enabling them to relate with one another.
- It improves our understanding of God and His will for human beings.
- It helps learners to know how man was created and his destiny.
- It helps learners to acquire life skills and helps them overcome challenges in life.
- It gives answers to questions in life.
- It helps learners develop a sense of self-worth.
- It leads to employment, e.g., as teachers.
- It helps learners to live new lives in Jesus Christ.
- It helps learners acquire basic principles of Christian living.

1. (b) Describe the first account of creation (7 marks)

- In the beginning, the earth was formless and void, covered by darkness, and the spirit of God moved over the waters.
- **Day 1:** God separated light from darkness; He called the light "day" and darkness "night".
- **Day 2:** He separated the waters below from the waters above using a firmament.
- **Day 3:** God separated the waters below from dry land, creating land, sea, and vegetation.
- **Day 4:** He created the moon and the stars and gave them duties.
- **Day 5:** God created living creatures of the sea, like fish, and birds of the air and sea monsters.
- **Day 6:** He created living creatures of the land, such as domestic and wild animals, and human beings (male and female) in His image and likeness.
- **Day 7:** God rested, blessed the seventh day, and made it holy.
- Note: After each creation, God saw that it was good.

1. (c) Importance of myths in Traditional African Society (6 marks)

- They explain the origin of people.
- They explain the occupation and culture of people.
- They justify ownership of tribal land.
- They explain the origin of death.
- They explain the original status of God and human beings.
- They give people identity.
- They are a basis for unity.
- They explain the origin of some traditions, practices, and customs.
- They help in preserving culture and traditions.
- They provide entertainment.

2. (a) Outline the events that took place during the making of the Sinai Covenant (7 marks)

- God told Moses to remind the Israelites how He brought them out of Egypt and that He wanted a special relationship with them.
- Moses called the elders and shared God's message; the Israelites promised to obey.
- God promised to meet the people after the third day; Moses set boundaries around the mountain.
- The people were commanded to abstain from sexual relationships to prepare.
- On the third day, there was a thick cloud, a loud trumpet blast, and an earthquake.
- Moses brought the people to the foot of the mountain to meet God.
- Moses built an altar with 12 stones and instructed young men to sacrifice oxen.
- Moses poured half the blood on the altar, read the book of the covenant, and sprinkled the remaining blood on the people.

2. (b) Seven attributes of God from the ten plagues (7 marks)

- God empowers the people He sends.
- God gives everyone a chance to repent/He forgives.
- God fulfills promises.
- God is almighty; no other power can challenge Him.
- God is determined to fulfill His plan regardless of difficulty.
- He is a God of justice, punishing wrongdoers and protecting the oppressed.
- God expects total obedience and faith.
- God is caring and loving.

2. (c) Why Christians are commanded not to commit adultery (6 marks)

- To curb unfaithfulness in marriage.
- To curb the spread of HIV and other STIs.
- To ensure happiness among couples.
- To create a conducive atmosphere for raising children.
- To limit quarrels resulting from unfaithfulness.
- To enhance trust and understanding between couples.

3. (a) Characteristics of the Canaanite religion (7 marks)

- It was polytheistic (worshipped many gods and goddesses).
- It featured nature gods related to rain and drought.
- It had a family of gods (e.g., El and Asherah, Baal and Ashtarte).
- Symbols and images represented gods, such as sacred poles for Ashtarte or bulls for Baal.
- It involved temple prostitution to encourage fertility.
- It had many places of worship like hilltops and sacred trees.
- Various festivals were celebrated, such as the feast of weeks.

3. (b) Ways in which King Ahab failed to keep the covenant law (6 marks)

- He took away Naboth's vineyard.
- He allowed Jezebel to bear false witness against Naboth.
- He allowed the murder of Naboth by stoning.
- He oppressed the lowly.
- He coveted property that was not his.
- He failed to respect Jewish laws regarding land ownership.
- He led people into idolatry.

3. (c) Reasons why killing was condemned in traditional African society (7 marks)

- Life is sacred and should not be destroyed.
- It brings hatred and revenge.
- It destroys the continuity of the family and community.
- It brings poverty and denies development.
- It creates suspicion, fear, and sadness.
- It destroys community harmony.
- The killer may be excommunicated, cursed, or haunted by spirits.

5. (a) Stages followed in the renewal of the covenant during Nehemiah's time (8 marks)

- People gathered in the public square in Jerusalem.
- Ezra the priest read the law to the people.
- The people performed repentance gestures (wailing, weeping, raising hands).
- They constructed makeshift tents to celebrate the feast of booths.
- A national day of confession and fasting was held where people wore sackcloth.
- Ezra led a prayer of confession.
- They sealed the covenant by signing an agreement under Nehemiah's leadership.
- The people promised to follow Mosaic law, and there was a redistribution of the population.

5. (b) Evils condemned by prophet Jeremiah during the temple sermon (6 marks)

- False belief that the temple would never be destroyed.
- Hypocrisy of people who sinned and then came to worship.
- Defiling the temple with idols.
- Idolatry and rebellion against the Sinai covenant.
- The practice of human sacrifice.
- Oppression of foreigners, widows, and orphans.
- Stubbornness and rebellion against God's warnings.

5. (c) Ways church leaders communicate God's message in Kenya today (6 marks)

- Through print media (Bibles, magazines, books).
- Holding public meetings, crusades, and rallies.
- Through singing and music.
- Pastoral care and counseling.
- Spiritual healing and prayers.
- Door-to-door evangelism.
- Providing material support to the needy.
- Leading exemplary lives.
- Through electronic media.

6. (a) Roles of Traditional Priests in African society (7 marks)

- Acted as intermediaries between God and the people.
- Looked after temples and shrines.
- Prayed for the community and led public worship.
- Received presents and prepared sacrifices/offerings.
- Acted as judges and advisers.
- Performed cleansing rituals and interpreted utterances/signs.
- Reconciled warring parties and warned of danger.

6. (b) Changes in the African view of community in modern society (6 marks)

- Communities are now made up of people from mixed backgrounds and races.
- People often group themselves by economic status.
- New groupings exist based on denominations, political parties, or sports.
- Ancestors are no longer considered part of the community.
- People view themselves as citizens of a nation with national goals rather than just tribal members.

6. (c) Factors undermining the work of traditional specialists in Kenya today (7 marks)

- Christianity views their work as divisive or superstitious.
- Modern science provides logical explanations and solutions for events.
- Rural-urban migration reduces contact with traditional specialists.
- Success of modern medicine undermines traditional medicine men.
- Western culture views these specialists as "backward".
- Modern judicial and political systems have taken over their traditional duties.
- Formal education offers the knowledge that specialists once held exclusively.
- Destruction of the environment (forests/shrubs) for farming has removed their ritual spaces and medicinal sources.